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ERRATA.

Contents of Vol. XXX, No. 1.

- Page ii, line 4 from bottom, for *Eupodites* read *Eupodotis*.
 „ 225, line 21. for *Eupodites* read *Eupodotis*.

Contents of Vol. XXX, No. 2.

- Page ii, line 27, for *Pelicanus* read *Pelecanus*.
 „ 253, „ 8, for *four* read *five*.
 „ 312 „ 43, for *coramandus* read *coromandus*.
 „ 313 „ 8, for *asilicus* read *asiaticus*.
 „ 354, Legend of Plate IX, bottom line, for *edwardsii* read *edwards*
 „ 370, line 28, for *edwardsii* read *edwardsi*.
 „ 376 „ 5, for *gutteralis* read *gutturalis*.
 „ „ „ 8, for *gutteralis* read *gutturalis*
 „ 378 „ 12, for *Dendronothus* read *Dendranthus*.
 „ 379 „ 3, from bottom, for *blakistoni* read *blakistoni*.
 „ 471, last line for *leucphæus* read *leucophæus*.
 „ 472, line 44, for *garulla* read *garrulus*.
 „ 473 „ 26, for *aerdeola* read *ardeola*.
 „ 474 „ 35, for *Corvus splendens splendens* read *Corvus splendens zugmayeri*.
 „ 475 „ 23, for *bidulphii* read *biddulphi*.
 „ 483 „ 29, for *Pelicanus* read *Pelecanus*.

In the Reviews Hume's initials are variously given ; it should be A. O. Hume.

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THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BY

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PART XXXVIII.

(Continued from page 863 of Volume XXIX.)

TETRAOGALLUS HIMALAYENSIS HIMALAYENSIS.

The Himalayan Snow-cock.

? *Lophophorus nigelii* Jard. and Selb., Ill. Orn. pl. 141 (nec. id. pl. 76).

? *Tetraogallus nigelii* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii, pl. 46 (1834), (Himalaya Mts.); Vigne, P.Z.S., 1841, p. 6 (Kashmir and Tibet).

Tetraogallus himalayensis Gray, P.Z.S., 1842, p. 105 (Himalaya); Gould, B. of A., vii, pl. 30, text (1853); Adams, P. Z. S., 1858, p. 501, id, ibid, 1859, p. 186 (Kashmir and Ladak); Jerdon, B. of I., iii, p. 549 (1863); Beavan, Ibis, 1868, p. 382, (Simla); Hume, N. and E., p. 535 (1873); Hume and Marsh., Game B., India, i, p. 267, pl. (1878); Biddulph, S. F., ix, p. 358 (1880), (Gilgit); id, Ibis, 1881, p. 93 (Gilgit); Scully, ibid, p. 586 (Gilgit); Marsh., ibid, 1884, p. 433 (Chamba); Oates, Humes' N. and E., iii, p. 426 (1890); Ogilvie Grant, Cat. B.M., xxii, p. 106 (1893), (part); id, Hand-b. of Game-B., i, p. 86 (1895); Oates, Man. Game-B., i, p. 201 (1898); Blanf., Avifauna B.I., iv, p. 143 (1898); Oates, Cat. Eggs. B.M., i, p. 31 (1901); Buchanan, J. B. N. H. S., xv, p. 131 (1903), (Kashmir); Fulton, ibid, xvi, p. 62 (1904), (Chitral); Lonnberg, Arkiv, Zool. Band 2, No. 9, p. 9, pl. i (1905); Wood, J. B. N. H. S., xvii, p. 945 (1907), (Kashmir); Magrath, ibid, xviii, p. 298 (1908), (Hazara); Whitehead, Ibis, 1909, p. 269 (Kohat); Perrau, J. B. N. H. S., xix, p.

920 (1910), (Chitral); Whitehead, *ibid.*, xx, p. 969 (1911), (Kohat); Appleford, *ibid.*, xxi, p. 1084 (1912), (Gilgit); Hingston, *ibid.*, xxviii, p. 571 (1921), (Dharamsala).

Tetraogallus caucasicus Gray, (nec. Pall.) Cat. Hodgs. Coll. 1, p. 126 (1846), (Nepal).

Vernacular Names.—*Kullu*, *Lupu*, *Baera*, (W. Nepal); *Huinwai*, (Kumaon); *Jer-monai*, (Hills N. of Mussoorie); *Leep*, (Kulu); *Galaond*, (Chamba); *Kabuk*, *Gourkagu*, (Kashmir); *Kabk-i-dara*, (Persian, Afghanistan); *Utar*, *ular*, (Turkestan).

Description.—Forehead and broad short supercilia buffy white, ill defined and merging into the grey of the crown and nape; a line from behind the eye deep chestnut expanding into a broad patch on the sides of the neck, forming a complete necklace below the fore-neck, and a broken collar on the hind neck; a second line of deep chestnut runs from the angle of the bill, or rather further back below the cheek, meeting the chestnut collar on the neck; upper back buffy grey, faintly vermiculated with darker grey and with darker shafts; back and interscapulars vermiculated with blackish-grey and buffy white; remainder of upper plumage and wing-coverts the same with bold streaks of buff on either web of each feather, becoming more rufous chestnut on the scapulars and wing-coverts; longest tail-coverts unmarked with buff; central tail feathers like the coverts, outer tail feathers more chestnut and with broad blackish sub-terminal patches on the inner webs; primaries ashy-brown, dark-tipped and with the bases largely white on both webs; outer secondaries with but little white at the base and the grey vermiculated with buff, this colour increasing in depth and extent until the innermost secondaries have broad pale chestnut edges and rich chestnut buff vermiculations as extensive as the blackish-grey ones; sides of head and neck, chin, throat, foreneck, and breast white, the head more or less suffused with grey and the breast next the chestnut necklace blotched with black; lower breast and upper abdomen vermiculated dark grey and buffy white; flanks and lower abdomen grey, with obsolete vermiculations and broad marginal streaks of blackish, replaced by chestnut on the posterior flanks; vent and thigh coverts dark grey and buff; under tail coverts white; lesser and medium under-wing coverts dark grey, greater coverts pale grey; ascillaries vermiculated grey-buff with black and rufous margins.

The plumage varies considerably in tone, some birds being more buff and less grey above and much more buff below with the marginal streaks more chestnut and less black; the amount of black spotting on the breast also varies greatly, young birds apparently having far more than very old ones. In young birds also the sides of the head and neck are all grey and the chin, throat and foreneck much suffused with grey whilst in many cases the grey cheeks and sides of the head seem to be always retained.

Colours of Soft Parts.—Iris dark hazel-brown; the edges of the eyelid slaty-blue; bill pale horny-brown, or horny slate; the membrane over the nostril and cere bright orange-yellow; orbital skin pale yellow; legs and feet orange to bright red; claws black.

Measurements.—Wing 280 to 212 mm., tail 173 to 193 mm., tarsus 62.0 to 64.0 mm.; culmen 28 to 33 mm.

The males are much bigger than the females. The former weigh from about 4 lbs. to 6 lbs. 8 ozs., the latter only from 3 lbs. to a little over 4 lbs.

Young birds are like the adult but much paler and duller, the white is everywhere replaced by dull grey; the crown is mottled grey with dark margins to each feather; the lower back is more definitely barred with blackish and buff; the whole lower plumage is much duller, many of the feathers being margined at the tip with pale buff; the chestnut collar and bands are absent in the very young birds and but ill defined in half grown birds.

Chick in Down.—Mottled above with brownish-black and pale dull fulvous, the black more pronounced on the head, especially in the centre of the crown; a well defined eye-streak dark blackish-brown; a second similar line from the base of the bill dividing into two below the ear-coverts; below dull greyish-white.

Distribution. The Western Himalayas from Tian-schan, The Pamirs, Eastern Afghanistan to Ladak, Kashmir and the Garhwal Hills, where Mr. Whymper found it breeding between fourteen and fifteen thousand feet.

Nidification.—The Himalayan Snow-Cock breeds between twelve thousand and fifteen thousand feet, occasionally even as high as 17,500 feet. Apparently under no circumstances does this bird ever make a nest, merely scratching a hole in the ground in which to lay her eggs. A very favourite place is on the extreme crest of a hill just on the leeward side, and invariably sheltered by a rock, boulder, or tufts of scrubby grass. Apparently the eggs are never laid in ground covered by bushes or even by really dense grass. Preferably they seem to select almost barren sides of hills well covered with stones and boulders great and small and with short grass. The hen bird is a close sitter and frequently will not leave the nest until she is almost trodden on, especially if the person approaching is coming up against the wind. The cock bird seems to be a very devoted husband, staying constantly in the vicinity of the nest where it often may be seen perched on some elevated rock, keeping a watch against intruders, and warning the female with a loud whistle when any such approach. The eggs number only four or five as a rule, but Mr. H. Whistler and others have taken as many as seven and the hill men assert that it sometimes lays as many as a dozen. In colour the ground varies from a very pale yellowish-stone colour to a rather rich reddish-buff. In a few eggs there is a faint tinge of

green or an equally faint tinge of grey. The markings consist of small blotches and specks of reddish-brown, sparsely scattered over the whole of the surface. In a few eggs the markings are rather richer and darker, and occasionally an egg may be seen practically without any markings whatsoever. In shape they are long broad ovals; the texture hard and rather coarse-grained, though occasionally with a fair amount of gloss. One hundred eggs average 67.2×45.7 mm. The maxima are 72.8×47.0 mm. and 69.2×49.0 mm. The minima are 63.6×46.6 mm. and 67.2×44.0 mm. It is said that the eggs take 31 days to hatch. The courting attitude of the male is not unlike that of some of the Grouse. He crouches low down to the ground with wings slightly spread, tail depressed and feathers slightly ruffled. In this attitude, he runs backwards and forwards in front of the hen or in circles round her; the lady in the meantime, as with most other birds, looking on with silent contempt at his foolish behaviour. According to Mr. A. E. Osmaston, the breeding call is a prolonged whistle, uttered with great persistence.

General Habits.—In Summer, the habitat of this fine bird seems to be above the limit of the forest, at whatever height this may be. It ascends as high as eighteen thousand feet, though probably not often much above sixteen and, according to Mr. A. E. Osmaston, it not uncommonly descends as low as eight thousand feet, never, however, entering forest of any description. Mr. Osmaston remarks as follows on this bird's range in the Garhwal Hills:—"It is never found away from these spurs, which diverge from the main Himalayan Range, though a few birds annually frequent the bare slopes above Kheta in the Pindar Valley during the winter months. I have never seen it in any numbers except in the tract lying north of Malari and Nisi, where it is fairly common and a great source of annoyance to anyone attempting to approach the wary Burhal. In the early Spring, I found it feeding on a small grass-like herb, *Gager lutea*, which grows in large quantities round deserted habitations and old camping grounds." This agrees well with what Mr. Whympers has told me about the Snow-Cock, although he appears never to have found it as low as eight thousand feet in Summer. It is essentially a bird of the open country and it seems to prefer ground on which even the grass and plants, the seeds of which it eats, are but scanty. It is a gregarious bird, and often collects in flocks of considerable numbers. Baldwin records having seen as many as 50 together below the Niti Pass and Hume adds that he himself saw, in one morning's march along the Parang-la, about 200 birds in parties of from 10 to 20. The flocks seem to form very shortly after the young birds are hatched, and several pairs of old birds may be seen together with their chicks in company. In a letter to me, Colonel A. E. Ward writes of having seen a flock, evidently consisting of three or four families, all sunning

themselves on the side of an almost bare rock hill. Chicks and old birds alike were lying on their sides with their limbs stretched out, so as to get as big a share as possible from the warmth of the sun. According to Wilson, the Snow-Cock does not descend to its winter quarters until it is driven down by actual falls of snow and other observers have, since his time, confirmed this fact and they also observed the birds still lingering in tracts already more or less covered by these falls. Seven thousand feet is practically the lowest elevation to which they ever descend, though a very large number of birds remain all the year at considerably greater heights than this. Possibly there are more birds in Winter above nine thousand feet than under it. As a bird for the table they are quite satisfactory but they give very poor sport. The flocks invariably keep one bird on sentry duty, which perches on some conveniently high rock so that he can see well all round and give the alarm before an approach is made within gun-shot. When, however, they have been left entirely alone—these places are not numerous nowadays—they are sometimes very tame, and will allow the sportsman to approach within easy shot before attempting to fly. If disturbed from a distance and not actually on the crest of a hill, the Snow-Cock almost invariably first runs up the hill until he reaches the summit or a ridge, when he and his covey take to wing. When running, they carry the tail rather high, exposing the rather conspicuous white under tail coverts. On the wing, when fairly launched, the flight of the Snow-Cock is strong and rapid, and when disturbed they will often fly considerable distances before again dropping to earth.

Referring to the enemies of the Snow-Cock, Mr. Wilson states that, the Golden Eagle "is an inveterate annoyance of these birds; inhabiting such exposed situations where there is nothing to conceal so large a bird from his sight, as he steals along the hillside above them, they at once arrest his attention and are driven backwards and forwards by this unrelenting tormenter all day long. On the appearance of one of these birds, which fortunately for them are not very numerous, they seldom wait till he makes a stoop, but on his making a wheel near the spot where they are, immediately fly off to another quarter of the hill; the Eagle never flies after or attacks them on the wing, so that while he allows them little quietude while near their resort, he only occasionally succeeds in securing one."

Wilson describes their call as a "low, soft whistle, occasionally heard at intervals throughout the day, but more generally at day-break. It is more common in cloudy weather. The first note is considerably prolonged, and followed by a succession of low rapid whistles, and it is by far the most agreeable song of all our Game Birds. This note is only heard when the bird is at rest; when alarmed and walking away, it sometimes utters, at short intervals, a single low whistle, and when it gets on the wing the whistles are shriller and

very rapid.¹ However, far it flies, the whistling is continued until it alights and for a few seconds afterwards."

Their food seems to be almost entirely vegetarian. In addition to the herb referred to by Mr. Osmaston, they graze on young shoots of grass and on moss roots and seeds generally, but apparently grass forms the main portion of their diet. Where there is any young wheat, it is said sometimes to cause considerable damage by eating off the young blades as they appear.

TETRAOGALLUS TIBETANUS TIBETANUS.

The Tibetan Snow-Cock.

Tetraogallus tibetanus Gould, P. Z. S., 1853, p. 47 (Tibet); id, B. of A., vii, pl. 32 text (1853); Jerdon, B. of I., iii, 554 (1863), (part); Hend. and Hume, Lahore to Yarkand, p. 281 (1873), (part); Scully Str. Feath. iv, p. 182 (1876), (Sanju Pass, E. Turk), (part); Rowlev, Orn. Misc., ii, p. 427 (1877), (Kansu, S. Kokanor and N. Tibet), (part); Hume and Marshall, Game B. India, i, p. 275, pl. (1878), (part); Hume, Str. Feath., vii., p. 430 (1878), (part); Sharpe, Second Yark. Miss. Aves., p. 123 (1891); Ogilvie-Grant, Hand-b. Game Birds I., p. 84 (1895), (part); Oates, Man. Game Birds Ind. p. 205 (1898), (part); Blanf., Faun. Brit. Ind., iv, p. 144 (1898), (part); Branchi Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., iii, p. 118 (1898), (part).

Vernacular Names—*Utar Utar* (Turki); *Hailik*, (Mongols); *Ganmo* (Tanguts).

Description: Adult Male.—Lores and edge of forehead buffish-grey; chin, throat and posterior ear-coverts white; crown, nape, hind neck and extreme upper back dark-grey, very finely vermiculated with buffy-white; back, rump, and lesser wing coverts like the back but with the pale vermiculations more prominent, a lunar band across the back and shoulders paler, looking as if the darker colour had been rubbed out; the rump and lower back with pale buffish margins to each feather; upper tail-coverts and central tail feathers rufous with narrow wavy bands of blackish-grey, the rufous strongly predominating; outer tail feathers chestnut or brownish-black with chestnut tips, scapulars, innermost secondaries and wing coverts like the back but with broad white or fulvous-white margins to each feather; primaries brown with pale tips increasing in size inwardly; outer secondaries broadly tipped and edged with white, forming a conspicuous white wing patch; breast white, divided from the rest of the lower parts by a band of grey feathers, edged blackish and absolutely vermiculated with white; remainder of lower plumage white with black edges to the feathers forming streaks, broadest on the flanks and posterior abdomen; the feathers of the vent and thigh coverts principally dull pale vermiculated grey and buff with white tips.

Colours of Soft Parts.—Iris brown to red-brown ; bill horny purple, the base and membrane over the nostril orange red ; orbital skin and eyelid slaty-blue, legs and feet dull orange-red to deep red.

Measurements.—Total length about 500 mm. ; wing 255 to 276 mm. ; tail 170 to 192 mm. ; tarsus 62 to 65 mm. ; culmen 28 to 32 mm.

Female.—Similar to the male but with the grey pectoral band much vermiculated with pale fulvous and generally with the breast and foreneck more or less mottled with the brown fulvous barred feathers of the young bird. These latter are possibly all lost in the very old female, but there are no specimens in the British Museum without such traces.

The female is a little smaller than the male, but most skins available for examination are unsexed and the measurements given above for the male include both sexes.

Young Bird.—Similar to the adult in general character. The white supercilium, entirely concealed in the old bird, is conspicuous ; the sides of the head and neck are boldly barred with buff ; the feathers of the back have pale mesial streaks and the dorsal band is wanting ; the feathers of the wing are mottled black and buff with white drops at the tips ; below the chin and throat are white ; the breast is grey, vermiculated with whitish and mottled with dark brown and buff in varying extent ; the abdomen and flanks are streakless white.

Distribution.—Pamirs, Yarkand, Kashgar, through Northern Tibet to Ladak, thence probably through Northern Tibet to the boundaries of extreme North-Eastern China. Exactly where this form meets *T. t. prjevalskii* in Southern Tibet is not known, but in the East the form found at Szetchuan is *T. t. henrici*, a still darker form.

Nidification.—The Tibetan Snow-Cock breeds in Ladak and Northern Tibet during June and the early part of July, possibly a few eggs being laid in the end of May. There is practically nothing on record about the nesting of this bird. Two eggs from the Hume collection in the British Museum are exactly like those of the Himalayan Snow-Cock, and measure 61×42.8 mm. and 63.7×42.2 mm. A clutch of three and a single egg in my own collection are decidedly smaller and vary between 58.8×42.4 mm. and 60.5×41.1 mm. These latter four eggs were said to have been taken in June from two nests scratched in the shelter of a boulder high up on a rocky hill, covered with scanty coarse grass, but not very far above a valley in which there was some young wheat cultivations. These eggs were all fresh. Prjevalski says : " We did not succeed in finding any eggs ; only on one occasion my companion discovered a nest with some broken shells in it that evidently belonged to the present species.

" The number of young belonging to a nest varies from five to ten ; and we found young ones early in August. They were very small, about the size of a Quail ; whilst others were quite as large as their parents.

"Both parent birds accompany the brood whilst the young are small. They crouch on the approach of danger, or try to hide themselves between the loose stones, whilst the old ones keep on running about twenty paces from the sportsman; but when they are full grown, they try to escape by running."

General Habits.—The Tibetan Snow-Cock is a bird of even higher altitudes than the previous species. It is found up to 19,000 feet and is quite common in Summer up to 17,000 feet, wherever the snow-line melts to that height. Hume speaks of them as occurring in thousands during October in the Sanju Pass, evidently making their way to lower levels on the approach of Winter. Even at this season, however, they appear to keep, for the most part, between 10,000 and 14,000 feet, whilst in the valleys of the interior of extreme Northern Tibet, they are said to wander somewhat lower. Like the other birds of this genus, they collect in flocks immediately the young are hatched, sometimes two, sometimes more, coveys joining force. According to Scully, Prjevalski and Henderson, although the birds thus keep to the most desolate regions, they are not shy, and until repeatedly fired at and frightened, are easy to approach. As usual with Game Birds, when it is possible they prefer to run up-hill when disturbed, instead of flying and will not take to wing until pressed to the top of the mountain or hill. They are strong, quick flyers, but for their size are not hard to knock over. They get very fat in the Autumn and are then good eating.

Prjevalski gives a full but rather extraordinary description of its notes. "The voice of this Sand-partridge varies in the following ways: (a) when at rest it utters a note resembling that of the female Barndoor fowl, only louder, occasionally interrupted by a peculiar whistle, something like that of a Snipe; (b) when alighting, it calls several times in succession, sounding like *click, click, click*; (c) when settling down on the ground it makes a noise that sounds in this way *Goooo, gooooo*, several times repeated; and (d) when collecting its frightened young it whistles in a manner which is quite distinct from the above mentioned sound."

TETRAOGALLUS TIBETANUS PRZEWALSKII.

Prjevalskii's Snow-Cock.

Tetraogallus tibetanus Rowley, Orn. Misc., 11, p. 427 (1877), (Kansu); Oates, Cat. Eggs. B. M., i, p. 31 (1901); Walton, Ibis, 1906, p. 63, 248 (S. Tibet); Dresser, *ibid*, 1906, p. 346; Bailey, J.B.N.H.S., xix, p. 523 (1909), (Gyantse, Tibet); *id*, *ibid*, xii, p. 178 (1911); *id*, *ibid*, xxii, p. 367 (1913), (S. E. Tibet); *id*, *ibid*, xxiv, p. 78 (1915), (S. Tibet).

Tetraogallus tibetanus przewalskii Bianchi, Aves. Exped. Mong. Tibet, p. 165 (1907), (E. Tibet).

Vernacular Names.—*Ular*, *Utar* (Turki); *Hailik*, (Mongols); *Cunmo*, (Tanguts); *Hrikpa*, (Bhutea); *Lhapcha Kengmo*, or *Kongmo* (S. Tibet); *Pi-mo-chi*, (Chinese).

Description.—Prjevalskii's Snow-Cock differs from the typical bird in being very much darker both above and below, and in being, generally speaking, much more olivaceous in general tint.

Colours of Soft Parts.—As in the previous bird.

Measurements.—Wing 260 mm. to 275 mm.; tail 171 to 182 mm.; tarsus 61 to 62 mm.; culmen 28 to 30 mm.

Distribution.—South Tibet, West to Kansu and Nanschan. South this bird is found in Sikkim and must wander into Bhutan, where it is well known to the Bhuteas.

Nidification.—This fine Snow-Cock breeds in very great numbers in Southern and Central Tibet, at all elevations between 12,000 and 17,000 feet, possibly in some cases even higher than this. It is extremely common above the Gyantse Plateau, breeding here probably at 14,000 feet, but by no means uncommonly down to about 12,000. Like other birds of the genus, it makes no nest, merely scratching a small hole in the shelter of a rock or boulder near the summit on the leeward side of the crest of a hill or ridge. It is said never to make its nest in any place where there is any real cover and it is never found breeding on these plains of Gyantse which are covered either with fairly thick grass or with a low but very dense thorny bush. In preference it selects the bleakest and barest of hillsides, where the half-burnt vegetation is of the scantiest. Like the Himalayan Snow-Cock, the hen is a close sitter and when the cock is away feeding, can be approached very closely before it scuttles away off its nest. As a rule, however, the cock bird keeps watch from some advantageous position close by the sitting hen and gives her due warning of approaching danger, leaving himself as he utters his warning, to be followed very closely by his wife. The eggs number 3 to 6 and possibly, according to the Tibetans, sometimes as many as 7 or 8, but Colonel Bailey, Dr. Stein, Mr. Macdonald, etc., have never succeeded in finding more than half a dozen, and in most cases only 4 or 5 are laid. The eggs are exactly like those already described of the Himalayan Snow-Cock but they are much smaller and possibly average a little darker, one or two of the clutches in my collection being almost a warm reddish-buff in ground colour. Eggs on which the spottings are most numerous at the smaller end seem to be very numerous with this species. One hundred eggs average 61.2×43.2 mm., maxima 65.4×42.9 mm., and 63.0×44.5 mm.; minima 57.7×40.6 and 60.2×40.3 mm.

The birds breed principally from the last week of May to the first week in July but Mr. Macdonald has taken eggs, possibly the second brood, as late as the 25th August.

General Habits.—There is little to record about the habits of this bird differing in any way from those of the last two. It appears to be quite a common bird from 12,000 feet up to about 18,000 feet in Summer and, even in Winter, seems very seldom to descend very much below the former elevation, though a few birds may struggle down to 10,000 or even 9,000 feet. Its highest elevation is merely restricted by deep snow, whilst, on the other hand its lowest elevations are always above forest limits. Where the grass-covered plateaux and ridges descend into and intersect the forest areas, this bird may be found in greater or less numbers, but under no circumstances does it ever enter forest or even bush-clad mountain sides. Slight snow seems to have no terror for it and, throughout the year birds may be found scratching about and hunting in the snow for their food near the snow-line. Where it has not been hunted, it is an apparently bold bird, and can be approached with ease to within 30 or 40 yards, so that shooting it offers little sport and little difficulty. Like the rest of the genus, if possible, when first disturbed it always runs up-hill and on its feet is a fairly active though rather clumsy looking bird. When it arrives at the top of the ridge, it at once launches into flight, or, if approached from above, it seeks the same method of escape and on the wing it is a fast fine flyer, though its soft plumage does not offer very much resistance to heavy shot. Few sportsmen among the rare visitors to its haunts seem to have taken much interest in the pursuit of this fine Snow-Cock, but probably the reason for this is, that wherever the Snow-Cock is found, there also may be obtained finer Game in the shape of *Ovis ammon*, *Burhel* or other Big Game.

Like its nearest relations, *Prjevalskii's* Snow-Cock is very gregarious and Colonel Bailey tells me that he has seen them in flocks numbering as many as 30, whilst Mr. Macdonald says that in the more remote parts of Tibet and in places where they are specially numerous, flocks numbering 50 may be met with. As soon as the chicks hatch, the families seem to unite in coveys and in the same flock may be found chicks of a few days old, partly fledged birds capable of flight, and other young ones almost as big as their parents. When feeding and moving about this Snow-Cock does not seem in the habit of posting sentries, but during the heat of the day when the birds are enjoying a siesta in the sun, one or more of their number are always to be found perched on some post commanding a good view of the surrounding country for some distance. At the approach of danger the sentries utter a loud prolonged whistle, apparently very similar, as indeed are all their other notes, to those of the preceding two birds.

Very different opinions have been expressed as to whether they form good eating or not. Some sportsmen say that they are excellent, others say that they are only fair, whilst one or two have declared

them to be dry and insipid. Possibly the time at which they are killed may have something to do with their flavour. They appear to be almost entirely vegetarian in their diet, feeding on leaves, shoots, moss and also upon young crops, where these are obtainable. No one appears to have ever found insects to have been eaten by these birds, but it seems incredible that they should never do so, and we shall almost certainly find that the very young chicks are fed mainly upon an insect diet.

They are said to be very easy to rear and keep in captivity, and the Tibetans occasionally keep them thus

(To be continued)

A HAND-LIST OF THE SNAKES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

By

F. WALL, C.M.G., K.U.S., C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., F.A.S.B., H.C.Z.S.I., COLONEL, I.M.S.

(Continued from page 878 of Volume XXIX.)

PART IV.

Family.—COLUBRIDÆ—(Continued.)

Series.—PROTEROGLYPHA.

Sub-family.—HYDROPHIINÆ.

Genus.—HYDRUS Schneider.

255. (491) *Hydrus platurus* (Linné.) *Linné's Sea Snake.**Russell, Ind. Serp. Vol I, 1796, Pl XLI.**Pelamis bicolor. Daudin, Rept. 1803, Pl LXXXIX; Gray, Cat. 1849, p 41; Fayrer, Than. Ind. 1874, Pl XVII; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 382; "Keswal," Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II, p 174; Murray, Vert. Zool. Sind. 1883, p 397.**Pelamis ornata. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1842, p 60; Cat. p 43.**Pelamides platurus. Blyth, Andaman Islanders, p 365.**Hydrus platurus. Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1905, p 176; Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 397; Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 267; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 75; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 310; l. c. Vol XXIII, p 374; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 808; l. c. Vol XXVII, p 406; Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 280; Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 166; Oph. Tap. 1921, p 420.**Lepid.*—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 40 to 54, midbody 41 to 61, two heads-lengths before the vent 41 to 61. Ventrals. 284 to 339.*Distn.*—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Malay Archipelago. Formosa, Japan. Loo Choo Islands. N. Australia. New Zealand. South Africa. N. America. Pacific Coast. S. America. Pescadores.

Genus.—MICROCEPHALOPHIS Lesson.

1802 *Hydrus. (non Schneider, 1799.) Shaw, part, Gen. Zool. III, pt 2, p 560.*1820 *Enhydria. (non Latreille, 1802.) Merrem, part, Tent. Syst. Amph., p 140.*1826 *Disteira. (non Lacepede, 1804.) Fitzinger, Neue. Class. Rept., p 55.*1827 *Hydrophis. (non Latreille, 1802.) Boie, Isis, p 554.*1834 *Microcephalophis. Lesson, Belang, Voy. Ind. Or. Rept., p 321, Pl III, [type M gracilis (Shaw)].*1842 *Liopala. Gray, Zool. Misc. p 60 [type L gracilis=Microcephalophis gracilis (Shaw)].*1852 *Thalassophis. Schmidt, Abh. Nat. Ver., Hamburg, II, Pt 2, p 78, Pl II (Substitute for Hydrophis Daudin).*256. (502) *Microcephalophis gracilis* (Shaw.) *John's Sea Snake.**Russell, Ind. Serp. Vol II, 1801, Pl XLII.**Hydrus gracilis. Shaw, Zool. 1802, p 560.**Microcephalophis gracilis. Gray, Cat. 1849, p 46; Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 325**Liopala gracilis. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1842, p 60.*

Hydrophis gracilis. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 404 ; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 280 ; Günther, *Rept. Brit. Ind.* 1864, p 373 ; Murray, *Vert. Zool. Sind*, 1884, p 395 ; Wall, *Mem. A.S., Beng.*, 1906, p 283 ; *Spol. Zeylan.* 1907, p 167 ; *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII*, p 375 ; *l. c. Vol XXV*, p 602.

Hydrophis guentheri. Murray, *Vert. Zool., Sind*, 1884, p 396.

Distira gracilis. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 198.

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 17 to 21, midbody 26 to 32, two heads-lengths before the vent 27 to 35. Ventrals. 215 to 302.

Distn.—*Coasts of India.* From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. *Malay Peninsula to S. China. Malay Archipelago.*

257. (503) ***Microcephalophis cantoris*** (Günther.) *Cantor's Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis fasciata. Gray, *Cat.* 1849, p 50 (*part*).

Hydrophis cantoris. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 405. *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 281 ; Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1906, p 284 ; *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII*, p 375 ; *l. c. Vol XXV*, p 604.

Distira cantoris. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 99.

Distira gillespiei. Boulenger, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII*, p 642 ; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV*, p 723 ; *l. c. Vol XVI*, p 310.

Microcephalophis cantoris. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 330.

Length.—1,855 mm. (6 feet, 1 inch).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 21 to 25, midbody 27 to 36, two heads-lengths before the vent 36 to 46. Ventrals. 377 to 474.

Distn.—*Coasts of India.* From Karachi to Chittagong. *Malay Peninsula. Penang.* (Brit. Mus.)

Genus.—PORRECTICOLLIS Wall.

1803 *Hydrophis.* (non Latreille 1802.) Daudin, *part. Rept. VII*, p 375.

1820 *Pelamis.* (non Daudin 1803.) Merrem, *part. Tent. Syst. Amph.* p 138.

1921 *Porrecticollis.* Wall, *Oph. Tap.*, p. 335 [*type P obscurus* (Daudin)].

258. (497. 498) ***Porrecticollis obscurus*** (Daudin.) *Russell's Sea Snake.*

Russell, Ind. Serp. Vol. I, 1796, *Pls. VII and VIII.*

Hydrophis fasciata. Gray, *Cat.* 1849, p 50 (*part*).

Hydrophis coronatus. Annandale, *Mem. Ind. Mus.* 1915, p 170 ; Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind.* 1890, p 402 ; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 279 ; Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1906, p 282 ; *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII*, p 375.

Hydrophis latifaciatus. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 401 ; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 279 ; Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1906, p 281.

Distira obscura. Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIX*, p 201.

Porrecticollis obscurus. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 335.

Length.—1,220 mm. (4 feet).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 19 to 23, midbody 25 to 32, two heads-lengths before the vent 26 to 33. Ventrals. 277 to 354.

Distn.—*Coasts of India.* From Karwar to Tenasserim.

Genus.—DOLICHODIRA Wall.

1864 *Hydrophis.* (non Latreille, 1802.) Günther, *part. Rept. Brit. Ind.*, p 373, *Pl. XXV, fig 8.*

1921 *Dolichodira.* Wall, *Oph. Tap.*, p 340 [*type D. diadema* (Günther)].

259. (500) *Dolichodira diadema* (Günther.) *Günther's Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis diadema. *Günther, Rept. Brit. Ind.* 1864, p 373.
Hydrophis obscurus. *Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890,
 p 403; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 284; *Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng.*,
 1906, p 286.

Distira lapimidoides. *Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*,
 pp 346 and 615.

Distira torquata. *Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 229.

Dolichodira diadema. *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 340.

Length.—1,055 mm. (3 feet, 5½ inches).

Lepid.—Two heads-lengths behind the head 32 to 41, midbody 37 to
 54, two heads-lengths before the vent 36 to 46. Ventrals, 374 to 460.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From the Sunderbunds to Tenasserim.
Gulf to Siam. Borneo. (Boulenger.)

Genus.—MICROMASTOPHIS *Wall.*

1799 *Hydrus.* *Schneider, part, Hist. Amph. I*, p 240 [*type II bicolor = Hydrus
 platurus (Linné)*].

1820 *Polamis.* (non *Jaudin*, 1803.) *Merrem, part, Tent. Syst. Amph.*, p 139.

1826 *Disteira.* (non *Lacepede*, 1804.) *Fitzinger, part, Neue, Class. Rept.*, p 55.

1837 *Hydrophis.* (non *Latreille*, 1802.) *Schlegel, part, Phys. Serp. II*, p 507.

1842 *Aturia.* *Gray, part, Zool. Misc.*, p 61 [*type A. ornata (Gray)*].

1921 *Micromastophis.* *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 344 [*type M fasciatus (Schneider)*]

260. (501) *Micromastophis fasciatus* (Schneider.) *Schneider's Sea Snake.*

Hydrus fasciatus. *Schneider, Hist. Amph.* 1799, p 240.

Hydrophis chloris. *Anderson, P. Z. S.* 1871, p 191; *l. c.* 1872, p 396;
Fayer, Than, Ind. 1874, *Pl XXVII*; *Günther, Rept. Brit. Ind.*
 1864, p 370; *Murray, Vert. Zool. Sind.* 1884, p 392.

Aturia lindsayi. *Gray, Zool. Misc.* 1842, p 61.

Hydrophis lindsayi. *Anderson, P. Z. S.* 1871, p 191; *l. c.*
 1872, p 396; *Gray, Zool. Misc.* 1842, p 50; *Günther, Rept. Brit.*
Ind. 1864, p 371; *Murray, Vert. Zool. Sind.* 1884, p 392.

Hydrophis atriceps. *Günther, Rept. Brit. Ind.* 1864, p 371.

Hydrophis fasciatus. *Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 404;
Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 281; *Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1906, p 285;
Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 375; *l. c. Vol XXV*, p 604.

Hydrophis leptodira. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 285.

Hydrophis cantoris. *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 64 (*part*,
 No 8232).

Distira fasciata. *Boulenger, Ann. and Mag. N. H.* 1900, p 306; *Wall,*
Mem. A. S., Beng., 1909, p 203.

Micromastophis fasciatus. *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 344.

Length.—1,042 mm. (3 feet, 5 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 25 to 33, midbody
 37 to 57, two heads-lengths before the vent 37 to 57. Ventrals, 376
 to 513.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From Malabar to Tenasserim. *Malay*
Peninsula. S. China. Malay Archipelago.

Genus.—LEIOBELASMA, *Lacepede.*

1802 *Hydrus.* (non *Schneider*, 1799.) *Shaw, part, Zool. III*, p 564, *Pl CXXV.*

1803 *Hydrophis.* (non *Latreille*, 1802.) *Daudin, part, Hist. Rept. VII*, p 383.

1804 *Leioelasma.* *Lacepede, Ann. Mus. IV*, p 198. [*type L. striata = L. cyano*
cincta (Daudin)].

1820 Enhydria. (non Latreille, 1802.) Merrem, part, Tent. Syst. Amph., p 140.

1890 Distira. (non Lacepede, 1804.) Boulenger, part, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept., p 410.

301. (496, 507) Leioclasasma spiralis (Shaw.) The Narrow-ringed Sea Snake.

Hydrus spiralis. Shaw, Zool. 1802, p 564.

Hydrophis piralis. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 401; Cat. Vol. II, 1896, p 273; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, p 348; Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 348; Wall, Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 166; Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV, p 601; l. c. V XXVI, p 430.

Hydrophis brugmansii. Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 375.

Hydrophis alcockii. Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 288.

Hydrophis longiceps. Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 275; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 375.

Hydrophis subcinctus. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1842, p 63; Cat. 1849, p 52; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 368.

Hydrophis bishopi. Murray, Vert. Zool. Sind, 1884, p 391.

Hydrophis robusta. Fayrer, Than. Ind. 1874, Pl XXI; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 364; Murray, Vert. Zool., Sind, 1884, p 394.

Distira robusta. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 409; Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 615.

Distira spiralis. Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 208; Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX, p 858.

Distira brugmansii. Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 292; Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 290; Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII, p 403; Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 169.

Distira subcincta. Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 292.

Leioclasasma spiralis. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 353.

Length.—2,745 mm. (9 feet).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 25 to 31, midbody 30 to 36, two heads-lengths before the vent 27 to 36. Ventrals. 282 to 373.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Siam? Malay Archipelago.

262. (508, 509) Leioclasasma cyanocincta (Daudin.) The Chittul.

"Chittul." Russell, Ind. Serp. 1801, Vol II, Pl IX.

Hydrophis cyanocinctus. Daudin, Rept. 1803, p 383; Fayrer, Than. Ind. 1874, Pl XXIII; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 367 (part); Malcolm-Smith, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI, p 682; Murray, Vert. Zool., Sind, 1884, p 391; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 376; l. c. Vol XXV, p 754.

Leioclasasma striata. Lacepede, Ann. Mus. 1804, pp 198 and 210.

Hydrophis crassicolis. Anderson, J. A. S., Beng., 1871, p 19.

Hydrophis sublaevis. Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 388.

Hydrophis phipsoni. Murray, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II, p 32.

Hydrophis taprobanica. Haly, Taprobanium, 1867, p 107.

Hydrophis tuberculata. Anderson, J. A. S., Beng., 1871, p 18; Murray, Vert. Zool., Sind, 1884, p 393.

Distira cyanocincta. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 410; Slater, J. A. S., Beng., 1891, p 247; Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 291; Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 171; Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX, p 1046; l. c. Vol XXV, p 605; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 833.

Leioclasasma cyanocincta. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 361.

Length.—2,135 mm. (7 feet). (Murray.).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 27 to 36, midbody 33 to 44, two heads-lengths before the vent 34 to 43. Ventrals. 291 to 398.

Distn.—*Coasts of India*. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. *Further East to China. Japan. Papuasia.*

263. (510) *Leioselasma bituberculata* (Peters.) *Peters's Sea Snake*.

Distira bituberculata. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 411

Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 296; Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 228.

Lioselasma bituberculata. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 367.

Length.—1,090 mm. (3 feet, 3 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Round the neck 26 to 27, round the greatest girth 48 to 49. Ventrals. 278.

Distn.—*Ceylon*.

Note.—Known from a single specimen now preserved in Berlin.

264. (495) *Leioselasma mamillaris* (Daudin.) *The Broad-banded Sea Snake*.

Hydrophis mamillaris. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 401;

Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 277; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII*, p 374; l. c. *Vol XXVI*, p 866.

Distira lapemidoides. Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891 (part, No 13292).

Distira mamillaris. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 207.

Lioselasma mamillaris. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 349.

Length.—832 mm. (2 feet, 8½ inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two head-lengths behind the head 25 to 29, midbody 31 to 40, two heads-lengths before the vent 34 to 41. Ventrals. 316 to 367.

Distn.—*Coasts of India*. From Bombay to Vizagapatam.

265 (512). *Leioselasma lapemidoides* (Gray.) *Blanford's Sea Snake*.

Distira lapemidoides Boulenger *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 412;

Cat. Vol III. 1896, p 297. Wall, *Mem. As. Soc. Bengal.* 1909, p. 227; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 366.

Length.—940 mm (3 feet, 1 inch.)

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 30 to 33, midbody 40 to 46, two heads-lengths before the vent 37 to 48. Ventrals. 300 to 387.

Distn.—*Coasts of Ceylon and India*. From Baluchistan to Puri, Orissa.

Genus.—*ATURIA* Gray.

1842 *Aturia*. Gray, part, *Zool. Misc.*, p 61 (type *A. ornata*).

1849 *Hydrophis*. (non Latreille, 1802.) Gray, part, *Cat.* p 53.

1849 *Chitulia*. Gray, *Cat.* p 56 (type *C. inornata*, = *Aturia ornata*).

1852 *Thalassophis*. Schmidt, part, *Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg*, 11, p 83, Pl V, (substitute for *Hydrophis*, Daudin, 1803).

1890 *Distira*. (non Lacepede, 1804.) Boulenger, part, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.*, p 411.

266. (511). *Aturia ornata* Gray. *Gray's Sea Snake*.

Hydrophis ornatus. Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII*, p 375; l. c. *Vol XXV*, p 605; l. c. *Vol XXVI*, p 867.

Distira ornata. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 411; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 290; Ferguson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol I*, p 75; Wall, *Mem. A.S., Beng.*, 1906, p 289; l. c. 1909, p 232; *Spol. Zeylan.* 1907, p 108.

Distira andamanica. Annandale, *J. A. S., Beng.*, 1905. pp 174 and 176.

Aturia ornata. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 369.

Length.--1,245 mm. (4 feet, 1 inch).

Lepid..--Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 33 to 41, midbody 38 to 45, two heads-lengths before the vent 33 to 42, Ventrals. 218 to 240.

Distn..--*Coasts of India*. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Ceylon. Andamans. Malay Peninsula to Indo-China. Malay Archipelago. New Guinea. North Australia. Loo Choo Islands.

Genus. POLYODONTOGNATHUS Wall.

1802 *Hydrus*. (non Schneider, 1799.) Shaw, *part, Zool. III*, p 561.

1820 *Enhydria*. (non Latreille, 1802.) Merrem, *part, Tent. Syst. Amph.*, 140.

1842 *Hydrophis*. (non Latreille, 1802.) Gray, *part, Zool. Mic.*, p 62.

1921 *Polyodontognathus*. Wall, *Oph. Tap.*, p 375 [type *P. cærulescens*. (Shaw)].

267. (493). ***Polyodontognathus cærulescens*** (Shaw.) Merrem's Sea Snake.

Hydrophis cærulescens. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 400; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 275; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 63; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII*, pp 373 and 374; *l. c. Vol XXI*, p 308; *l. c. Vol XXII*, p 866.

Hydrophis obscurus. Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 63 (*part*, Nos 11498 and 11499).

Hydrophis evanocinctus. Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 66, (*part*, No 8242).

Hydrophis torquatus. Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII*, p 638.

Distira cærulescens. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 231.

Polyodontognathus cærulescens. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 375.

Length.--737 mm. (2 feet, 5 inches).

Lepid..--Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 36 to 45, midbody 42 to 53, two heads-lengths before the vent 36 to 46. Ventrals. 277 to 339.

Distn..--*Coasts of India*. From Bombay to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Siam.

Genus. - POLYPHOLOPHIS Wall.

268. (Nil.) ***Polypholophis neglectus*** (Wall.) Wall's Sea Snake.

Hydrophis obscurus. Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 63 (*part* No 8598).

Hydrophis neglectus. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.* 1906, p 288

Distira neglectus. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1909, p 206.

Polypholophis neglectus. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 380.

Length.--About 610 mm. (2 feet). Not measured.

Lepid..--Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 48, midbody 54, two heads-lengths before the vent 45. Ventrals. 440 to 450 (damaged!).

Distn..--The type is from Rangoon.

Genus.---MELANOMYSTAX Wall.

1803 *Hydrophis*. (non Latreille, 1802), Daudin, *part, Rept. VII*, p 380.

1820 *Enhydria*. (non Latreille, 1802.) Merrem, *part, Tent. Syst. Amph.*, p 140.

1827 *Hydrus*. (non Schneider, 1799.) Boie, *l.c.*, p 553.

1921 *Melanomystax*. Wall, *Oph. Tap.*, p 331 [type *M. nigrocinctus* (Daudin)]

269. (491). *Melanomystax nigrocinctus* (Daudin.) Daudin's Sea Snake.

Hydrophis nigrocinctus. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 400; Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 277; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 63 (part, Nos 8239 and 8240); Wall, Mem. A.S., Beng., 1906, p 281.

Distira lapemidoides. Slater, List Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 66. (part, No 8235).

Distira cyanocincta. Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 346.

Distira hendersoni. Boulenger, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, p 719; Wall Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 294.

Distira nigrocinctus. Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1909, p 224.

Melanomystax nigrocinctus. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 382.

Length. 1,055 mm. (3 feet, 5½ inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 27 to 32, midbody 36 to 43, two heads-lengths before the vent 36 to 42. Ventrals. 305 to 339.

Distn. Coasts of India. From the Sunderbunds to Tenasserim. Straits of Malacca. (Boulenger.)

Genus.—*KERILIA* Gray.

1847. *Hydruis*. (non Schneider, 1799.) Cantor, part, Cat. Mal. Rept., p 129, Pl XL, fig 8.

1849. *Kerilia*. Gray, Cat. p 57 (type *K. jerdoni* Gray.)

1804. *Hydrophis*. (non Latreille, 1802) Gunther, part, Rept. Brit. Ind., p 302, Pl XXV, fig B.

1890. *Distira*. (non Lacepede, 1804.) Boulenger, part, Rept. Brit. Ind., p 408.

270 (506) *Kerilia jerdoni* Gray. Jerdon's Sea Snake.

"*Shiddil*." Russell, Ind. Serp. Vol II, 1801, Pl XII.

Kerilia jerdoni. Gray, Cat. 1849, p 57; Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 386.

Hydrophis jerdoni. Ferguson, Bomb. N.H.J. Vol XIV, p. 386; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 376; l. c. Vol XXV, p 606.

Distira jerdoni. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 408; Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 299; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 65; Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 293; l. c. 1909, p 241; Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 172.

Length. -915 mm. (3 feet).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 17, midbody 19 to 21, two heads-lengths before the vent 19 to 21. Ventrals. 219 to 248.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From Travancore to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Siam.

Genus.—*THALASSOPHIS* Schmidt.

1852 *Thalassophis*. Schmidt, part, Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, II, p 79, Pl III, (substitute for *Hydrophis*, Daudin 1803). (type *T. gracilis* Shaw.)

1854 *Disteira*. (non Lacepede, 1804) Dumeril and Bibron, part, VII, p 1331.

1856 *Hydrophis*. (non Latreille, 1802.) Fischer, Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, III, p 56.

271. (513) *Thalassophis viperinus* Schmidt. Schmidt's Sea Snake.

Hydrophis viperina. Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 378; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI, p 367.

Hydrophis nigra. Anderson, P. Z. S. 1872, p 399; Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 274.

Hydrophis guttata. Murray, Bomb. N. H. J. 1867, p 34.

Hydrophis jayakari. Boulenger, Abh. and Mag. N. H. 1887, p 408.

Distira viperina. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 413; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 298; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 66; *Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1906, p 292; *l.c.* 1909, p 239.

Distira lapemoides. Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 66 (*part*, No 8269).

Thalassophis viperinus. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 391.

Length.—920 mm. (3 feet, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 27 to 34, midbody 39 to 50, two heads-lengths before the vent 35 to 45. Ventrals. 235 to 276.

Distn.—Coasts of India. Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Further East to South China. Malay Archipelago. As far East as Java.

Genus.—*ASTROTIA* Fischer.

1802 *Hydrus* (*non* Schneider, 1799.) Shaw, *part. Zool.* III, p 558.

1852 *Hydrophis*. (*non* Latreille, 1802.) Schmidt, *part. Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg*, I, p 166, pl. XI.

1856 *Astrotia*. Fischer, *Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg*, III, p 38.

1890 *Distira*. (*non* Lacépède, 1804.) Boulenger, *part. Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* p 408.

272. (505) *Astrotia stokesi* (Gray) Stokes's Sea Snake.

Hydrophis stokesi. Gunther, *Rept. Brit. Ind.* 1864, p 363.

Distira stokesi. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 408; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 288, *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 75, *Wall, Spol. Zeylan* 1907, p 168.

Astrotia stokesi. Wall, *Mem. A. S., Beng.* 1909, p 250; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 396.

Length. 1,474 mm. (4 feet, 10 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 41 to 48, midbody 48 to 59, two heads-lengths before the vent 41 to 50. Ventrals. 230 to 267.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Ceylon. Malay Peninsula. China Sea? North Australia.

Genus.—*ENHYDRINA* Gray.

273. (492, 504) *Enhydrina valakadlen* (Boie.) The Jew's-nosed or Boie's Sea Snake.

"Hoogh pattee" and "valakadyn". Russell, *Ind. Serp. Vol II*, 1801, Pls X and XI.

Hydrophis schistosa. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 399; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 274; *Daudin, Rept.* 1803, p 386.

Hydrophis bengalensis. Gray, *Zool. Misc.* 1842, p 62.

Enhydrina bengalensis. Gray, *Cat.* 1849, p 48; *Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind.* 1864, p 381.

Enhydrina valakadyen. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 406; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 302; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 75; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 64; *Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, pp 347 and 616; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI*, p 311; *l.c. Vol XX*, p 1041; *l.c. Vol XXIII*, p 377; *l.c. Vol XXV*, p 407; *l.c. Vol XXVI*, p 603; *Mem. A. S., Beng.*, 1906, p 296; *l.c.* 1909, p 192; *Spol. Zeylan.* 1907, p 172; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 401.

Length.—1,398 mm. (4 feet, 7 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 47 to 61, midbody 50 to 70, two heads-lengths before the vent 50 to 70. Ventrals. 230 to 361.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Siam. Cochinchina. Malay Archipelago. Papuasia. New Guinea.

(Genus. *LAPEMIS* Gray.

- 1802 Hydrus. (non Schneider, 1799.) *Sha*, part. Zool. III, p 562.
 1820 Enhydryis. (non Latreille, 1802.) Merrem, part. Tent. Syst. Amph., p 140.
 1834 *Lapemis*. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. II, pl LXXXVII, fig 2 (type *L hardwicki*).
 1837 Hydrophis. (non Latreille 1802.) Schlegel, part. Ilys. Serp. II, p. 488.
 1856. *Polamis*. (non Daudin, 1803.) Fischer, part. Ath. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, III, p 61.
 1861 *Polamydoidis*. Fitzinger, Sitz. Berl. Akad. Wien. XLII, p 409 (type II *pelamidoides*, Schlegel = *Lapemis hardwicki* (Gray)).

274. (489) *Lapemis curtus* (Shaw.) Shaw's Sea Snake.

- Hydrus curtus*. Shaw, Zool. 1802, p 562.
Lapemis curtus. Gray, Zool. Misc. 1842, p 60.
Hydrophis curta. Fayrer, Than. Ind. 1874, pl XXIV; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 379; Stoliczka, Proc. A. S., Beng., 1872, p 91.
Enhydryis curtus. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 396; Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 300; Ferguson. Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 75; Slater. List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 62; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 310; l. c. Vol XXIII, p 376; l. c. Vol XXV, p 606; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 94; Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 295; l. c. 1909, p 246; Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 172; l. c. 1921, p 406.
Lapemis curtus. Wall. Oph. Tap. 1921, p 410.
Length. 846 mm. (2 feet, 9½ inches).
Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 29 to 36, midbody 30 to 45, two heads-lengths before the vent 30 to 42. Ventrals. 151 to 219.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Malay Archipelago.

275. (490) *Lapemis hardwicki* Gray. Hardwicke's Sea Snake.

- Lapemis hardwicki*. Gray, Ind. Zool. 1834, pl LXXXVII, Cat 1849, p 44.
Hydrophis fayreriana. Anderson, J. A. S., Beng., 1871, p 19.
Enhydryis hardwicki. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 397; Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 301; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 380; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 62; Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 296; l. c. 1909, p 247.
Lapemis hardwicki. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 416.
Length.—915 mm. (3 feet).
Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 25 to 33, midbody 27 to 40, two heads-lengths before the vent 27 to 37. Ventrals. 130 to 214.

Distn.—Coasts of India. From Puri to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula to China. Malay Archipelago. Java. Philippines. New Guinea.

(Genus.—*LATICAUDA* Laurenti.

- 1758 Coluber. Linne part. Mus. Ad. Frid. p 31, pl XVI, fig 1 (type *C. berus* = *Vipera berus*).
 1768 *Laticauda*. Laurenti, Syn. Rept., n 109 [type *L. scutata* = *L. laticaudata* Linne.]]

- 1799 Hydrus. *Schneider, part, Hist. Amph. I, p 233* [type *H. bicolor* = *H. platurus* (Linné)].
 1802 Platurus. *Latreille, Hist. Nat. Rept. IV, p 183* [type *P. fasciatus* = *Laticauda laticaudata*. (Linné)].
 1837 Hydrophis. (non *Latreille, 1802.*) *Schlegel, part, Phys. Serp. II, p 488.*

276. (487) *Laticauda laticaudata* (Linné.) *Linné's Sea Krait.*

Coluber laticaudatus. Linné. Mus. Ad. Fred. 1754, p 31.
Platurus fischeri. Fayer, Than. Ind 1874, pl XIX; Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 356.
Platurus affinis. Anderson, P. Z. S. 1871, p 190.
Platurus laticaudatus. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 395; Cat. Vol III, 1890, p 307; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 61; Wall, Mem. A.S., Beng., 1906, p 297; l. c. 1909, p 185.
Laticauda laticaudata. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 427.
Length.—1,093 mm. (3 feet, 7 inches).
Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 19, midbody 19, two heads-lengths before the vent 19 or 17. Ventrals. 210 to 246.
Distn.—Coasts of India. From Calcutta to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Indo-China. S. China. Loo Choo Islands, Philippines. New Guinea. S. Pacific Islands. Australia.

277. (488) *Laticauda colubrina* (Schneider.) *Schneider's Sea Krait.*

Platurus scutatus. Gunther, Rept. Brit. Ind. 1864, p 356.
Platurus colubrinus. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. 1890, p 395; Cat. Vol III, 1890, p 308; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 62; Wall, Mem. A. S., Beng., 1906, p 298; l. c. 1909, p 186.
Laticauda colubrina. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 431.
Length.—1,270 mm. (4 feet, 2 inches).
Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 21 to 25, midbody 21 to 25, two heads-lengths before the vent 21 to 23. Ventrals. 195 to 240.
Distn.—Coasts of India. From the Burmese Shores to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula. Indo-China. S. China. Loo Choo Islands. S. Pacific Islands. Australia. New Zealand.

FOOTNOTE.

No. 499—*Hydrophis torquatus*, (Gunther (Fauna, Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 402) as not been included in this list because I have never seen a Sea Snake conforming to this description from Indian Seas. The types are from the "East Indies" and presented to the British Museum by the Honourable the East India Company. East Indies in those days was a very indefinite term, and there is nothing to prove that these specimens came from the Indian littoral.

Sub-family 8.—ELAPINÆ.

Genus.—BUNGARUS (Daudin.)

278. (Nil) *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt. *Reinhardt's Krait.*

Megaerophis flaviceps. Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 57.
Bungarus flaviceps. Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 371; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII, p 60; Poiss., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 12; l. c. 1908, p 14; l. c. 1913, p 14.
Length.—1550 mm. (6 feet, 1 inch).
Lepid.—Costals. In 13 rows in the whole body. Ventrals. 193 to 230.
Distn.—Burma. Tenasserim. (Mergut. Ind. Mus.) Malay Peninsula. Indo-China. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra. Borneo. Java.

279. (480) *Bungarus fasciatus* (Schneider.) *The Banded Krait.*

Russell, Ind. Serp. Vol 1, 1796, pl III.

B. fasciatus. *Acton and Knowles, Journl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 56; *Annandale, Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1911, p 218; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 366; Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, p 509; l. c. Vol XVI, p 519; Kinnear, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII, p 636; Martin, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII, p 635; Primrose, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII, p 589; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 142; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 57; Smith, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI, p 284; Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, pp 344 and 612; Wall, Bom. N. H. J. Vol XI, p. 524; l. c. Vol XVII, p 61; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 714; l. c. Vol XIX, p 835; l. c. Vol XX, p 933; *Ind. Med. Gaz. Aug. 1909; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 12; l. c. 1908, p 15; l. c. 1913, p 15.*

Length.—1,955 mm. (6 feet, 5 inches. Malcolm-Smith).

Distn.—North-East Peninsular India. As far South as the Godavery Valley. (Narsampet. Lat. 18°. Long. 80°. Chanda.) Mahanadi Valley. (Raipur. Bilaspur. Sambalpur.) Orissa. (Berhampore. F.W.) Behar. (Champaran. Rottiah. Segowlie. F. W.). Bengal. Assam. Burma. Malay Peninsula. Siam. Indo-China. S. China. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra. Java.

280. (481) *Bungarus ceylonicus* Gunther. *The Ceylon Krait.*

Abercromby, Sn. of Ceylon, 1910, pp 48 and 80; Spol. Zeylan. 1911, p 206; Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 367; Green, Spol. Zeylan. 1905, p 158; Pearless, Spol. Zeylan. 1909, p 54; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 127; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 24; l. c. Vol XVII, p 65; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 714; Spol. Zeylan. 1910, p 37; l. c. 1911, p 157; l. c. 1921, p 402; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 16; l. c. 1908, p 20; l. c. 1913, p 19; Oph. Tap. 1921, p 451; Willey, Spol. Zeylan. 1906, p 233.

Lepid.—Ventrals. 219 to 236. Subcaudals. 32 to 41.

Distn.—Ceylon.

281. (482) *Bungarus candidus* (Linne). *The Common Krait.*

B. arcuatus. *Phipson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II, p 247; Traill, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol IX, p 499.*

B. caeruleus. *Bannerman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 743; Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 388; Chalmersdeley, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII, p 921; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 74; Millard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, p 395; Pitman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI, p 636; Prater, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI, p 684; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 58 (part, except Nos 13244 and 13245); Smith, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX, p 864; l. c. Vol XXI, p 283; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII, pp 20 and 716; l. c. Vol XIX, p 268; l. c. Vol XX, p 1041; l. c. Vol XXII, pp 19, 401 and 808; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 575; Oph. Tap. 1921, p 487; Willey, Spol. Zeylan, 1906, p 233.*

B. candidus. *Acton and Knowles, Journl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 55; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 368 (part); Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 706; l. c. Vol XVI, p 312; l. c. Vol XVII, p 65; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 122; l. c. Vol XIX, p 268; l. c. Vol XX, p 1041; Spol. Zeylan. 1907, p 174; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 16.*
B. sindanus. *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XI, p 73; Chalmersdeley, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII, p 921; Pitman, N. H. J. Vol XXII, p 686*

Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena, 1910, p 143; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII, p 68; l. c. Vol XVIII, pp 18, 24 and 716; l. c. Vol XX, p 1041; l. c. Vol XXII, pp 22, 401 and 808.

Length.—1,398 mm. (4 feet, 7 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Usually 15 (rarely 17) rows in the whole body. Ventrals. 195 to 218. Subcaudals. 37 to 50.

Distn.—Ceylon. Peninsula India. To the Himalayas. North-East to Bengal. North-West to Sind and Baluchistan. Western Himalayas. Up to 5,000 feet. (Almora. Bakloh. F. W.)

Note.—*sindanus* Boulenger can no longer be considered a species distinct from *candidus*.

282. (Nil.) **Bungarus multicinctus** Blyth. *Blyth's Krait*.

Bungarus caeruleus. Annandale, J. A. N., Beng., 1905, p 176; Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 368 (part); P. Z. S. 1899, p 165; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 58 (part, No 2891); Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 343 (part).

Bungarus semifasciatus. Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 58; Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 612.

Bungarus multicinctus. Wall, Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind. 1908, p 19; l. c. 1913, p 18; Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII, p 715.

Length.—Exceeds 900 mm. (3 feet, 3 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 194 to 221. Subcaudals. 44 to 52.

Distn.—Burma. Rangoon. Meiktila. Toungoo. S. Shan States. S. China Formosa.

283. (Nil.) **Bungarus magnimaculatus** Wall and Evans. *The Large-spotted Krait*.

Bungarus caeruleus. Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 58. (part, Nos 13244 and 13245).

Bungarus magnimaculatus. Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, pp 343 and 611; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 715; Wall, Rec. Ind. Mus. 1909, p 147; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1908, p 18; l. c. 1913, p 17.

Length.—1,300 mm. (4 feet, 3½ inches).

Lepid.—Costals. In 15 rows in the whole body. Ventrals. 213 to 228. Subcaudals. 43 to 48.

Distn.—Burma. Meiktila. Monywa. Minbu. Pyawbwe. Shwebo.

Note.—I have seen thirteen examples.

284. (484) **Bungarus lividus** Cantor. *The Lesser Black Krait*

Bungarus lividus. Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 370; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 64; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 714; l. c. Vol XIX, pp 355, 838 and 900; l. c. Vol XXI, p 281; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 15; 1908, p 15; l. c. 1913, p 15.

Length.—1,041 mm. (3 feet, 5 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 209 to 217. Subcaudals. 35 to 42.

Distn.—Bengal Jalpaiguri Dist. Eastern Himalayas. Sikkim. Assam.

Note.—No 11419 of Sclater's list (1891, p 58) was no longer in the Indian Museum when I examined the specimens.

285. (Nil.) **Bungarus niger** Wall. *The Greater Black Krait*.

Bungarus lividus. Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 58. (Nos 3941 and 4013.)

Bungarus niger. Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII, p 715; l. c. Vol XIX, pp 355 and 838; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1908, p 19; l. c. 1913, p 18.

Length.—1,232 mm. (4 feet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 216 to 231. Subcaudals. 47 to 57.

Distn.—*Eastern Himalayas*. Sikkim. Assam. Dibrugarh. Sadiya. Jaipur. Sibsagar. Garo Hills.

286. (483) *Bungarus bungaroides* (Cantor.) *Cantor's Krait*.

Bungarus bungaroides. *Annandale, J. A. S., Beng.*, 1904, p 210, *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 370, *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus* 1891, p 58 (*part. Nos 2898, 7742 and 8692*); *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J Vol XVII*, p 61; *l. c. Vol XIX*, p 355; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind* 1907, p 12; 1908 p 14; *l. c. 1913, p 14*.

Length.—1,181 mm. (3 feet, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 220 to 238. Subcaudals. 43 to 51.

Distn.—*Eastern Himalayas*. Sikkim. Assam. North Cachar.

287. (Nil.) *Bungarus walli* Wall. *Wall's Krait*.

Bungarus walli. *Sarasin. Zool. Jahr. Jena*, 1910, p 146; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 608; *Vol XVIII*, p 122; *l. c. Vol XIX*, p 267a, *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 19; *l. c. 1908 p 24*; *l. c. 1913, p 22*.

Bungarus sindanus. *Annandale, J. A. S., Beng.*, 1905, p 213; *Proc. A. S. Beng.* 1911, *Vol VII*, New Series. No 7.

Type.—In the British Museum from Fyzabad.

Length.—1,511 mm. (4 feet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Lepid.—Costals. In 17 rows in the whole body. Ventrals. 192 to 207. Subcaudals. 46 to 55.

Distn.—*Peninsular India*. Ganges Valley. (Fyzabad, U. P.) Bengal (Purnea. Midnapore. Gaya. Alipore. Ind. Mus.)

(to be continued.)

TERMITE MOUNDS.

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*Director, Zoological Survey of India.**(With 4 text figures.)**(A lecture delivered at the eleventh meeting of the Indian Science Congress,**Bangalore : January 15th, 1924.)*

You all are familiar with the earthen mounds commonly called ant-hills, which form so conspicuous a feature of the landscape in some parts of India ⁽¹⁾. In spite of their popular name these mounds are built not by true ants but by termites, which are popularly called white-ants. The names, however, are misleading, for in structure and life-history the termite differs from the ant almost as much as either does from a beetle or a butterfly; its internal anatomy is different, its mouth-parts and legs are differently constructed, its body is not covered with a hard integument like that of the ant and its wings, if it has wings, are of quite a different pattern, the so-called veins never forming a network as they do in the ants and their allies. Moreover, the ant comes out of its egg as a helpless grub and undergoes a complete metamorphosis, whereas the termite is hatched active and not unlike the adult.

Ants and termites, nevertheless, have been confused in many countries, mainly on account of a curious similarity in their social systems. Both live in large communities in which the great majority of individuals are without wings, but numbers of winged individuals are produced periodically and issue from the nest in swarms. This fact, to the superficial observer at any rate, is perhaps the most striking point in the life-history of ants and termites, for their social system differs from that of any human community in that different individuals are adapted for different services, not by training or descent but by profound anatomical differences. The offspring of a single female are not all alike but differ in shape, size and structure to such an extent that it is often difficult to believe them in any way related one to another. The winged forms are the young males and females, which leave the nest to found new communities. In each community the service of replenishing the population is confined to a few individuals, often to a single pair, while the vast majority of the population are practically sexless. In most termites and in many ants these neuter individuals, which never have wings, are further subdivided into two castes, that of the workers and that of the soldiers. Things are often still more complicated and there may be two or more subcastes of workers, while among the most primitive termites there is little or no difference between workers and females. Further, in these primitive forms (and also in some of higher grade) the soldiers and even the workers are at least potential males and females.

All termites do not build mounds. The primitive forms to which I have alluded eat passages and galleries in dead wood and apparently have no permanent abode. Other species burrow in the earth, construct nests in dead logs or affix them to trees. The number of species which do build mounds in India is apparently small and all of them seem to be closely related and to belong to the genus *Odontotermes*. This is not so, however, in other countries.

In all our Indian mound-builders the three castes—the royal caste as it is called, the working caste and the military caste—are quite distinct, each physically incapable of performing any function but its own. The sole duty of the

(1) The absence of termite mounds from the neighbourhood of Calcutta and other parts of the lower Gangetic delta is a noteworthy fact. It is possibly due to the high level of the sub-soil water.

royal caste is the production of fertile eggs, the sole duty of the military caste is to guard the community and its abode against external enemies, while the workers build and forage and cultivate, act as scavengers and tend their parents and the young of their common mother. It is impossible here to give any account of the strange complexities which occur in some termite communities, but we may consider the three castes of the mound-builders in a little more detail.

The wings of the young males and females when they issue from the nest are ample but rather feeble. The two sexes differ little in external characters and are often hard to distinguish. Both males and females are at first active and apparently able to feed and look after themselves. Feeble as are their wings in appearance and delicate in structure, they are often capable of a flight of several miles. After one flight their wings drop off. The vast majority of the winged individuals of each community perish within a short time of leaving it, falling victims by the thousand to insectivorous birds and lizards, toads, jackals, cockroaches and especially predaceous ants, all of which devour them greedily. Only a few pairs, which have survived the perils of their flight and been able to mate, survive and, concealing themselves in crevices or burrowing under ground, proceed to found new communities. In their retreat a curious change comes over the female. She grows more and more unwieldy and her body swells up until it is altogether disproportionate to her head and legs and enormously greater than that of her mate, who retains his elegant shape with little alteration. The only work the pair are capable of doing is that of reproduction and the female pours out her eggs literally by the million, guarded by her soldier children and fed and tended by the proletariat of which she is the mother. Her offspring often equals or exceeds the population of a great city.

There is one point I should make clear before going any further. We call the male and the female termite the king and queen, but there is no evidence of any kind that they rule or govern the community: they are merely its father and its mother in the most literal sense. In all the Indian mounds I have examined I have found a single king and queen or sometimes a queen alone whose mate had died, but in some species there are commonly several pairs of true males and females, while in some the workers possess the mysterious power of raising up from among the young of their own caste supplementary queens, which never have complete wings but are capable of laying eggs, should any accident happen to their mother. This power, however, is not possessed by the common mound builders of India. I have found by repeated experiment⁽¹⁾ that if the mound be destroyed and the royal pair removed, the workers reconstruct the edifice, and that this may be done at least once again if the new structure be again destroyed. The life of the community, however, is only that of the workers and never lasts for more than eight or nine months, although the queen if undisturbed continues to live and lay eggs for much longer, probably for at least ten years in some forms, and as long as she remains productive the community persists. The so-called king and queen of each mound are prisoners for life, quite incapable of looking after themselves and dependent on their children for food.

The majority of these children are workers condemned to a life of toil, blind, soft, much smaller even than their father, but with all their instincts concentrated on their work and possessed of a communal sense of responsibility far beyond that of the most altruistic human society. They feed their parents, carry away the eggs laid by their mother; they build, repair and enlarge the mound, they tend the gardens of the community, they forage abroad, they work

(1) This refers particularly to *Odontotermes obscurus*, both the typical form and the variety *oculatus*.

n perfect unison and build up structures that seem to exhibit the most advanced knowledge of mechanics; but there is no one to give them orders, no one standing over them with a whip, no apparent means of communication, even, between them. Their jaws are their only tools, their saliva their only means of consolidating their work.

The soldiers of a large mound, though less numerous than the workers, form a huge army. Their weapons are their jaws, their defence the hard integument of their head; their bodies are soft as those of their sisters the workers, and they take good care to keep them under cover. In different kinds of termites the jaws of the soldiers are developed differently; in the Indian mound-builders they form a pair of powerful forceps fit for decapitating an insect foe or for wounding larger enemies.

So much for the inhabitants of the mounds, the structure and object of which we must now consider. Some have believed them to be mere rubbish heaps and this I think is true of one type of mound. On a recent visit to the Andaman Islands⁽¹⁾ I noticed on the jungle-floor numerous heaps of yellow clay which contrasted strongly with the black leaf-mould. They were not more than three feet high, had about the same diameter and were mere formless masses. On investigation I discovered that they were formed by termites, which had brought up the unctuous clay from below the deep layer of leaf-mould. The mounds were nearly solid with only a few narrow passages and contained no large chambers of any sort. They did not differ essentially except in being more solid from the rubbish heaps of earth often made among the roots of fig trees by *Odontotermes jay*, one of our commonest burrowing forms in Peninsular India.

It is not of simple mounds of this sort that I wish to speak to-night, but of the much more complex structures which serve primarily as forming houses for certain species of fungi cultivated by the termites.

I will first describe the structure, external and internal, of the type of mound commonest in India. It is that built by Redemann's Termite (*O. redemanni*), a species common in Ceylon and South India. Externally its figure is that of a sharply pointed cone with or without supplementary pinnacles of the same shape. The cross-section is thus circular, often with smaller circles round a large central circle. The height may be six feet or more. The external surface is rough, but, so far as my own observations go, there are never any apertures in it when it is fresh, except at swarming-time when special vents are opened for the egress of the winged adults, and closed again immediately they have come out. This, however, is a point to which I will have to return later. If we break open the mound, we find that it is extremely hard. The mass as a whole is solid, but scattered through it are numerous domed chambers connected together by elaborate but narrow passages. Broader vertical shafts can also be distinguished, connected with these passages but blind at their upper extremity. The internal walls of the domed chambers are beautifully smooth, almost polished, and each contains a brown, spongy mass. This, as we shall see, is the actual fungus-garden. Low down in the mound, a little above ground-level and as a rule a little to one side, there is a single chamber, also domed, but lower and narrower and with rougher walls. It is, moreover, surrounded by a more elaborate system of passages. This is the royal chamber in which the king and queen are imprisoned. The passages round it are far too narrow for their exit and are used partly for the removal of the eggs, partly to allow the workers to approach the king and queen and partly as guard-chambers in

(1) Professor Silvestri has identified workers and soldiers of this termite as *Odontotermes obscurus*. This is remarkable in view of what I have to say later on about the two types of mounds built by two different varieties of this species. Possibly males and females of the Andaman form would show some racial peculiarity.

which a large body of soldiers is always on duty. By far the greater part of the mound is thus devoted to cultivation, which is carried out in numerous small plots or gardens.

Sometimes mounds of this type are solitary, but the commonest of all our Indian mound-builders (*O. obesus*) as a rule builds a little group of smaller but otherwise similar mounds (fig. 1), which may coalesce into a single conical mass as the community increases in numbers and extends its building operations. The different mounds in the group are connected together under ground and the royal chamber is in one of them.



Fig. 1.

Mounds of *Odontotermes obesus typicus* (from the "Records of the Indian Museum").

Although the typical *O. obesus* builds a conical mound with many internal fungus-gardens, there is another variety of the species which builds a totally different kind of mound. The only physical difference that has been observed between the two varieties is that the males and females of the one which builds a conical mound have smaller eyes. No difference at all has been detected between the blind workers and soldiers.

The mound (fig. 2) of the large-eyed variety of this species is not conical but consists of a comparatively small central mass of somewhat irregular shape and surrounded by vertical buttresses as high as itself but very narrow. The cross-section is, therefore, star-shaped instead of circular. Each of the buttresses ends above in a sharp peak or in several peaks and the mound as a whole is usually of much the same size as that of *O. redemanni*.

The internal arrangement is, however, quite different. The buttresses are hollow and empty, while the central core is mainly solid but contains wide vertical passages, which are also empty. This part of the mound is regularly patrolled by bodies of workers and soldiers but is not used for cultivation. The whole of the base, however, is one great garden-chamber, shaped something like a limestone cave with stalactites and stalagmites and partially separated into two or several storeys by incomplete horizontal floors. This chamber contains a single large fungus-garden of much the same shape as itself.

We may call mounds of this type unilocular, while those of the typical *O. obesus* and of *O. redemanni* may be called multilocular.

Some observers have maintained that the mounds of Indian termites are ventilated by a complex system of air-shafts opening on the surface by funnel-shaped apertures, but, so far as I have been able to see myself, this is a complete error of observation. Apertures and shafts (fig. 1) often appear in old mounds, especially in those of conical form, but they are always due to accident and will

be found on examination to be carefully blocked up below and to have no communication with the rest of the nest. Any hole in the external surface of the mound is, in fact, a danger as giving access to predaceous ants, which seem to be the chief enemy of the termite and it is of the utmost importance in the cultivation of fungi that the temperature and moisture should be kept equable inside the mound, an end achieved by the solid earthen walls which are bad conductors of heat, and possibly by the cushions of air in the vertical shafts and buttresses.

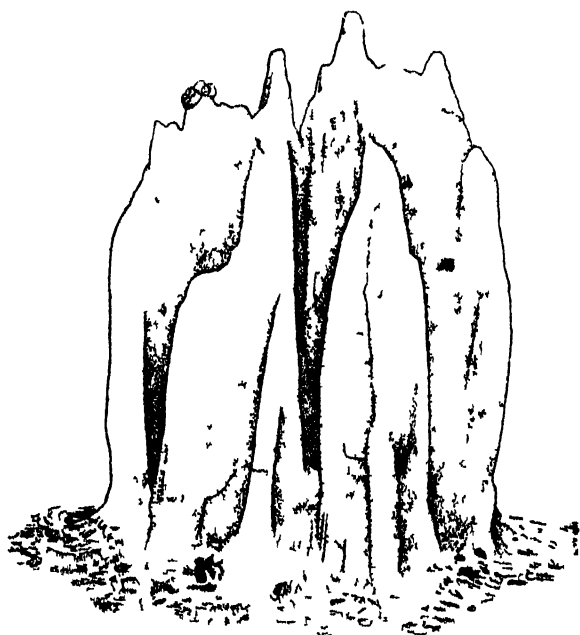


Fig. 2.

Mound of *Odontotermes obscurus oculatus* (from the 'Records of the Indian Museum')

So far as I can discover from the literature of the subject (which however is not very detailed), the great majority of termite mounds in all tropical countries belong in their internal structure to one or other of the two types described above, the multilocular being much more common than the unilocular. Mounds of the former type often reach a gigantic size. There are of course differences, and in detail, and some of the smaller kinds of mounds appear to be mere nests, containing chambers and passages devoid of galleries, for all termites are not cultivators.

In external shape the mounds of different species of termite exhibit great variety, though in each species or variety shape seems to be fairly constant. In India, so far as I can discover, only the conical form and the buttressed form have been figured or described, but, especially in tropical Africa and Australia, there are many peculiar exotic forms. One of these, which is probably (at any rate in some species) a mere nest, is that of a mushroom or umbrella, sometimes many-tiered like the ceremonial umbrellas of the potentates of the Far East. Mounds of this form are rarely of any great size. They are constructed by widely different termites in both Africa and Australia.

Another form of mound is that of a pillar or column, sometimes of great height. It appears to be merely a modification of the conical mound.

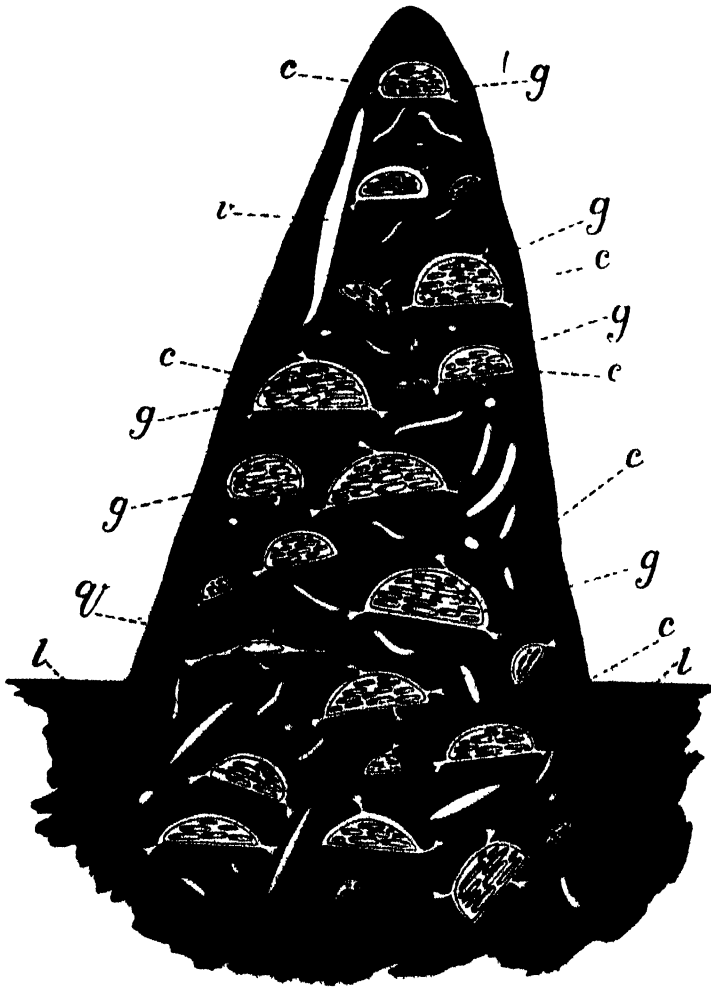


Fig. 3.

Vertical section of a mound of *Odontotermes redemanni* (Conical, multi-locular Diagrammatic).

c, fungus-comb. *g*, garden-chamber, *l*, ground-level.
q, queen in royal chamber. *v*, vertical shaft.

Strangest of all, however, is the "meridian" mound built in Australia by *Hamitermes meridionalis*. This termite inhabits the hot, dry, open plains of Northern Queensland. Its mound has the form of a high, narrow dyke, compressed in one direction and with a single long horizontal axis. One face is

convex, the other concave. The convex face is exposed to the rising sun, the concave face to the setting sun, for the long axis always points due north and south, so that the full force of the midday sun never strikes any part of the mound except the narrow ridge-like summit.

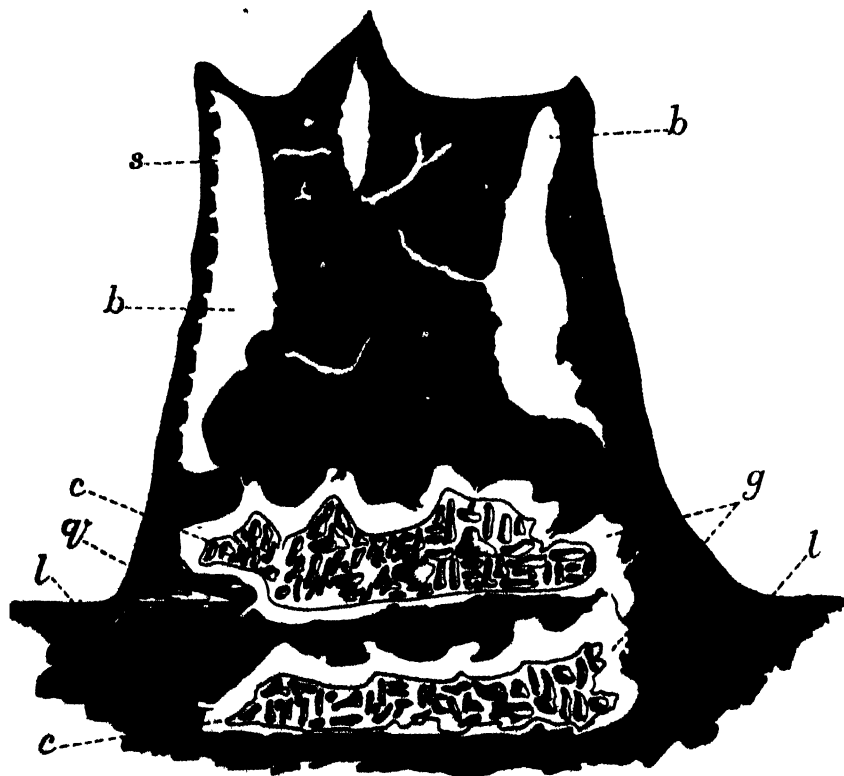


Fig. 4.

Vertical section of a mound of *Olontotermes ubesus* var. *oculatus* (Buttressed, unilocular Diagrammatic).

b, hollow of buttress. *c* fungus-comb. *g*, garden-chamber.

l, ground-level. *q*, queen in royal chamber. *s*, cavity for soldier on guard during the building of the mound.

It is clear that the shape and orientation of the meridian mound is correlated with meteorological phenomena. This mound is constructed and placed in such a way that moisture is conserved so far as possible and that over-heating is avoided. I believe that the form of the mound in different species has always some significance of the kind. I cannot suggest any particular advantage of the high columnar form of some mounds, unless it be to enable the upper parts to emerge from dense surrounding vegetation. The umbrella form probably has the function its name suggests, the hemispherical cap or caps on the top preserving the nest from heavy rain. Both the conical form and the buttressed

form have certainly this function, which is better served in the latter. Rain runs off easily from a cone but the water is apt to lodge in small cavities on the surface and especially in the burrows of various insects ⁽¹⁾ and spiders with which the outer wall of termite mounds is often pitted. Funnel-shaped openings are thus produced giving entrance into garden-chambers, but as these chambers are numerous and can be readily isolated by blocking up the narrow passages leading to them, no great harm is done. In the buttressed mounds on the other hand definite passages for the removal of rain-water are formed between the buttresses and it is only in very old and dilapidated mounds of this shape that breaches are formed by the action of water on the surface or in the burrows in the wall.

The next point we have to consider in this rapid survey is the way in which the mound is built. My own observations on this point refer to the two varieties of *Odontotermes obesus*, but there is no reason to think that there is any fundamental difference in other species. New mounds are constructed as a rule only in the wet season, at the beginning of which, in eastern India, *O. obesus* swarms. They are built mainly at night and work ceases shortly after sunrise, unless the weather be dull and damp. The first evidence that a new mound is in the building is the appearance of a crater-shaped hole in the ground, but this can only be seen at night. Before the crater appears the community has been formed underground and the progeny of its queen are already numerous. Round the hole a rampart is rapidly built up by the workers, each of which carries up in its mouth a minute pellet of earth, which it lays in position and cements with its saliva. As the rampart grows in height it contracts gradually in circumference and assumes a conical form; finally a roof is added, but if the roof be not complete before conditions become unfavourable for work, the orifice is left open above but blocked up at the base of the crater until next evening, to prevent the ontry of enemies or rain. The wall and roof are at first very thin, consisting of a single layer of the pellets brought up from underground by the workers. It is, moreover, porous, small interstices being left in a fairly regular arrangement between the pellets. Behind each pore a soldier is on guard. If the observer waves a hand within a few inches of the surface, a kind of shudder passes over the whole structure. This is due to the fact that, as the hand approaches each pore, the soldier behind it thrusts out his head and snaps his jaws. As the soldiers are blind they must either act in response to movements of the air or changes of temperature or else be guided by some such sense as that of smell. They cannot see the possible aggressor.

The process of construction can be observed most easily by breaking down a part of the mound in dull, damp weather. The workers near the breach at first retreat but the soldiers remain, snapping their jaws. Then, in a few minutes, a crowd of workers and soldiers wells up from below. All is apparent confusion, but imperceptibly the soldiers take up their position round the aperture, each with its jaws pointing outwards and its soft body under cover. Each of the workers carries in its jaws a pellet of earth, which it deposits in exactly the right place, secreting a little drop of saliva upon it as it does so. Thus the new wall rises rapidly as a fragile shell, and as it rises, more and more soldiers come on guard, one behind every little pore it contains. Should the new roof have too wide a span to be constructed without support, a pillar rises simultaneously from below to meet it, built by other workers. The whole work is perfectly co-ordinated, but there is no apparent reason how or why the little blind, hurrying workers produce between them a perfect whole. Once the outer shell is complete, or even before its higher parts are finished, workers begin to strength-

(1) The chief of these, at any rate in eastern peninsular India, is the larva of the tiger beetle, *Oicindela haemorrhoidalis*, which always burrows in the walls of termite-mounds.

en and thicken it from within, depositing more earthen pellets inside the first outer layer. The soldiers still remain on guard, however, and the wall is built round them, leaving each in a little cavity with an opening on both the outer and the inner surface. In the outer walls of the hollow buttresses of the mound of *oculatus* these little sentry-boxes remain even when the whole structure is complete. The external opening of each is finally closed by a thin film of earth, so thin that it is often quite translucent.

This is what takes place in damp weather. When repairs become necessary in dry weather the wall is built thicker from the beginning and there are no pores left for the soldiers. When the mound has to be enlarged or altered, the old wall is eaten away from within by the workers and a new one constructed in the manner described, but I have noticed on Barkuda Island in the Chilka Lake that in years in which the monsoon rainfall is scanty or late very little reconstruction takes place and repairs are reduced to a minimum. In years of scanty rainfall, moreover, few new mounds are built.

The building of the termite mound is a subject which I would commend to the attention of any naturalist in search of something to study. There are many points still obscure which could be cleared up with a little application by any careful observer who lived in a country where these mounds were abundant.

We will have time to-night to consider only one further aspect of the mound, namely the cultivation of fungi in it. In each garden-chamber, as I have already pointed out, there is a spongy mass formed of a brownish material. This consists of the excrement of workers which have been feeding on wood or other vegetable matter. It remains damp in suitable conditions and is disposed in such a way as to form numerous small cells or chambers, which are usually of an oblong shape. On the analogy of the honeycomb the structure is called a fungus-comb, but the resemblance is remote. The whole of the external surface and the inner walls of the cells are covered with a network of very fine white threads on which numerous little round fruit-like bodies of an intense white colour are scattered. The threads are the mycelia, what we may call (somewhat loosely) the roots, of a fungus, while the round white bodies are peculiar masses of fungus-tissue. They are not in any sense the fruit of the fungus but are known as food-bodies or termite truffles. They seem to be produced in some way almost like galls by the action of the termites, for similar bodies are not known in other fungi, but surprisingly little has been discovered as to their origin (*).

The nature, moreover, of the fungus which produces these bodies is still disputed. Dr. Petch, the great authority in Ceylon, believes that it is a peculiar phase of a mushroom-like species called *Collybia albummosa*, which in certain circumstances undoubtedly arises in the fungus-comb and, piercing the wall of the mound, appears on the surface. This fungus is edible and is often collected on termite mounds for human food. It is found only on the mounds and can always be traced down to combs in which the termites are active. It has been found in association with termites in many tropical countries but in comparatively dry localities appears seldom, only when the rainfall is unusually heavy.

Under all conditions of artificial culture, however, an entirely different fungus springs up from the combs. If they are removed from the nest and placed under a bell-jar on damp blotting-paper numerous little white processes appear, apparently from the network of mycelia, after a few days. These gradually become consolidated into black, fibrous, bodies like leather boot-lacra, which are

(*) An interesting parallel is to be found in the cultivation of fungi by certain American ants. See Wheeler's *Ants*, chap. XVIII, p. 318 (New York: 1910).

the fruit of an entirely different kind of fungus, called *Xylaria nigripes*. This fungus is also peculiar to termite mounds and whenever found in nature can be traced to deserted combs. It has also a wide range in the tropics in association with various species and genera of termites. It differs, however, from the mushroom-like *Collybia* in that it appears only after the termites have been removed or died in the comb. Dr. Petch regards this *Xylaria* of which allied species are often found growing on dead wood, as a mere weed which the termites are unable to eradicate completely from their gardens, though they keep it under control as long as they are active themselves; while he accepts the *Collybia* as the actual reproductive body of the mycelia on the combs; but the evidence he brings forward is indirect and the matter must still be considered as obscure. To me it appears as if the *Xylaria* grew directly from the mycelia in the cells.

The same system of cultivation, whatever it may be, is apparently followed by some termites which are mere burrowers and do not build mounds, but then combs are always few and small and rarely if ever have the same complexity of structure as those of the mounds. Sometimes, indeed, they are little more than masses of excrement with imperfectly formed depressions on their surface, whereas in *Odontotermes* at any rate the combs have a "cellular" structure from the beginning of their formation. The cultivation of the mound-builders is thus more highly developed in every respect than that of the burrowers.

We know nothing of how the termites cultivate the fungus or fungi, and very little of why they do so. It has been assumed rather than proved that they eat the food-bodies produced by it, but these bodies certainly do not form the main sustenance of the workers, which have a great majority in the population of the mound. The very existence of the combs proves, indeed, that this is not the case, for they are formed of the excrement of the workers and contain the woody fibres of the substances on which the workers feed. Moreover, the workers of many mound-builders make long excursions from the mound in search of dead wood and other decaying vegetable substances. I have known them go over eighty yards to feed on dead weeds at the edge of the Chilka Lake. They approached these weeds from the nest partly by underground passages and partly by little road-ways on the surface which they roofed in with a fragile covering of clay, as is their custom when foraging above ground.

It is certain that the eggs are removed to fungus-combs soon after they are laid, and that the combs near the royal chamber are frequently full of young insects. It seems probable, therefore, that the young termites feed on the food-bodies, which may also be carried by the workers to the king and queen in their royal prison-chamber. The winged adults also remain in the combs, awaiting favourable weather to emerge often for some weeks after their metamorphosis.

This is all that I can say profitably to-night about termite mounds, but I would again invite your attention to the many interesting problems they offer to the naturalist.

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NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN FISHES.

BY

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The following fishes were submitted to me for examination by Mr. James Hornell, late Director of Fisheries, Madras, India, in the summer of 1922. All are labelled Calcut and were sent from the Research Laboratory, West Hill, Calcut, South Malabar. I am, therefore, greatly indebted to Mr. Hornell for this opportunity to study these interesting species. One is described as new and notes are given for the others, of which but few are represented in American museums.

CUPEIDÆ.

Sardinella longiceps Valenciennes. "Mathi."

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; D. iv, 13 or 14; A. ii, 13; scales 46 or 47 in lateral series to caudal base and 5 more on latter; 12 or 13 scales transversely at dorsal fin; 14 to 16 predorsal scales.

Body strongly compressed, slenderly ovate, deepest about midway in pectoral. Head strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ its total length. Snout conic, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ its length, which $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from snout tip. Eye—moderate, high, front pupil edge at first third in length of head, diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in length of snout, 1 in interorbital, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Adipose eyelid well developed. Mouth small, superiorly terminal, closed mandible slightly protruding and upper jaw with slight median notch. Maxillary extends about first third in eye, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in eye, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. No teeth. Interorbital broadly convex. Branch of arborescent atria or venules from preorbital to preopercle above, venules also spreading out horizontally on opercle above and branch extends forward to supraorbital; cluster spreads over cheek; cluster radiating also at lower angle of preopercle; humeral venules well developed over at least 3 scales. Gill-rakers - 158×200 , finely lanceolate, little longer than gill-filaments, equal eye. Notch above and below bony knob along inner edge of gill-opening. Scales—firmly adherent, narrowly imbricated; 2 to 4 incomplete or more or less broken vertical parallel striae and dozen or more irregular horizontal apical marginal lines, mostly connected or obsolete; circuli vertically parallel, fine.

Fins—dorsal origin little nearer mandible tip than caudal base, first branched ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in total head length. Anal inserted about midway between base of last dorsal ray and caudal base, first branched ray about long as eye. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ its length or $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal well forked, slender lobes pointed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Pectoral small, pointed, 2 in head, reaches $1\frac{1}{2}$ to ventral. Ventral opposite middle of depressed dorsal, 4 in head, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to ventral. Colour—back slaty sides and lower surface pale to whitish. Fins all pale. Two examples, 157 and 160mm.

Sardinella dayi Regan. "Tholiquan Mathi."

Head 3; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$; D. iii, 13 or 14; A. iii, 17; scales 38 in lateral series to caudal base and 4 more on latter; 13 scales transversely at dorsal fin; 12 predorsal scales; abdominal scutes 16 or 17×12 to 14.

Body strongly compressed, rather deeply ovoid, deepest at dorsal origin, profiles about evenly convex; predorsal scales extend forward nearly to occiput. Head strongly compressed, deep, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ its total length. Snout obtuse, compressed, width 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ its length, latter $\frac{1}{2}$ in

head measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—moderate, high, hind edge about midway in head length; 4 in head. Adipose eyelid broad. Mouth small, terminal, lower jaw slightly projecting and upper jaw with slight median notch. Maxillary small, reaches first third in eye, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ in eye, length $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. No teeth. Interorbital broadly convex, median ridge pronounced. Branch of arborescent striae or venules from preorbital to preopercle above, spreading backward above over opercle horizontally; large cluster on cheek; small wider-set venules radiate down flange of preopercle and few along humeral edge of gill-opening horizontally. *Gill-rakers*— 68×90 , finely lanceolate, about long as eye. Gill-filaments 3 length of gill-rakers. Inside edge of gill-opening with single notch below. *Scales*—firmly adherent, narrowly imbricated; 2 vertical wide-spaced parallel striae; about 20 to 25 marginal striae apically, circuli fine, vertically parallel.

Fins—Dorsal origin midway between mandible tip and base of last anal ray, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in total head length. Anal low, begins entirely behind dorsal or little nearer caudal base than dorsal origin, first least depth 4 in head. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed, long as deep or least depth $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head. Caudal strongly forked, slender lobes pointed, slightly less than head. Pectoral reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ to ventral, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Ventral inserted slightly before dorsal origin, reaches $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ to anal, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. *Colour*—Back slaty-brown. On level from upper eye edge till nearly opposite end of depressed dorsal, 5 or 6 short obsolete vertical dark streaks; sides of lower surface, pale to whitish. Dorsal and caudal tinted grayish, tip of former dusky, other fins whitish. Three examples, 105 to 106 mm.

Sardinella melanura (Bleeker). “(hooda.”

Head 4; depth 3; D. iii, 12 or 13; A. iii, 15 or 16; scales 35 to 37 in lateral series to caudal base and 4 more on latter; abdominal scutes 15 to 18 < 11 or 12.

Body with lower profile more convex forward than upper. Head strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in its total length. Snout obtuse, very short, width equals its length, which 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from its own tip. *Eye*—with hind edge midway in head; adipose-lids wide; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Mouth small, superior, mandible well protruded, without median notch above. Maxillary reaches first third in eye, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ in eye. No teeth. Interorbital broadly convex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Preopercle vertical. Opercle smooth. *Gill-rakers*— 16×28 , finely lanceolate, slightly less than gill-filaments or 2 in eye. *Scales*—rather firmly adherent, with 3 or 4 vertical parallel striae, well spaced, fine circuli vertically parallel.

Fins—Dorsal origin midway between mandible tip and caudal base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from mandible tip. Anal begins midway between dorsal origin and caudal base, or entirely behind depressed dorsal, first branched ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth equals its length or $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal strongly forked, lobes sharply pointed, lower slightly longer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in combined head and trunk. Pectoral reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ to ventral, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Ventral inserted very slightly before dorsal origin, reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ to anal, length 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Colour*—Pale uniform brown with silvery reflections. Narrow dusky median streak down back. Fins pale, caudal tinted dusky terminally, especially near end of each lobe. Side of head and iris silvery-white. Edges of jaws sprinkled with few rather large dusky blotches. Inside gill-opening dusky. Three examples, 97 to 111 mm.

Day does not give the number of gill-rakers. He simply says they are “numerous, closely set and about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the eye.” The related *Harengula klunzei* (Bleeker) appears to differ chiefly in its pale caudal. Its gill-rakers are given as 38 on the lower branch of the outer arch, according to Day.

Ilisha indica (Swainson). "Kamma Mathi."

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$; D. iii, 10 or 11; A. iii, 34; scales 38 in lateral series to caudal base and 4 more on latter; 13 scales transversely at dorsal fin; 14 predorsal scales; abdominal scutes 19 or 20 < 10.

Body strongly compressed, deeply ovoid, lower profile little more convex and predorsal keel distinct to occiput. Head deep, strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ its total length. Snout obtuse, rather swollen each side forward, length $\frac{1}{2}$ its width or 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from snout tip. Eye—large, high, center midway in total head length, diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Mouth small, superior, terminal, lower jaw protruding well in front, upper without distinct median notch. Maxillary extends about first third in eye, expansion 2, length 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Teeth obsolete or absent, only row of very indistinct ones along lower maxillary edge. Interorbital slightly convex, narrow, less than half of eye. Suborbital branch of rather coarse venules or striae extend from preorbital to postocular; few striae on flange of preopercle below; opercle with 2 or 3 weak radiating striae. Gill-rakers— 12×22 , slender, lanceolate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Gill-filaments $\frac{1}{2}$ length of gill-rakers. Notch above and below broad bony knob in inner edge of gill-opening. Scales—firmly adherent, narrowly imbricated; 6 vertical evenly spaced parallel striae, half of which may be broken medianly; 23 to 25 marginal striae apically; circuli fine, vertically parallel.

Fins—Dorsal origin midway between mandible and caudal base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in total head length. Anal origin opposite base of last dorsal ray first branched ray 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed, length $\frac{1}{2}$ its least depth, which $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal strongly forked, lobes slender, pointed, long as head. Pectoral pointed, reaches nearly far as depressed ventral end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral inserted little before dorsal origin, reaches $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to anal, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in eye. Colour—Back pale brownish, with median pale dusky streak. Dorsal and caudal slightly pale brown, other fins whitish. Sides and lower surface silvery-white, also iris. Two examples, 93 to 110 mm.

My examples with fewer dorsal and anal rays than Day gives.

Opisthopterus tartoor (Cuvier). "Ambatta."

Head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$; D. iii, 9; A. iii, 50 or 51; scales 40 ? in lateral series to caudal base and 3 more on latter; abdominal scutes 27 to 30.

Body very strongly compressed, lower profile more convex forward than upper. Head strongly compressed, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in its total length. Snout very short, obtuse, length about $\frac{1}{2}$ to equal its width or 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from its own tip. Eye—large, hind pupil edge very slightly before centre in head length, diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Mouth small, superior, mandible vertically inclined and protrudes, upper jaw without median notch. Maxillary reaches about first third in eye, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in eye. Teeth very minute, single row in jaws and along entire lower maxillary edge. Interorbital convexly elevated, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Preopercle slightly inclined forward. Opercle smooth. Gill-rakers— 19×22 , finely lanceolate, little longer than gill-filaments or 2 in eye. Scales—very caducous, all fallen from trunk, rather small and narrowly imbricated.

Fins—Dorsal midway between pectoral origin and caudal base, about over first third in anal base, fin uniformly low, first branched ray about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in eye. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed, length $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in its least depth, which 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Caudal small, forked, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in total head length. Pectoral long, droops vertically, reaches $\frac{1}{2}$ to vent, length 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Colour—Pale uniform brown. Dusky-brown median streak downback. Fins pale. Pectoral and caudal with few dull dusky dots. Iris and side of head silvery-white. Top of head and ends of jaws sprinkled with dusky dots. Three examples, 59 to 74 mm.

DUSSUMIERIDÆ.

Dussumieria husseltii (Bleeker.) "Kolachi."

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$; depth 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$; D. iv, 16; A. iii, 12; scales 45 in lateral series to caudal base and 4 more on latter; 12 scales transversely at dorsal fin; 24 predorsal scales.

Body well compressed, slender, long, edges all rounded convexly. Head attenuated, compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ its total length. Snout conic, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in its length, which 3 to $3\frac{1}{10}$ in head. *Eye*—large, midway in head length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in snout or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head measured from snout tip. Adipose eyelid moderate. Mouth terminal, moderate, lower jaw well protruded or equals half of head, measured from mandible tip. Upper jaw without median notch. Maxillary about reaches front eye edge, expansion 3 in eye, length 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Row of rather long slender uniform teeth in each jaw, also extending along each maxillary edge on palatines and down tongue medianly. Interorbital broadly convex, width 4 of eye. Opercle and sides of head smooth. *Gill-rakers*— 12×26 , finely lanceolate, slightly longer than gill-filaments or 2 in eye. *Scales*—very caducous; 3 or 4 vertical parallel striae; 8 to 11 basal radiating striae; 15 to 20 apical marginal striae; circuli fine.

Fins—Dorsal origin midway between eye centre and caudal base, first branched ray 2 in total head length. Anal inserted well behind depressed dorsal or about midway between ventral origin and caudal base, first branched anal ray 4 in head. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ its length or $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal well forked, slender lobes pointed, equal, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral low, reaches 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to anal, 2 to $2\frac{1}{10}$ in head. Ventral inserted little behind dorsal origin, reaches $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ to anal, fin $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. *Colour*—Pale brownish, back dusky above, also dusky line from shoulder to caudal base medianly. Iris and side of head silvery. Fins pale. Dorsal lobes dusky terminally. Two examples, 95 to 97 mm.

DOROSOMIDÆ.

Anodontostoma chaurunda (Buchanan-Hamilton). "Kondati Mathi."

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; D. iii, 15, i; A. ii, 16, i or ii, 17, i; scales 37 to 40 in lateral series to caudal base and 3 more in latter; 12 scales transversely at dorsal fin; 10 or 11 predorsal scales; abdominal scutes 17×11 or 12.

Body strongly compressed, deeply ovoid, predorsal keel distinct. Head deep, strongly compressed, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in its length. Snout obtuse, convex, length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ its width or $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in head. *Eye*—moderate, hind edge little before middle in head; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Adipose eyelid wide, extends well back over side of head. Mouth inferior, broad, rami forming obtuse angle. Maxillary extends about first third of eye. No teeth. Interorbital convexly elevated, width 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Many radiating venules on cheek, opercles, postocular and humeral regions. *Gill-rakers*—about 65×83 , finely lanceolate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in gill-filaments, which 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. *Scales*—firmly adherent, narrowly imbricated; 5 or 6 vertical parallel striae, only most apical one complete, others interrupted medianly; apically edges of scales with about 26 weak crenulations, points more or less extended, though narrow and tips rounded; circuli fine, concentric. Caudal largely scaly and broad basal band of scales along dorsal and anal.

Fins—Dorsal origin little nearer snout tip or midway between same and base of last anal ray; first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head; last branched ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in first. Anal entirely behind depressed dorsal, about midway between ventral origin and caudal base, first branched ray $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head. Caudal peduncle compressed, least depth 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head, length $\frac{2}{3}$ its least depth. Caudal

strongly forked, lobes sharply pointed. Pectoral low, reaches slightly beyond ventral origin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral inserted opposite first third in dorsal base, fin reaches $\frac{1}{2}$ to anal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Colour*—Brownish above, sides and below whitish. Dark slaty humeral blotch about size of eye in depth, only width narrower. Iris shows through adipose eyelid largely slaty. Fins pale. Three examples, 145 to 155 mm.

ENGRAULIDIDÆ.

Engraulis dussumieri (Valenciennes). "Chala Mathi," "Cheruman Anku."

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $3\frac{1}{4}$; D. iii, 9, 1 or iii, 10, 1; A. iii, 29 or 30; scales 37 or 38 in lateral series to caudal base and 2 more on latter; 9 scales transversely at dorsal fin; 16 or 17 predorsal scales; abdominal scutes 15 or 16 7 or 8.

Head strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ its length. Snout conic, short, length $\frac{1}{2}$ its width or 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Eye*—with hind edge about first ' in head: lids not free; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head. Mouth large, upper jaw projecting about half snout length. Maxillary slender, greatly prolonged, nearly reaching ventral origin. Teeth very fine, close-set, even, uniserial in jaws, extend along maxillary to its hind end. Interorbital convex, equals eye. Preopercle ridge oblique. Opercle smooth. *Gill-rakers*—16 16, slender, equal gill-filaments or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. *Scales*—caducous, narrowly imbricated; 9 or 10 vertical parallel striae; circuli fine, also vertically parallel.

Fins—Dorsal origin little nearer snout tip than caudal base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Anal begins close behind dorsal base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in head. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed, length $\frac{1}{2}$ its least depth, which $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal deeply forked, slender pointed lobes equal, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral reaches little beyond ventral origin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral inserted before dorsal, reaches $\frac{1}{2}$ to anal, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Colour*—Pale brownish above, sides silvery white, without pale lateral band. Fins pale, edges of caudal lobes slightly dusky. Humeral venules slightly dusky and with obsolete dusky band crossing predorsal anteriorly to opposite humeral membrane. Five examples, 105 to 116 mm.

These examples differ a little from Day's account in that the caudal lobes are equal and the fin rays slightly fewer.

Engraulis purava (Buchanan-Hamilton). "Kavuchalla".

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$; D. iii, 10, 1 or iii, 11, 1; A. iii, 35, 1 to iii, 39, 1; scales 35 to 40 in lateral series to caudal base and 3 more on latter; abdominal scutes 15 or 16 \times 9.

Head strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 in its length. Snout obtusely conic, short, but very little projecting beyond mandible, width $\frac{1}{2}$ its length or 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Eye*—with hind edge very slightly before centre in head length; lids not free; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Mouth large, upper jaw protrudes about $\frac{1}{2}$ snout length. Maxillary slender, prolonged slightly beyond gill-opening, not reaching pectoral. Teeth very small, uniserial in jaws, extend along maxillary to its hind end. Interorbital convex, equals eye. Preopercle well inclined. Opercle smooth. *Gill-rakers*—16 \times 17, twice length of gill-filaments; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. *Scales*—very caducous; 9 or 10 vertical parallel striae, often incomplete, apical usually closer and even with few annectant branches; circuli fine, vertically parallel.

Fins—Dorsal origin midway between snout tip and caudal base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Anal origin opposite sixth dorsal ray base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal peduncle well compressed, length $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in least depth, which $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in head. Caudal deeply forked, slender pointed lobes equal, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral reaches $\frac{1}{2}$ to ventral, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral inserted well before dorsal, reaches $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to anal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Colour*—Pale brownish generally. No silvery lateral band. Sides of head with silvery sheen. Fins pale, dorsal and pectoral dusted with dusky terminally, also

caudal edges behind. Small dusky blotch at crown and several pale dusky specks at snout tip. Humeral venules dusky. Iris silvery-white. Three examples, 79 to 96 mm.

Differs slightly from Day's figure and description in the shorter maxillary, he showing it nearly reaching pectoral base. Day gives a few more anal rays

Engraulis hornelli, new species. "Cheruman Anku."

Head 4; depth $4\frac{1}{2}$; D. iii, 11, i; A. iii, 34, i; p. i, 12; v. i, 6; scales (fallen) 43 in lateral series from gill-opening above to caudal base medianly and 3 more on latter; 12 scales transversely between dorsal and anal origins; abdominal scutes 18×10 .

Body elongately fusiform, profiles alike, deepest at dorsal origin, edges but slightly trenchant. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed, least depth equals its length or 3 in head. Abdominal scutes moderate, sharply pointed.

Head strongly compressed, moderately attenuated, flattened sides rather narrowly constricted below, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ its length. Snout short, obtusely conic, only about front fourth its length protruding beyond mandible; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ its length which 5 in head. *Eye*—with hind edge at first $\frac{1}{2}$ in head, diameter 4. Eye covered with adipose-lid, edges free. Mouth large, little inclined. Maxillary slender, prolonged beyond head until slightly beyond pectoral origin, expansion about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Teeth small, slender, uniserial, well spaced, even in jaws, extend whole length of lower maxillary edge. Single median row of teeth on tongue. Tongue small knob, adnate, forward in jaws. Nostrils small, adjoining, about last fourth in snout, before and level with upper edge of eye. Interorbital convex, equals eye. Preopercle oblique. Opercle smooth.

Gill-opening extends forward opposite front edge of pupil, connecting gill-membranes very short. *Gill-rakers* -10-15, slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than gill-filaments or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Isthmus narrow trenchant keel.

Scales—very caducous, with 14 or 15 vertical parallel striae; circuli very fine, also vertically parallel. Scales (fallen) form basal sheaths to dorsal and anal. Caudal base scaly. Axillary pectoral scale $\frac{1}{2}$ of fin, ventral scale about half of fin. Humeral venules moderate.

Fins—Dorsal origin about midway between front eye edge and caudal base, depressed fin $2\frac{1}{2}$ to latter, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Anal origin directly below last dorsal ray base, fin low, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal deeply forked slender pointed lobes equal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral low, pointed, reaches first third in ventral, fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral inserted before dorsal, fin $2\frac{1}{2}$ to anal or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head.

Colour dull brownish generally, back slightly purplish gray. No silvery lateral band. Sides of head silvery white. Caudal with edges narrowly dusky, none of other fins dusted with dusky. Humeral venules dusky.

Length 130 mm.

One from Calicut.

Three others, same data, at "Namanau", are simply younger. They show the following: Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; D. iii, 11 or 12. A. iii, 31 to 36; scales about 38 or 39 in lateral series from gill-opening above to caudal base medianly and 2 or 3 more on latter; abdominal scutes 17 to 19×10 or 11; head width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in its length; snout $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; eye $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; gill-rakers 12-14; length 80 to 90 mm.

Related to *Engraulis setirostris* (Broussonet), but according to Weber and Beaufort that species has the maxillary reaching beyond the ventrals, often to the anal, but 12 gill-rakers in the lower branch and the scales with only 10 to 12 vertical striae.

(Named after Mr. James Hornell, Director of Fisheries, Madras.)

(to be continued).

A SPORTING TRIP TO THE PINDARI GLACIER.

BY

W. H. O. SHORTT.

(*With a plate.*)

PART I.

This article is not a record of the personal doings of the writer, which, as a matter of fact, did not amount to very much, but is intended, rather, to be a guide to anybody who wishes to do the trip from either a scenic or sporting point of view, or both combined. I give a table of halting places, with their distances apart, and elevations, and other appropriate information, so that an interested person can select marches to suit his or her taste and length of holiday. Although I planned the trip in May, I had not succeeded in getting any definite information about the shooting possibilities by the time I left, which was the second of October 1923. Remarkably few people seemed to have done the trip, and those few had either done it so long ago that they couldn't give me any reliable information, or they had done it purely as a walking tour for the sake of the scenery. As I was desirous of going for both scenery and sport, with a decided bias towards the latter, I think that this article may be of interest and use to others who wish to do the trip, particularly to those who wish to know its sporting possibilities, with which, I may as well say now, this article mainly deals.

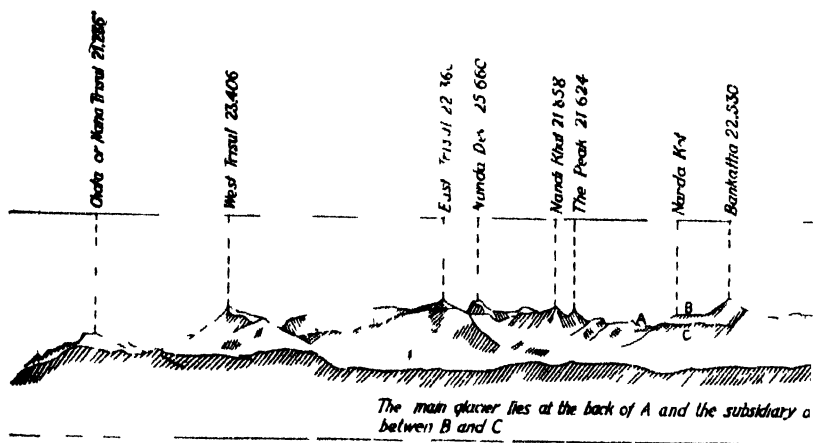
Information is required on several points such as transport, housing, commissariat, sport, scenery, and the time to go on the trip.

The first thing to decide is, of course, when to do the trip. Opinion differs here according to the object of the trip. This must be your deciding factor as to whether you go in the early summer or the autumn. May is about the earliest time you should select. If you go earlier you will probably find your road blocked with snow to such an extent as to render it difficult and even dangerous to proceed. In May the roads are passable though often partially blocked, and you get the finest views of the snow clad heights which later lose a fair proportion of snow from their lower slopes. The spring flowers will be out on the lower levels, where the snow has melted, and I believe in some places of they grow in profusion. On the other hand, in the earlier marches you will find the countryside bare and all the small hill streams dry. This may cause horses or dogs, if these are accompanying you, a little inconvenience. Shooting, also, is not open at this season.

After June you are certain to get bad weather and consequently very poor views of the snows as these will be almost constantly hidden in clouds. The scenery close at hand will, however, be very fine as all the trees will be smothered in leaves. The waterfalls, of which there are a large number, especially in the latter stages of the trip, will be at their very best, and as the height of some of these is very considerable, I think even an American would be compelled to sit up and take notice.

The sportsman, however, will have to go in October or later, as the close season precludes an earlier start, and I think, taking it all round, he has the best of it. October, I think, is the ideal month. Many of the deciduous trees develop most gorgeous colours at this time before shedding their leaves. The earlier marches are reasonably cool and you get water everywhere. The falls even are nearly all active, though with a diminished flow and you have no difficulty in fording streams, of which there are numbers, which you might experience during the rains. Shooting is generally open, though some deer are still closed. Details of the close seasons, however, can be obtained from the Forest Authorities. If you propose to combine sport and scenery and to do the sporting part thoroughly the trip will take about 50 days, but this can be cut down to less than half to suit your requirements, as can be seen from a study of the route table.

I would suggest the following time table for a combined shooting and sight-seeing tour, starting from Kathgodam.



Profile of Snows as seen from Ranikhet



SNOWS FROM RAUSANI, CLOSELY CORRESPONDING WITH DIAGRA OF PEAKS

Suggested Time-table for Shooting and Sightseeing.

From	To	Marching & Sight- seeing.	Shooting.	Total.
*Kathgodam	Bhimtal	1	..	1
Bhimtal	Bhowali	1	1	2
Bhowali	Khairna*	1	1	3
Khairna	Ranikhet	2	..	2
Ranikhet	Majkahi	1	..	1
Majkahi	Ardeo	1	1	2
Ardeo	Someśwar and on to Kausani	1	..	1
Kausani	Bairnath*	1	..	1
Bairnath	Bageswar	1	..	1
Bageswar	Kapkot	1	..	1
Kapkot	Loharkhet	1	..	1
Loharkhet	Khathi	1	..	1
Khathi	Diwali and on to Phurkhia	1	..	1
Remain at Phurkhia 3½ days for trip to glacier and shooting		1	2½	3½
Phurkhia	Diwali (after morning shoot)	1	2	2½
Diwali	Dhakuri	1	2	3
Dhakuri	Kapkot*	1	1	2
Kapkot	Bageswar*	1	2	3
Bageswar	Takula	1	..	1
Takula	Binsar	1	2	3
Binsar	Almora	2	..	2
Almora	Peora	1	1	2
Peora	Mukteswar	1	..	1
Mukteswar	Ramgarh*	1	3	4
Ramgarh	Nainital	3	..	3
Nainital	Kathgodam	1	..	1
Total ...				49

Fishing may be partly or wholly substituted at places marked *. Bhimtal is noted for fishing.

As this article deals mainly with the sporting side of the tour, we will say you decide to start at the beginning of October. The first thing to do is to get your shooting permits. There are two types only you need consider, form C and form D. The former covers small game only and can be taken out for a month or a year costing Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 respectively. The latter covers all game and can be taken out for three months or a year costing Rs. 25 and Rs. 100. The tour extends through two districts, Nainital and Almora and separate permits are required for each district. You must obtain your permits according to what you propose to shoot. Application for permits should be made to the Divisional Forest Officer, Nainital, or Almora as the case may be. It is best to apply well before hand and to send the fee with your application stating the number of dogs and attendants you propose taking with you. Each person must have a separate permit. Limits as to the numbers that may be shot of certain animals are notified in the permits, but carnivora are unlimited: you are not likely, however, to reach infinity in the carnivora line, or any other in fact. Besides shooting permits, you require permission to use P.W.D. and Forest Inspection Houses. The latter may be obtained from the Forest Officers already mentioned and the former from the District Engineer of the district in which they are situated. When applying, dates of arrival and departure should be given, particularly for the former bungalows. Permission to occupy

Dak bungalows need not be obtained. If you propose doing the shooting thoroughly it is advisable to take a tent with you, as you will find it very convenient when the shooting ground is a good distance from the Dak bungalow or Inspection House. I now give a table showing the Dak, Inspection, and Forest bungalows in the route, with one or two additional ones, which may be visited, giving altitudes where possible, and distances, and the district they are in. Altitudes are mostly approximate but are not far out and there may be a little discrepancy as to the district in which one or two of the bungalows are situated, as I am not sure if Forest boundaries coincide with district boundaries.

List of Marches, Bungalows, Elevations, &c.

NAME.	Type of Bungalow.	District in which situated.	Distance from last halt in miles.	Elevation.	REMARKS.
Bhimtal*	D.B., H.	Nainital ..	8	4,500	Shooting & fishing.
Bhowali	I.B., F.B., H.	.. ..	5	6,000	Shooting.
Khairna*	D.B., I.B.	.. ..	12	3,350	Shooting & fishing.
Ranikhet*	D.B., I.B., H.	Almora ..	15	5,983	
Majkali*	D.B.	.. ..	9	6,000	
Arideo	F.B.	.. ..	8½	6,000	Shooting.
Someswar*	D.B.	.. ..	4½	4,572	
Kausani	I.B.	.. ..	6½	6,000	
Bajjnath	I.B.	.. ..	8	..	Fishing.
Bageswar*	D.B.	.. ..	13	3,200	Shooting & fishing
Do. from Someswar .. ..	..	.. ..	15	..	
Kapkot	I.B.	Almora ..	14	3,750	Shooting & fishing.
Loharkhet	I.B.	.. ..	9½	5,600	Shooting.
Dhakuri	I.B.	.. ..	6½	8,725	Shooting.
Khati	I.B.	.. ..	5	7,650	
Diwali	I.B.	.. ..	6½	7,967	Shooting.
Phurkhia	I.B.	.. ..	3½	9,900	Shooting.
<i>Return as above.</i>					
Bageswar to—					
Takula *	D.B.	.. ..	11	5,330	Shooting.
Binsar	F.B.	.. ..	6	7,500	Shooting.
Almora*	D.B.	.. ..	12	6,500	
Do. from Takula .. ..	..	.. ..	15	..	
Peora*	D.B.	Nainital ..	9½	5,900	Shooting.
Ramgarh*	D.B., I.B., H.	.. ..	10	6,000	Shooting & fishing.
Bhimtal .. ..	..	.. ..	9½	4,500	Shooting & fishing.
Ramgarh to Nainital	H.	.. ..	12	6,500	
Peora to Mukteswar	I.B.	Nainital ..	4	7,792	

* Bungalows have khansamas.

I should advise any one who proposes doing the trip to procure a map of the district. These may be had on application from the O.C., Map Record and Issue Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta. I recommend the scale of 1" equal to 4 miles. It would be as well to ask the suppliers to join the different sheets together and mount them on cloth. I used four sheets joined together showing from Bhimtal to far north of the Pindari Glacier. I cut off a large piece at each side. The map I used and found most useful was the Indian Atlas, quarter sheets 66 N.E., 66 N.W., 66 S.E. and 66 S.W. on the scale of one inch equal to 4 miles. A larger scale 1" = to 1 mile may also be had, but this is much bulkier though there are more elevations given on it and it is certainly clearer. The names on both these maps are in many cases quite different to the names now in use.

TRANSPORT.

From Kathgodam there is a Motor Service to Nainital, Bhowali, Khairan, Ranikhet, Majhkali and Almora. Beyond Almora, or off this road all goods have to be carried by pack animals or coolies. There are cooly agencies at various places but the principal ones are at Kathgodam, Nainital and Almora. Their addresses and full details of rates may be obtained from the District Engineer of Nainital and Almora, but I will give a rough guide to rates here. The rates vary according to weights carried, and exact details should be obtained long before you start: from one or two days notice should be given according to the number of coolies and animals required, the latter also being provided by the agencies.

Roughly speaking a cooly will carry 25 seers for $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile, halts being paid for at a lower rate, with a minimum amount. Pack ponies or mules cost Rs. 2 a day including the driver, one driver will manage two mules. Riding ponies with saddles cost Rs. 3 a day. I believe a side saddle costs a little extra. The coolies employed by these agencies will only go a certain distance when they will return. This, however, is not important as the agencies have branches all over and the next branch will arrange for a fresh supply. I believe the riding ponies go all the way and back. If your demand is a large one, a little delay may be experienced in collecting coolies and it is advisable, in such a case, to send word ahead stating your requirements. If you can give the first agent a programme he will send word ahead.

A very much simpler, but slightly more expensive method, and one which I strongly recommend, is as follows:—In Almora there is an enterprising shop-keeper who is out to make money in any way he can. He is able to, and will, make all arrangements for you, and charge you nothing for it. He makes his own arrangement with the coolies to receive part of their pay or some such arrangement. He keeps a large general merchant's store in Almora, and besides oilman's stores, he hires out camp furniture of all sorts, including tents. He can also engage a cook, kit, dhobi, and sweeper for you: in fact, he is a "universal provider". Write to him at the undernoted address, tell him exactly what you want, and when you want it, and leave the rest to him. As regards stores, these are, naturally more expensive in the hills, and you will probably bring your own, but if time is precious, and you have to motor to Almora, it will probably come as cheap to buy your stores from him. You should give him timely notice, however, as October is the end of the season in Almora, and he is likely to have a very limited supply by then. His coolies will cost you Rs. 1 4-0 a day, no difference for halts. They will meet you at Kathgodam and bring you back to Kathgodam. He will send a mate with them, who will cost you Rs. 1-8-0 a day (and a blanket at Bageswar). This man will not carry loads, but he will carry your gun, haversack, waterbottle, etc., look after the coolies and make himself generally useful and touch you for Rs. 5 or so at the end of the trip. He will also expect to be paid 2 days wages for coming from and returning to Almora, but you should stipulate, when writing, that the coolies will only be paid from Kathgodam to Kathgodam. Pack and riding ponies will cost the same as from other agencies. If you ask this man, who, by the way, is not a cooly agent, he will procure a cook at Rs. 30, a khitmatgar at the same, and a sweeper or dhobi at Rs. 15. These personages will also have to be given a blanket. The name and address of this most useful person is Messrs. Shamlall & Sons, General Merchants, Almora. The coolies supplied by this man carry a maximum of 25 seers each. As a pack pony carries a maximum load of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, say 4 men's load, it is best to take pack animals *plus* one cooly per animal. In places the road is too narrow for loaded animals to pass, and the goods have to be man-handled across. Besides, you require some coolies for cutting wood, fetching water, carrying game, beating, and innumerable small odd jobs. During marches they can also carry loads, though these should be

light if you expect them to cut and bring in firewood and carry water, etc., in camp.

If you propose taking a dandy, there is a small charge of four annas per day for the dandy, and the ordinary charge for coolies to carry it, of whom you will require at least five. You will have to pay coolies their expenses only every three or four days, at eight annas a day, and the balance may be paid at Kathgodam. In the long run contractors' coolies will probably come cheaper, but there is always a possibility of not being able to collect enough coolies at the distant places at short notice, and you may thus get delayed considerably. As I have already said, if your requirements are considerable say over ten coolies, a few days notice is advisable.

SUPPLIES.

You can arrange for these as you please: bring them with you, or ask Shamlall & Sons to arrange it. The point to pay attention to, however, is this:—Beyond Almora and Ranikhet no oilman's stores are obtainable, and very little in the way of vegetables, so all stores must accompany you. Up to Loharkhet some vegetables and milk are obtainable, and gram, etc., for the use of your coolies and horses, but beyond this nothing at all is obtainable, as all produce grown is consumed locally. Milk is frequently greatly adulterated, and a good supply of tinned milk should be taken. At Loharkhet you will have to engage one or more extra coolies to carry the spare rations of the others, who will have to be told exactly how long they have to take provisions for, otherwise you will have to send back to Loharkhet for supplies. As regards fresh meat, this can always be had at Bageswar, and occasionally, if not always, at Kapkot. If you are not shooting and expect to be away some time, it is advisable to take a sheep with you for food, as at the high altitudes there is no fear of its going bad quickly. The meat problem is most important if you have dogs with you. In that case it is advisable to take about half a sheep along with you from Bageswar. It will keep good for a week. During your earlier marches a three days supply of dog's meat should be taken in case of accident.

EQUIPMENT.

Tents are not necessary, but may be taken if desired, and would be found useful for shooting. Sanitary furniture should be taken, as some bungalows are not provided with it on account of no sweepers being available. For the same reason, a sweeper should be taken. All bungalows are provided with lamps, but these, especially beyond Bageswar, are often broken or unserviceable, so it is advisable to take a lamp or candles. A couple of hand lanterns are essential. Oil is not procurable on the later stages. Enough should be taken from Bageswar to last till you get back there. Oil may be found at Kapkot, but the quality is likely to be inferior. If you are travelling light, candles may be used, but form a poor substitute. Tumblers should also be taken, as these are nearly always insufficient or altogether wanting. It is advisable, also, to take an emergency set of cooking utensils in case you happen to strike on a picnic party at one of the bungalows. Otherwise, they are always available, except at Phurkia, the last bungalow. The want may possibly be supplied now, as the District Engineer of Almora arrived there the day I left, and the next day had to send back to Diwali for some things, including, I believe, crockery, which is also wanting, or mostly so at Phurkia. A supply of old newspapers is found very useful. Beyond Loharkhet the bungalows, except Khati, are left without chowkidars during the winter; even in the season, unless the bungalow is occupied, the chowkidar stays at the nearest village. Hence a good deal of mischief is caused by passing hill people, who, through pure wantonness, break the window panes. You will usually find a number of broken panes and the paper will be found useful for closing the gaps, as at these elevations the wind, especially early and late, is of rather a searching character. A medicine chest and an axe are two other very useful adjuncts.

BEDDING AND CLOTHES.

I believe all the bungalows have at least 4 beds, some nawar, some diamond spring and some spiral spring. I have only come across three bungalows where mattresses were supplied, so allowance should be made for this. It is advisable to bring a thick quilt in lieu. You should have at least three blankets to cover with, and the same, or their equivalent, below you. I didn't know quite what to expect and took a flannel lined canvas sleeping bag and two blankets. The result was that at Phurkia I slept fully dressed except for my boots, and then only dozed on account of being unable to get warm. This was in spite of a big fire, which, of course, only lasted a limited time, as logs are not procurable here. The fire-place and walls in these bungalows are so massive that they absorb the heat and radiate none. An oil stove kept burning all night will be found to be a great advantage.

As regards wearing apparel, if you start at the beginning of October, I should recommend a cotton shirt and vest with shorts for marching attire, and anything you like for the evenings. (I shall not attempt to describe a suitable outfit for a lady.) This will do as far as Leharkhet, when I recommend that the upper garments should be substituted by woollen ones. The shorts are alright up to Phurkia, but your visit to the Glacier should be performed in breeches, as you are likely to sit down for a rest now and again, and the ventilation obtained in shorts would probably be found somewhat too generous. If you propose going for a shoot, I very strongly advise you to wear breeches, although they are not so free and easy as shorts. You have a great deal of rough scrambling to do, and your knees always come off second best in their encounters with rocks and thorns. Also you should always have a man with a cardigan or jersey and a water-bottle. When shooting among these mountains, and at these altitudes you get very heated and thirsty, and when you sit down for a rest, you at once feel the cold. In the evening you will require, besides woollen underclothing, a warm suit. If you have not got a dhobi with you, you should leave all soiled clothes at Bageswar and pick them up on your return. You will, of course, under the circumstances, require a good supply of underclothing.

As regards footwear, a couple of pairs of hobnailed boots with iron heel and toe pieces are essential. Besides these it is advisable to take a pair of rubber soled boots for stalking and a pair of slippers. Don't wear shoes, as you are usually among loose stones and are very apt to sprain your ankle. There is one remaining point to be considered, i.e., servants. One, of course, is essential, and it is equally essential that he should be able to cook, as beyond Bageswar there are no *khan-samas* at the bungalows. It will add greatly to your comfort, however, if you take a bearer as well, and one who can do a little cooking. On a long march you feel you want something *en route*. I do not advise a regular lunch. Put some fruit and walnuts or a few sandwiches, in your haversack before leaving which you should not eat before you have done at least two-thirds of the total march. Send the bearer on ahead, at dawn, along with a coolie who knows the road and tell him to have tea ready for you at a particular time. By the time you reach camp you always feel as if you could trifle with a morsel or two, and a piled plate of these morsels vanishes like smoke. You always arrive before your coolies and a good hot cup of tea bucks you up wonderfully. In a short march, say up to ten miles, the coolies will do an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, but above that distance, it will work out at two miles an hour. I believe in starting early and getting to your next camp before the heat of the day sets in. Some people, however, like to take it easy in the mornings. If you are riding it does not make much difference, but you should always allow time, on the above mentioned scale, for the baggage which leaves the bungalow last, to get into the next camp before dark.

In the next part I shall describe my own trip in October 1923.

(To be continued).

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE ODONATE (DRAGONFLY) FAUNA OF INDIA.

BY

MAJOR F. C. FRASER, I. M. S., F. E. S.

(With a text figure).

Subfamily—LIBELLULINÆ.

1. RHYOTHEMIS OBSOLESCENS Kirby.

This species previously only reported from Borneo, Sumatra and Singapore has now been taken in Burma, by Mr. J. Elton Bott. at King Island, Mergui. All specimens agree closely to type.

2. ORTHETRUM TRIANGULARE MELANIA Selys.

Mr. H. V. O. Donel has sent me a pair of this race of *O. triangulare*, from Hasimara, Duars, 17. VI. 23. The species is a Chino-Japanese one and has been taken fairly recently in numbers by Professor Gregory in Yunnan. The new locality now given is probably its furthest extension southwards, it gradually replacing *O. triangulare triangulare* to the North-east. The basal spot in hindwing is smaller than in the specimens from Yunnan that I have seen. I note that it differs from *triangulare triangulare* by having only a single row of cells on either side of the midrib of loop.

3. NEUROTHEMIS TULLIA FERALIS Burm.

This species was mentioned in Part IV of Indian Dragonflies in this Journal, as doubtful from Burma. I have now received specimens from Dr. Laidlaw, labelled "Burma", but without date or locality.

4. NEUROTHEMIS DISPARILIS Kirby.

Specimens of this insect have been received from Nakachari, Sibsagar, Assam, collected, I think, by Mr. C. F. Beeson, 14. V. 21, this being its first record from within Indian limits.

5. NEUROTHEMIS INTERMEDIA ATALANTA?

Dr. Laidlaw has sent me a pair of what is presumably a new race of *intermedia* but which is unknown to me. The specimens are labelled simply from "Burma" and bear a close resemblance to *disparilis*.

6. ONYCHOTHEMIS CULMINICOLA CULMINICOLA Forst.

A single male of this fine species has been received from Insein, Lower Burma, this being its first record from within Indian limits. Its distribution is Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo and it may easily be distinguished from *O. testacea ceylanica* by its ground colour, which is reddish brown with a metallic coppery reflection instead of dark green metallic.

7. TRAMEA VIRGINIA De Geer.

Two males of this Chinese and Indo-Chinese species have been sent to me by Mr. C. M. Inglis. They were taken at Kalaw, S. Shan States, Keng Tung, Upper Burma, 20. IX. 23. It is easily distinguished from *limbata* and *basilaris burmeisteri* by its larger size and by the great extent of the basal marking of hindwing.

8. SELYSIOTHEMIS NIGRA Van der Lind.

A common species up the Persian Gulf but not reported hitherto from within Indian limits. I have received a couple of specimens through the B. N. H. Society which were taken at Mirpur Sakro, Sind, 10. X. 22 and Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher has taken a pair in Kashmir.

9. ANOTOGASTER GIGANTICA sp. nov.

Two males and one female received from Mr. C. M. Inglis, collected by Capt. Drummond, Kalaw, 20. IX. 23 and Siam Road, 8. IX. 23, S. Shan States, Burma.

Male—Abdomen 64 mm. Hindwing 49 mm.

Head. Eyes in contact for rather more than the antero-posterior diameter of occiput. Labium brownish yellow, labrum citron yellow broadly bordered with dark brown, black outwardly and a narrow vertical central stripe which almost cuts the yellow in two, anteclypeus black, postclypeus bright citron yellow very finely bordered with black, frons matt black, not nearly as broad as eyes, narrowing upwards, upper surface broadly and shallowly excavate, vesicle and occiput black, the latter on a level with frons and fringed with a dense bordering of coarse short black hairs.

Prothorax black with a narrow transverse line of yellow along posterior border.

Thorax black marked with very broad greenish yellow pyriform antehumeral stripes, broad and squared above, tapering to a point below.

Laterally a broad greenish yellow stripe just behind the humeral suture and the anterior three fourths of the metepimeron the same colour. Tergum marked with two large greenish yellow spots.

Legs black; trochanters of anterior two pairs yellow.

Wings hyaline, palely enfumed, reticulation close, costa very finely yellow; pterostigma dark brown, 4 to 4.5 mm., braced long and narrow; membrane white, nodal index:— $\frac{15.21}{15.15} \frac{20.14}{15.16}$

Abdomen black marked with yellow as follows:—segment 2 with a broad oblique complete ring meeting the base at sides but narrowing and crossing middle of segment dorsally, a vestigial subdorsal apical spot and a similar lateral spot below it, segment 3 with a similar oblique stripe crossing dorsum just behind the jugal suture, 4 to 8 with narrow complete annules nearer base than apex and slightly notched behind on dorsum, on segment 8 the annule lies about middle of segment, segment 9 with a narrow basal subdorsal spot, 10 unmarked.

Anal appendages black, short. The superior tapering to a point, a little twisted on their longitudinal axis outwardly, bearing a robust basal spine beneath and another rather smaller beneath the junction of middle and basal thirds. Inferior two thirds the length of superiors, squared and slightly notched at apex which is very glossy and tumid.

Genitalia. Lamina broad and shallowly arched, its border everted and fringed with long sparse hairs, inner hamules broad foliate processes curling in on themselves and almost meeting like a pair of broad pincers, outer hamules long thin probe-like processes, lobe tumid at base, shortly truncate, its end viewed from below hollowed out, its edges everted somewhat like the extended tongue of a dog.

Female—Abdomen 80 mm. Hindwing 53 mm.

Markings almost exactly similar to those of the male. The labrum has the yellow completely divided by the medial fine black line and the postclypeus is broadly black along its lower border, this colour further invading the yellow at its middle. The 9th and 10th segments have been rather crushed so that it is difficult to make out whether marked or not. The abdominal markings are very obscure from decomposition but it is possible to make out that they are the same as in the male.

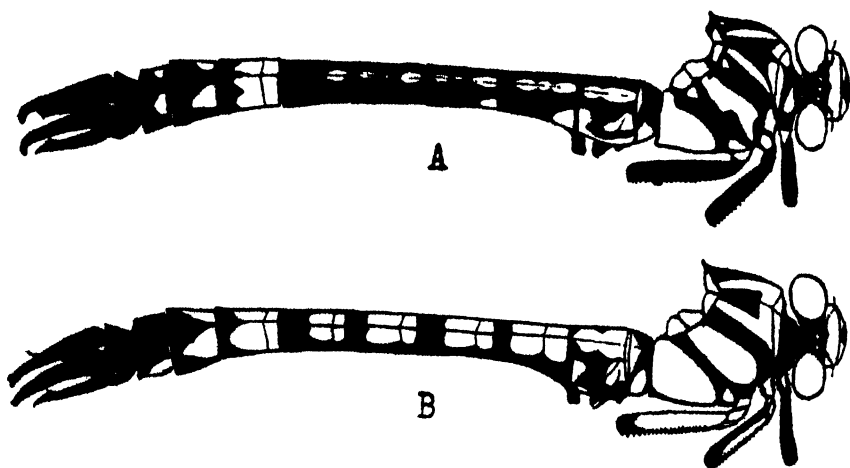
Ovipositor very long, black, 12 mm.

Wings similar to those of *A. nipalensis*, broadly and deeply saffronated at the base as far out as outer end of trigones. This marking in the hindwing not extending posterior to the hinder angle of trigone. Nodal index $\frac{17.24}{20.18} \frac{24.18}{18.19}$, membrane blackish brown.

The species bears a very close resemblance to *A. nipalensis*, but is easily distinguished by its much larger size and by the broad yellow band across postclypeus. Types will be lodged in the British Museum.

10. MEGALOGOMPHUS SMITHII Selys.

Concerning this species Mr. Herbert Campion of the British Museum writes to me as follows:—"I have been comparing your type of *Heterogomphus hanningtoni* with the type of *H. smithii*, Selys, which we also have in this Museum. Both of them are males, and they agree so closely in the structure of the anal appendages that I am wondering if they can be specifically distinct. They are very similar, too, in size and general appearance. The Selysian specimen is an old one and has obviously undergone considerable changes in coloration. As it stands, there are fewer dark markings than in your specimen, and the black pattern on the clypeus is not so heavy."



EXPLANATION OF FIGURE.

Dorso-lateral views of:—A *Megalogramphus hanningtoni*. B. *Megalogramphus smithii*.

As it was important that the distinctness of these two species should be set at rest, I wrote to Mr. C. M. Inglis whom I knew to possess a specimen of *M. smithii*, in order that I could compare it with specimens of *M. hanningtoni* in my own collection. I had examined the type of *M. smithii* in the British Museum when at home in 1920, and made a sketch of it so felt sure that the two species were distinct, albeit nothing is so satisfactory as confronting a species with another when a careful comparison is needed. Mr. Inglis very kindly sent me on the specimen of *M. smithii* and I have been able to work out the following differences:—

M. smithii.

Abdomen with appendages 52 mm.
Hindwing 45 mm.
Pterostigma well braced, over 6 cells,
shorter and broader than *hanningtoni*.
Reticulation close.

Anal triangle of hindwing with 4 cells.

M. hanningtoni.

Abdomen with appendages 58 mm.
Hindwing 48 mm.
Pterostigma poorly braced, over 5 to 5½ cells, long and narrow.

Reticulation more open, hence pterostigma although longer, is over fewer cells.
Anal triangle of hindwing with only 2 cells.

Apices of superior anal appendages straight to the end.	Apices of superior anal appendages turned down rather abruptly.
Apices of branches of inferior appendages curling strongly outwards, spine on inner side rather long, robust.	Apices of branches of inferior appendages less strongly turned out. Spine on inner side shorter.
Lobe of genitalia moderately projecting, its inner border markedly infolded at its middle.	Lobe of genitalia more projected, its border barely infolded.
Labium dark brown.	Labium bright chrome yellow.
Postclypeus yellow with a transverse elongate black spot at its centre not reaching lower border.	Postclypeus black with a large apple green triangular spot on either side.
Antehumeral stripes broadly confluent with the mesothoracic collar. No humeral upper spot.	Antehumeral stripes barely or not confluent with the mesothoracic collar. An upper humeral spot present, also an upper spot on medial lateral black band.
No upper lateral spot on medial black band.	
Dorsal marking on segment 2 very broad.	Dorsal marking on segment 2 narrow.
Dorsal markings on segments 3 to 6 wide and covering nearly the basal three-fourths.	Dorsal markings on segments 3 to 6 a mere chain of small spots, 3 on segments 3 to 5, only a small basal dorsal spot on 6.

It will be seen from the above that the total differences are very marked, and that there can be no doubt of the specific value of each insect. The specimen from Mr. Inglis which comes from Dilkush, Cachar, is largely decolourized from decomposition but the markings can be quite easily made out in a good light. The insects are contrasted in the accompanying text figure.

11. MN AIS EARN SHAWI Will.

In specimens received from Mr. C. M. Inglis, from Loimwe, S. Shan States, Burma, I note that the pterostigma is well formed in the females, its bordering nervures stout and its colour brown. In the two females described by Williamson, the pterostigma in one is dull white and in the other all but wanting, a mere speck of tissue on either side of a postnodal nervure. In specimens that I have received from Annam, the pterostigma in any individual is very variable. Thus in one specimen it is absent altogether in one wing, minute and triangular in another, comparatively well formed and quadrate in a third wing and in the fourth represented by a thickened postnodal nervure with a shading of brown on its outer side. Mr. Inglis' female may be a representative of a distinct race with stigma true in all wings.

The male accompanying it does not differ from type.

12. RHINOCYTHA TRIMAULATA Selys.

Dr. Laidlaw writing in the Indian Museum Records suggests that this species is almost certainly from Assam and not from Thibet. The receipt of a number of specimens from Cachar collected by Mr. Antrim and kindly sent on to me by Mr. C. M. Inglis supports this suggestion. The species closely resembles *R. signipennis* in colouring but differs in its markings and smaller size.

13. CACONTURA O'DONELLI sp. nov.

Closely resembles *C. autumnalis* Fras.

Male—Abdomen 23.5 mm. Hindwing 14 mm.

Head, thorax and abdomen deep black, the thorax dark green dull metallic on dorsum and marked laterally with an obscure posthumeral pale yellow stripe and a similar coloured stripe on lower border of metepimeron. Legs black.

Abdomen with paired dorsal whitish basal spots on segments 3 to 7.

Wings hyaline, pterostigma blackish brown, its nervures bordered within finely with white. Anal bridge (*ab*) entirely absent in all wings of all specimens examined. Postnodal nervures 12 to 13.

Anal appendages pale brown to black, subequal. Superior equal in length to 10th abdominal segment, cylindrical tapering to a point at apex, directed straight back, bearing a very robust spine on the ventral side about its middle. Inferior sloping strongly down, very broad at base tapering rapidly to a blunt truncated point.

Female very similar to male. Abd. 28 mm. Hindwing 19 mm.

Head. Cheeks and labrum dirty white, a narrow creamy white stripe crossing head from eye to eye at level of anterior ocellus.

Prothorax with a longitudinal irregular creamy subdorsal stripe on either side.

Thorax with similar markings to male but the markings clear creamy white and there is an additional vestigial antehumeral stripe on lower part of thorax.

Legs yellowish, femora black distally and speckled with black proximally, tibiae bright yellow on extensor surface, black on flexor.

Wings similar but pterostigma paler brown and only 11 to 12 postnodals in hindwing.

Abdomen similar to male but indications of pale lateral stripes on segments 2 to 6.

Habitat. Hasimara, Duars, Bengal, 8-10. IV. 23. Two males and a female received from Mr. H. V. O'Donel, after whom the insect is named.

From *C. autumnalis* and *C. nigra* it is at once distinguished by the total absence of the anal bridge (nervure *ab*), the postnodal nervures are fewer than in *nigra* and the size is smaller than both these species.

14. *CACONEURA VERTICALIS ANNANDALEI* (Fras).

Since I described *C. annandalei* three years ago, I have had the opportunity of examining a number of specimens of *Caconeura verticalis* Selys., and have been struck by the great similarity between the two.

C. annandalei is distributed throughout the whole length of the Western Ghats and also occurs in the low hills bordering the coast below Madras. No specimens have been taken in India to north of Bombay and none in Burma. *C. verticalis* is found from Borneo to Lower Burma but does not occur in India. Neither species have been reported so far from Ceylon. Thus a gap of some 1,000 miles of ocean separates the two species and we are faced with the problem as to how *annandalei* arrived in Continental India. As no specimens have been reported from Northern India we are left with the choice of two explanations, either the intervening forms in the North have died out and left a gap or this tiny insect has actually bridged a gap of a thousand miles of ocean! The latter explanation, hard as it is to believe, is apparently the correct one for Dr. N. Annandale has recently secured a specimen from the Andaman Isles which shares about equally the characters of *annandalei* and *verticalis*, it is in short, a missing link.

C. annandalei differs from *verticalis* by not having the transverse red stripe on the head and also by its postnodal nervures being 13 in number instead of 17. The male specimen from the Andamans has the red stripe absent as in *annandalei* but has 17 postnodal nervures as in *verticalis*.

The distance between the Andamans and Lower Burma, the nearest point to *verticalis* is roughly 350 miles, and the distance from these islands to Madras the nearest point for *annandalei* is rather under 800.

I do not think these forms can be regarded as other than subspecies under the names of *C. verticalis verticalis*, *C. verticalis annandalei* and *C. verticalis andamanensis*.

15. *COELICICIA POUNGYI* sp. nov.

Male—Abdomen 39 mm. Hindwing 24 mm.

Head velvety black marked with azure blue as follows :—the cheeks, a minute comma-shaped spot on the outer side of each posterior ocellus and a short linear streak well back of each eye.

Prothorax black, the sides pale blue.

Thorax pale blue, almost white, the alar sinus and middorsal carina finely mapped out in black, a broad stripe of black lying between the humeral and first lateral sutures and a fine line on the postero-lateral suture.

Wings hyaline, pterostigma black, over rather more than one cell, almost square but slightly broader than long ; 3 cells between quadrilateral and level of subnode in all wings, costal side of quadrilateral in forewing one-fourth less than posterior side, *M₁* rises at the node, *M₂* slightly distal, 18 postnodal nervures in forewing, 16 in hind.

Legs black, coxae pale blue, each with a well defined black spot on outer side.

Abdomen black, segments 9 and 10 bright chrome yellow, as also the anal appendages. Segment 1 with a large blue spot on each side, 2 with a linear stripe on the sides bifid basalward, 3 and 4 with minute blue basal paired spots on dorsum.

Superior anal appendages stouter than in *renifera* and with apex and inner edge curling inwards. A robust ventral spine situated nearer the base than in *renifera* and a still smaller one nearer the base. Inferior appendages directed straight back, much longer than superiors, apices curling in and meeting one another.

Habitat.—Gokteik, N. Shan States, Burma. A single male collected, 26. X. 21. Distinguished from all other species by the broad extent of blue on thorax, the whole of dorsum anterior to the humeral suture being immaculate save for the fine middorsal carina. From *flavicauda* it is distinguished by *M₁* being at the node instead of proximal.

NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF THE SIKKIM HIMALAYAS.

By

HERBERT STEVENS, M. B. O. U.

Part IV.

(With a plate.)

(Continued from page 1030 of Volume XXXIX.)

169. The Bay-backed Shrike. *Lanius vittatus* Val.

Recorded as ascending the Himalayas to 4,000' or 5,000'.

I have no information in support of these distribution limits, which may refer to the North-West; should it actually occur in Sikkim, it can only be as a rare vagrant. It is not represented from the Sikkim Himalaya in the National Collection.

170. The Indian Black-headed Shrike. *Lanius nigriceps nigriceps* (Frankl). "Bhadraya" Paharia, used for all Shrikes.

Commonly occurs as a breeding species from elevations of 3,500'-6,000'.

171. The Grey-backed Shrike. *Lanius schach tephronotus* (Vig).(Generally distributed at higher elevations than *L. nigriceps*.)

Observed at Chungthang in the interior of Sikkim at 5,350' in March, and occurs commonly around Gopaldhara during "the cold weather," though not much in evidence at the nesting season, yet observed in May, 13-5-16*, a solitary bird also, 18-4-23. Blanford found it common in Lachung 8,000'-9,000' in the beginning of September, three weeks later all had disappeared. Nesting in Tibet at 14,000', (Bailey).

172. The Brown Shrike. *Lanius cristatus cristatus* L.

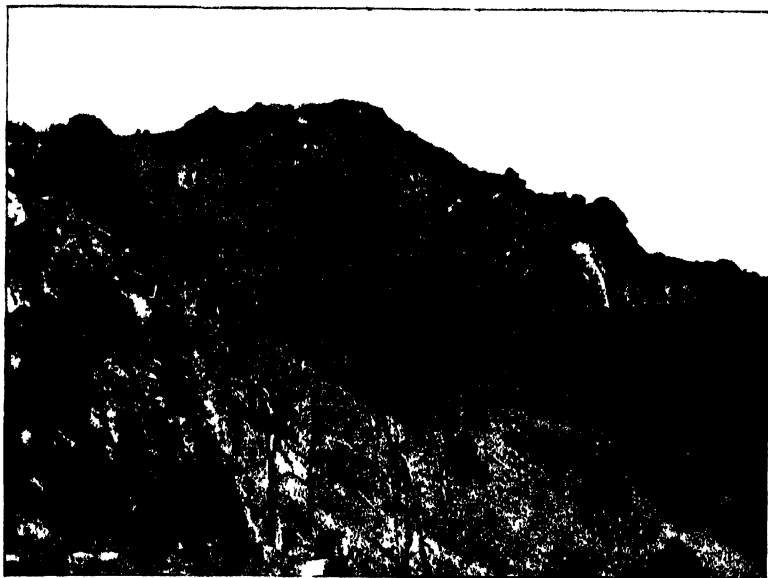
A cold-season migrant to the hills and valleys at moderate elevations on its descent to the plains. A few birds remaining in all probability, for brief periods in favourable localities. Obtained at an elevation of 1,600' in the Tista Valley, (G. E. Shaw). Gopaldhara, 4,720' and under. First arrivals noted 17-9-16*, 22-9-20*, 20-12-11*; a male seen on several occasions hereabouts. All records refer to single birds.

173. The Brown-backed Pied Shrike. *Hemipus picatus capitalis* McClell.

This dainty, diminutive Shrike is beautifully adapted to an arboreal life, Occurs commonly at all elevations up to 5,000' or thereabouts; frequenting the foliage of secondary-growth and lofty trees and found in small parties at all times, excepting at the breeding season.

174. The Nepal Wood-Shrike. *Tephrodornis pelvicus pelvius* (Hodgs).

Strictly a plains species. Obtained, up to an elevation of 3,300' in the Tista Valley, (G.E. Shaw). Mandelli obtained it breeding at 3,000', Ging near Darjeeling.

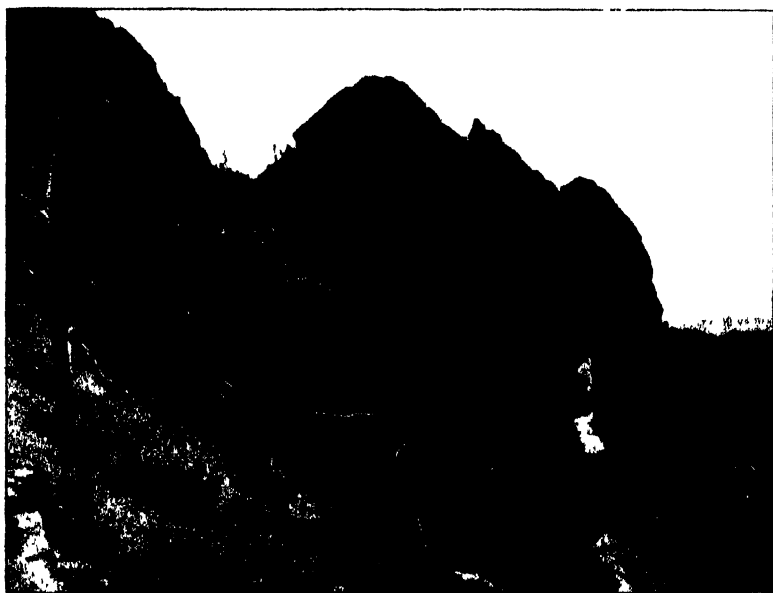


H. S. Photo.

SANDAKPHU SUMMIT.

11,923', South Face.

Haunts of *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, *Loxia curvirostra himalayensis*,
Cypripus barbatus grandis, &c. March, 1912



H. S. Photo.

BOULDERS. South Face, Sandakphu.

Haunts of *Troglodytes nipalensis nipalensis*, *Laliscopus collaris nipalensis*, &c.
March, 1912.

175. The Indian Scarlet Minivet. *Pericrocotus speciosus speciosus* (Lath).

Generally distributed up to an elevation of 5,000' or thereabouts. It does not congregate in parties during "the cold weather" to the same extent as *P. brevirostris*; as I have, more frequently than not, observed it in pairs in December. In the hills, abnormally coloured females are occasionally to be seen; which is similarly the case with *P. brevirostris*, when the yellow-coloured portions of the plumage are replaced in a varying degree by a beautiful tint of rich orange.

One such bird observed at Gopaldhara on the 13-4-16*. A description is given of two specimens as there is a differentiation in these characters from the normal. Gopaldhara, 4,720'. 31-12-11, ♀ ? On dissection I failed to satisfy myself as to its correct sex. Forehead, paling posteriorly up to the crown, orange; sides of the head and the whole lower plumage from the chin to the under tail-coverts paling from orange into deep yellow; abdomen silvery white, as in typical specimens:—this character which is apparent in well-prepared skins, has been missed by Oates. Rump orange, tinged green, deepening into the orange of the upper tail-coverts, greater wing-coverts with a spot of orange on the outer web and in a lesser degree on the inner web yellow, forming a wing-bar; two of the later secondaries with the cross band and the oval spot near the tips of the outer webs orange; outer pair only of the tail feathers yellow, remainder of the tail as in the normal bird, only the yellow is replaced by orange; other parts similarly coloured as in typical specimens.

Gopaldhara, 4,700', ♀ 27-2-19. Orange colour confined to forehead, sides of the head, chin to the throat, patchy only on breast, upper tail-coverts mixed orange and greenish-yellow; two of the secondaries with the cross band and one with the oval spot near the tip of the outer web orange; tail similarly deeply coloured as in the previous specimen.

176. The Assam Short-billed Minivet. *Pericrocotus brevirostris affinis* McClell. Male "Raja lall," Female "Rani chara", Paharia.

Recorded for the Himalayas up to 10,000'. It came as a surprise to find this Minivet at such extreme elevations during a severe winter; when the more congenial climate of the plains would have been in keeping with what was an every-day occurrence in Assam at a similar period of the year. Sandakphu to Saburkum, 19-2-12*. Observed on the Nepal-Sikkim Frontier at 11,000', in parties flitting about the tops of the gaunt, dead pines on the ridge. At this time the bare branches were wreathed in snow and the trunks were laden with an accumulation of icicles projecting out at right angles for some two to three feet in length,—the result of an interminable, piercing, westerly wind, while the ground was obliterated in heavy snow-drifts. The whole effect making a scene of exquisite grandeur yet withal of intense loneliness. The brilliant splashes of colour in these Minivets came as a welcome relief and as a reminder that some bird-life not only did exist, but that these Minivets were able to withstand such intense cold with little, appreciable discomfort. Sandakphu summit, 11,000', early March 1912, a few birds in evidence, very restless; every appearance of hot weather in the plains: the valleys being obscured in a haze.

Abnormally coloured females observed amongst a small party of normal Minivets at Gopaldhara at 4,700', on the 13-5-16*, and at 3,800', on the 22-1-18*. One, obtained out of a party of eight to ten individuals at 4,720', on the 27-2-19, has the entire parts, which are coloured yellow in the normal female, replaced by orange, and, whereas the crown is merely tinged with yellow in normal examples, in this specimen it is a deep orange similar to the breast; the wing patches, upper tail-coverts and tail are more intense in colour showing this beautiful tint to greater perfection; the back is also more ashy than green.

At Gopaldhara this Minivet is to be found in parties before the end of June, which points to it being an early breeding species.

177. The Yellow-throated Minivet. *Pericrocotus solaris* Blyth.

Confined to *low elevations* in the Tista Valley. Obtained on one occasion at an elevation of 5,300', ♂ 5,30-3-18, above Mangpu, (G. E. Shaw). Blanford is recorded as having observed this Minivet at 10,000' in Sikkim. It is almost incredible such an authority should be mistaken in his identification, in which case this altitude is remarkable for this frequenter of the hot, moist valleys.

Dikchu, Tista Valley, 2,300', 23-2-20, a large party of both sexes disporting in the trees at close quarters, and very confiding as they settled within a stone's throw on the light vegetation along the road-side. There can be little doubt that Blanford's record refers to an upward dispersal through the Lachung Valley; his specimen was obtained out of a flock above Lachung.

178. The Rosy Minivet. *Pericrocotus roseus roseus*. (Vieill.)

Recorded as occurring in the Himalayas up to 5,000'. Entirely absent so far as my observations go to prove in the Sikkim-Himalaya. Represented in the National Collection by a single pair ♂ ♀ collected in January 1874 from the Sikkim Terai, so probably has some status at extreme low limits.

179. The Dark Grey Cuckoo-Shrike. *Campophaga melanoschista melanoschista*. (Hodgs.)

A summer migrant to the hills. Occurs in the Rungbong Valley up to 5,000' at all events and breeds around this elevation. Obtained up to 4,500' around Mangpu (G. E. Shaw), where I heard it calling for the first occasion in 1917 on the 29th of March. In the Rungbong Valley, my observations place its arrival at later intervals: one secured at 4,600', ♀ 30-3-11, several noted on the 7-4-16*, and a pair on the 6-5-15*. Obtained at Sookia Pokhari at 7,200' and Dientam at 4,500', (C. M. Inglis). Its call is a mournful, plaintive, whistling "phew", "phew", "phuit" as best described in syllables, and must not be confused with any of the Cuckoos. It occurs during the cold season at the foot of the hills. Bhotan Ghat, Raidak River, Eastern Doorgas, where a ♀ was obtained on the 24-1-22 showing the ovaries active.

180. The Himalayan Large Cuckoo-Shrike. *Graucalus maclei nipalensis* Hodgs.

Partial to open, forested tracts. An irregular migrant to the Rungbong Valley, occurring up to an elevation of 4,720' at Gopaldhara. Obtained in the Tista Valley up to 3,600', (G. E. Shaw), and found at the base of the hills during the cold-season. Sungma, 4,500', ♀ 5-9-17, (C. E. Brown). Gopaldhara, 4,500', ♂ ♀ 23-2-18, three birds altogether, the odd remaining bird, frequenting the vicinity of their old quarters for some brief period afterwards. 23-3-16*, a pair observed in "the garden". Three birds seen on the 17-7-14*.

181. The Ashy Swallow-Shrike. *Artamus fuscus* Vieill.

The Swallow-Shrike is a summer visitor to the hills, arriving in the Rungbong Valley during the latter days of March and first week in April; departing about the first week or later in October. Gammie speaks of it making its appearance in the Tista Valley (Mangpu) the last week in February, and leaving in the last week in October. A warmer atmosphere pervades throughout this deep valley, in evidence of which numerous plains-birds disperse in an upward direction, which are absent or poorly represented in the steeper minor valleys which have a closer affinity

in their fauna with higher limits. Reported from Dentam in the interior at 4,500' by Mr. C. M. Inglis. In the Rungbong Valley, it appropriates the upper foliage of the lofty "rungbong" (Lepcha) palms, (*Carvota urens*), wherever, these are found as at Seeyok and Turzum, up to an elevation of 5,600'. Earliest arrivals: Gopaldhara, 23-3-16*, a pair noted; thurbo, 4,300', 18-4-11*, about half-a-dozen birds frequenting the sago palms, first noticed to-day, but their arrival had probably escaped my notice. Latest departures: 7-10-16*, at 4,700'. Numbers seen on the 18-9-17*. A single bird seen about, on the 23-9-17*, which finally disappeared on the 8-10-17*. 20-10-15*. 3,450', 23-10-21*, two noted to-day in the bare branches of some "siris" trees: a score or more the following day hereabouts. During August, they move further afield, when I have observed them at the bottom of the valley at 3,500', 17-7-14*: three noted; 24-7-16, a party at rest on the single telegraph wire, edging up to one another with lively twitterings and partially extended wings. 26-7-15*, three noted. It takes full advantage of the swarms of termites which on occasions emerge from the ground, to fill the air around. Specific instances of these occurrences noted on the 25-4-18*, 15-5-15*, 16-5-18*. Seen to catch Butterflies, *Huphina* sp. ? or *Appias* sp. ? 31-8-17*.

3,400', 9-7-21*, Swallow-Shrikes in some numbers, Drongos, a Hair-crested Drongo (*C. hottentotta*), Bulbuls—(*Molpastes bengalensis* and *Otocornis leucogenys*), *Campophaga melanocantha*, *Oriolus trailii*, *Cuculus canorus*, *C. micropterus*, and *C. intermedius* (a pair), *Dendrocitta himalayensis*, Swallows, and odd Swift and Jungle-Crow, all busy at work gorging on the termites: some were more adept at the game than others, but the Swallow-Shrikes appeared to make the most of their time and secure their quarry with the least exertion. Other such occasions mentioned previously when the white ants rise in myriads, yet I have never actually witnessed a diverse congregation of birds to partake of the feast as at this particular event.

182. The Burmese Black-naped Oriole. *Oriolus indicus tenuirostris* Blyth.

Recorded for the "Darjiling Terai, Bhutan and Buxa Doars. Rare, but apparently a permanent resident." I have no information in respect to this Oriole.

183. The Indian Oriole. *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* Sykes.

Recorded for the Himalayas up to 9,000', which evidently refers to its status in the N. W. Himalayas. There is only a remote chance of meeting with it, notwithstanding its distribution in the plains is stated to be as far east as Manbhoon.

184. The Indian Black-headed Oriole. *Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus* (L.)=(*O. luteolus* (L.) Auct.).

The correct nomenclature of this species is *Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus* (L.) which takes precedence of "*luteolus*" and "*melanocephalus*" See Ibis. Vol. v., No. 1, January 1923, p. 74. (A review of the Genus *Oriolus*, Meinertzhagen.)

Recorded for the Himalayas, probably not above 4,000'. Entirely a plains Oriole. A reported occurrence of an Oriole seen below the Bannockburn Estate in the Great Rangit Valley by the late Mr. E. A. Werdicke most likely referred to this species. Neither Mr. G. E. Shaw nor myself have come across Golden Orioles in these hills. I found this bird common in the "open country" around Kumargram, some few miles out from the hills of the Eastern Doars.

185. The Maroon Oriole. *Oriolus traillii*. (Vig.)

Resident, irrespective of season and generally distributed, occurring chiefly in scattered pairs at all elevations from the base of the hills up to 7,500' or thereabouts.

Eleven specimens examined: Six females in this series, inclusive of a breeding female obtained 13-3-11 along with the adult male, bear out my observations which have previously been remarked upon by Mr. A. M. Primrose, Journal B. N. H. S., Vol. XXI, page 676, that the adult female differs from the adult male in coloration, in its "less defined" gloss of its sombre plumage; dull black head, neck, chin and throat; maroon-brown back; dull maroon upper and under tail-coverts; outer portion only of the outer webs and two middle tail feathers entirely maroon-brown, remaining portion of tail dull maroon; brownish breast and pale underparts streaked with brown. Information is desirable as to the sex of birds having the forehead, chin to vent throughout streaked; the period required before the male reaches full maturity, and if any females actually do breed in similar garb to the adult males.

186. The Indian Grackle. *Eulabes intermedia intermedia* (Hay).

Confined to low elevations, in all probability not to be found much above 2,500'. Observed below Tindharia and around Nurbong at 2,200' and obtained in the Tista Valley up to 1,600'. (G. E. Shaw). Nurbong, 2,050', 27-2-14, a party of ten Hill Mynahs; first heard calling on the 18-2-14; but located to-day in the trees surrounding the bungalow.

Sepoydoorah, 2,000', 11-3-14, observed a party of ten birds hereabouts-Bhotan Doors, Jainti to Newlands; numerous parties observed in heavy forest during January 1922.

187. The Spotted-winged Stare. *Psaroglossa spiloptera* (Vig).

Recorded as found up to 6,000' in the Himalayas; which limit is too great an extreme for Sikkim. Obtained up to 3,800' in the Tista Valley at Mangpu, (G. E. Shaw). Sepoydoorah, 2,000', 16-4-15*, a party observed at close quarters.

188. The Rose-coloured Starling. *Pastor roseus* (L).

Recorded as found in the lower ranges of the Himalayas as far east as Sikkim. It can only occur as a very rare straggler to this district; and I have no information in support of its claim for inclusion. Stragglers of common plains-birds, nevertheless, do at times go far beyond their more or less defined limits and this fact must not be lost sight of. In this case I fail to see why this *Pastor* which is a cold-weather migrant to the plains should ascend the hills even to moderate elevations, and as there is no defined migration route through Sikkim; it is fair to presume these birds have entered the plains at a more westerly point. I have searched through a large series in the B. M. Collection. It is represented by only one specimen from Nepal, (Hodgson), and none from Sikkim. Behar specimens in some numbers from whence mine have come. (C. M. Inglis).

189. Finsch's Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskyi* Finsch,

Recorded as a winter visitor to the Himalayas as far east as Dibrugarh in Assam. I have no record of any true Starling occurring in these hills. Evidently they arrive by a south-easterly route in the North-West Himalayas and on their descent to the plains spread out in an easterly direction. I failed to obtain a specimen during my sojourn in the Dibrugarh district of Upper Assam. It is not represented from the Sikkim-Himalaya in the National Collection.

190. The Grey-headed Myna. *Sturnia malabarica malabarica* (Gm).

A plains Myna entering the hills in a similar manner to other low elevation species. Obtained in the Tista Valley at all elevations up to 3,800', Mangpu, (G. E. Shaw). Entirely absent at anything approaching this elevation in the Rungbong Valley. Gammie speaks of it as occurring around Mangpu in the same places as *Arlamus fuscus* frequents, where it breeds on the ridges at from 2,500'-4,000'.

191. The Common Myna. *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (L).

A common scavenger in the station of Darjeeling. To some extent locally migratory or merely a more or less general descent to lower limits is undertaken in the "cold weather" as I have noticed Mynas around Gopaldhara in December, 26-12-21, when all the breeding birds had long since left. There is a corresponding influx of their numbers into the hills during the breeding season, when it is a common occurrence to see them squabbling and hear the discord that takes place preparatory to nesting. The roof of the bungalow at Gopaldhara on many occasions being the scene of "a rough and tumble", when the rogues roll down, locked together by beak and claw, squawking all the time they are descending in rapid transit to the ground, to the accompaniment of the cautious element-instigators but non-active participants. Once harmony reigns, the worries of life are by no means ended, as the arrival of inquisitive rats bent on the pillage of their nests must cause them anxiety and loss. Through the experience gained at the expense of the crafty rat, their attentions have been confined to taking possession of the most secure, limited nesting-sites available. Notwithstanding their apparent unruly behaviour on arrival, which is only another instance of the keen struggle for survival which is not always so obvious, they are sure of a welcome, as any shortcomings are amply repaid by the useful work they perform in the compound, unfortunately they are by no means content to employ their energy at this useful if not so congenial pursuit, as on occasions marked and affectionate attention has been paid to the luscious caterpillars of some cherished Saturniid moth I was endeavouring to carefully nurse on the verandah, as if they had been put there for their special benefit.

192. The Bank Myna. *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Lath.)

Obtained in the plains of the Darjeeling district (G. E. Shaw).

193. The Indian Jungle Myna. *Æthiopsar fuscus fuscus* (Wagl)

Recorded as resident and ascending the Himalayas up to about 8,000'.

Neither Mr. G. E. Shaw nor myself have been able to locate this Myna and apparently it is *absent or extremely rare* in Sikkim.

194. The Pied Myna. *Sturnopastor contra contra* (L).

Occurs commonly at Jalpaiguri and possibly may extend in its range to the foot of the hills.

195. The Himalayan Sooty Flycatcher. *Hemichelidon sibirica cacabata* (Ponard).

Recorded as a permanent resident in the Himalayas, occurring as high as 13,000' in summer. This Flycatcher is undoubtedly *migratory*, as it is *absent from moderate elevations during "the cold weather"*. No evidence is available, as to where their quarters are at this period of the year. Oates remarks "it appears to be entirely absent from the plains of India". It is much more plentiful on the downward movement at Gopaldhara in the second week of October, than it

is on arrival in the first week of April. Specific observations around 4,720' have been noted during October 1911. 16-10-19*, 11-10-20*, 7-10-21*, plentiful and observed at higher elevations. On the 12-10-21*, during a dirty spell of weather, some birds were at the bottom of the valley at 3,500'. Whilst stragglers may ascend to extreme limits as recorded, the majority breed at elevations of from 6,000'-7,000'. Gopaldhara, 5,250', ♂ 12-4-17. Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 26-4—22-5-12; eggs taken with the parent bird ♀, on latter date at an elevation of about 7,000'. Obtained around Mangpu at elevations of from 2,000'-4,500', (G. E. Shaw) and on Tonglo, (C. M. Inglis). Blanford met with it in the Lachung Valley at 9,000', in September. It keeps to the outermost, naked branches, and not the leafy boughs, from which it sallies out, to return again times innumerable, to its identical point of vantage.

Seven specimens examined: ♂ Wing, 73-75, av., 74; ♀ wing, 72-74, av., 73.

196. The Ferruginous Flycatcher. *Hemichelidon cinereiceps* Hodgs.

Recorded as a permanent resident in the Himalayas from about 4,000'-8,000'. This Flycatcher has the same zonal distribution and is *similarly migratory as its near ally*, though it is much more sparingly distributed. Mai "Khola", East Nepal, ♀ 9-4-12, ♀ 27-4-12, ♀ 8-5-12, upper reaches of the valley around 7,000'. Sookia Pokhari, 6,500', 26-5-12*, observed hereabouts in forest. Gopaldhara, 5,300', 17-9-21, a single bird in the forest. Obtained above Mangpu at 7,300', (G. E. Shaw), and at Jore Pokhari at 7,400', and Rinchenpong at 6,000', (C. M. Inglis).

197. The Orange-gorgeted Flycatcher. *Siphia strophilata* Hodgs.

Recorded for the "Himalayas up to 12,000' in summer, descending to the lower valleys in winter"; which is certainly the case, as odd birds no doubt, remain at the base of the hills; while the great majority undoubtedly migrate farther south and evidently pass over the plains. Commonly occurs in the Rungbong Valley, December to March, from 3,500'-4,700', and around Kalo Pokhari, on the Singile La Ridge at 10,000', in March and April; males at this time predominating. Obtained at as low an elevation of 1,200' in the Tista Valley, (G. E. Shaw). Kalo Pokhari, 10,160', 24-5-12, nest, a slight composition of moss, lined with bents, containing a single feather of a female Tragopan and three white eggs, situated twenty feet above the ground, in a crevice of a large branch of a tree on the slopes of the forested mountain-ridge: the eggs vary much in size. Blanford mentions it from the Lachen and Lachung valleys at the recorded limit in September.

Eleven specimens examined. The colour of the throat patch in the female varies in depth of colour, and sometimes is quite as deep orange-rufous as in the male; when this occurs, the chin and throat are also black. ♂ Wing, 71-77, av., 74; ♀ wing, 69-73, av., 71.

198. The Eastern Red-breasted Flycatcher. *Siphia parva albicilla* (Pall.).

Undoubtedly nests at no great distance above Gopaldhara, 4,720'. Much more in evidence in October, than it is in March during the latter part of the month, when on its upward migration. Gopaldhara, 4,720', 21-9-18*, ♀ or immature ♂. 24-9-19* ♀, or immature. ♂ 26-9-17*, a few in evidence. 24-9-18, females or immature males in evidence. 3,750', ♀ 28-10-19, one or two about. 4,450', ♀ 12-10-19. 4,720', ♀ 12-10-19. 4,500', ♀ 18-10-19, adult males extremely rare.

Absent during the cold-weather months, November to February, at Gopaldhara. Numerous along the level, forested ground at the base of the hills from Jaint

to Kumargram in January 1922. Thurbo, 4,500', ♀ 22-3-11, ♀ 28-3-20. Gopaldhara, ♀ 7-4-16. One adult male only, seen on the upward migration over a period of nine years.

Obtained at elevations of 3,800', ♀ 10-11-19. 3,000', ♂ 20-4-21, (G. E. Shaw). Sukna, 500', ♂ 22-11-19, (C. M. Inglis).

Five specimens examined: all females. Wing, 67-69, av., 68.2.

8 Four filariæ taken out of the eye cavity of this specimen.

199. The Rusty-breasted Blue Flycatcher. *Cyornis erythacus hodgsonii* (Verr.).

Recorded for Sikkim during March and April. Occurs at moderate elevations on migration, both at its ascent and descent to and from its breeding habitat, but only sparingly distributed. Sookia Pokhari, 6,500', ♂ 18-1-12*, observed in the bed of a mountain stream, a few paces from the track through the forest. Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♂ 21-3-16, wing, 74. Mangam, near Itingim Gompa, 4,300', interior of Sikkim, ♂ 23-2-20, wing, 74, procured in light trees near road-side. Bhotan Ghat, (Base of the hills) Raidak River, Eastern Dooars, ♀ 27-1-22, wing, 68. Obtained at elevations of 3,200', ♀ 16-2-19. 3,600', ♂ 21-2-20, around Mangpu above the Tista Valley, (G. E. Shaw).

200. The Rufous-breasted Blue Flycatcher. *Cyornis hyp erythrur* (Blyth).

A summer migrant to elevations, probably not exceeding 7,000' on the Outer Ranges. Plentiful at Gopaldhara around an elevation of 5,000', where it breeds in forest. Males obtained at the time of arrival in 1921 at elevations of from 5,250'-5,500', ♂ 5-4-21, testes developed, evidently about to nest; many others seen. 6,000 13-5-23,* several observed in forest Seeyok, 6,300, 22-5-23*, a pair, with their fully fledged young in the precincts of the forest. Specimens obtained in the Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 1st April to 22nd May 1912, at an elevation below 7,000'. Obtained at 2,000', ♀ 18-3-20, in the Tiata Valley, and at 6,500', ♂ 29-6-19, above Mangpu, (G. E. Shaw). Gopaldhara, 5,200', 7-10-21*. I saw a male on the ground making a somewhat fruitless attempt to demolish a large earth-worm; which it eventually flew away with, though this feat was by no means an easy undertaking.

Soft parts: Iris hazel; bill black; tarsus pinkish-plumbeous.

201. The Slaty-blue Flycatcher. *Cyornis tricolor tricolor* (Hodge).

Occurs at all elevations from 3,450'-10,000' according to season on the Outer Ranges, and in all probability descends to the foot of the hills during "the cold weather." Obtained at elevations of from 3,600'-5,200' around and above Mangpu, (G. E. Shaw). Kalo Pokhari, 10,000', ♂ 7-5-12, observed also on other occasions in dense thickets of "maling" bamboo, rarely seen as it shuns observation in these haunts. Gopaldhara, 4,700', ♂ ♀ 25-3-11, ♀ 31-3-11; 3,500', ♂ 8-2-19; 4,250', ♀ 4-2-19, Thurbo, 4,300', ♀ 25-3-11.

202. The White-browed Blue Flycatcher. *Cyornis superciliaris* (Jerd).

Recorded for the "Himalayas, Kashmir to Sikkim, found up to 12,000' in summer". I have failed to locate this Flycatcher. All specimens collected on the off-chance of being this species proving to be *C. astigma*. Represented in the B. M. Coll. ♂ March 1874. ♀ collected near Darjeeling by J. Gammie.

203. The Little Pied Flycatcher. *Cyornis blythi* (Roths.).

For this nomenclature see *Novitates Zoologicae*, XXVIII, 1921, page 48.

This Flycatcher is absent around Gopaldhara at 4,720' during the cold-weather months, November to January, and though it nests hereabouts, it is not much in evidence during the summer. It is much more plentiful at the foot of the hills in the Eastern Dooars during the winter, than it was in North Lakhimpur, Upper Assam, where I only met with it on one occasion in December 1907 during a period of seven years. (Gopaldhara, 4,700', 28-30-3-11* plentiful at this time; several secured. Nurbong, 2,000', ♂ ♀ 28-2-14*, Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♂ ♀ 5-3-16*; ♂ 12-3-18, ♂ 14-3-18; ♂ 8-3-18, two pairs noted to-day, 4,500' 31-5-23,* a pair and fully fledged young located in the "siris" (*Albizia* sp.) trees, 4,720', ♀ 25-7-20, in moult, ♂ 25-7-20, juvenile, in spotted upper plumage. ♀ 2-10-19, a bird of the year. Bhotan Ghat, Eastern Dooars, ♀ 20-1-22, others seen on several occasions, as far out from the hills as Kumargram village, Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♂ ♀ 24-9-19; 5,000', ♂ 16-10-14*. Obtained at the foot of the hills around Sukna at 500', (G. E. Shaw). Recorded up to an elevation of 7,000' in the Himalayas which is about correct for its upper limits in distribution for the Sikkim Himalaya.

204. The Little Blue and White Flycatcher. *Cyornis astigma* (Hodgs).

Obtained at Gopaldhara at 4,720'. ♂ 21-3-16; ♀ 22-3-16; ♀ 29-3-16; ♂ 9-4-19, the ♀ probably in the vicinity. ♂ ♀ 19-4-18, the male being secured. ♂ 30-9-19, a juvenile in process of change from the female phase into that of the adult male. ♂ 2-10-19, juvenile, in similar plumage to the previous example. Obtained around Mangpu at an elevation of 4,600', ♂ 14-4-21, and 4,700', ♀ 24-9-20, (G. E. Shaw).

This species has a similar zonal distribution at the breeding season as *C. blythi*, yet occurring with less frequency, and the above records constitute the sum total of its appearances which have come under my observation.

205. The Sapphire-headed Flycatcher. *Cyornis sapphira* (Tiebl).

Recorded as a permanent resident in Sikkim, which may be correct in so far as a few birds evidently stay in the warmer portions of the valleys. Its rarity accounts for the lack of information respecting its movements. Observed at Thurbu, 4,500'. ♂ 3-4-11*, and obtained at Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♂ 19-4-18, also in the Mai "Khola" in East Nepal, 7,000' approximate, ♂ 4-4-12. ♂ 11-4-12, Tista Valley below Mangpu at 2,400', ♀ 29-1-20, (G. E. Shaw).

206. The Pale Blue Flycatcher. *Cyornis unicolor unicolor* Blyth.

Recorded for Sikkim,—Namchi, "breeding" (Mandelli). I anticipate it being discovered in the foot-hills. This species is well represented in the British Museum by 17 ♂ ♂ and 16 ♀ ♀ collected in every month of the year, but unfortunately without any indication of the elevations. I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Wells for all the trouble he has taken in searching through the series of this bird and many others in the National Collection, with the view to throwing light on the distribution areas of many species which at present are only imperfectly known.

207. The Blue-throated Flycatcher. *Cyornis rubeculoides* (Vig).

Recorded for the "Himalayas up to 6,000' or 7,000". These limits appear to be too high for Sikkim, otherwise I could hardly have failed to meet with it at intermediate elevations. My impression is that it does not reach far beyond the foot-hills, with a similar distribution and at low elevations as was the case when it arrived on the north frontier of Upper Assam. Obtained at all elevations

from Sukna at 500', to below Mangpu at 3,760', in the *Tista Valley*; which supports a plains-fauna, and this fact lends its due weight to my contention. Mr. Shaw's records are as follows—500' ♂ juv. 12-12-19. 2,700', ♀ 28-6-20. 3,300', ♂ 19-5-18. 3,500', ♂ 11-4-18. 3,760', ♂ ♀ 15-1-19. This last occurrence is of especial interest as it points to some birds remaining in suitable haunts at moderate elevations throughout the year.

208. The Large-billed Blue Flycatcher. *Cyornis magnirostris* Blyth.

Recorded as resident in Sikkim. Apparently as rare in Sikkim as it was in the Naga Hills on the north-eastern frontier of Upper Assam. I erroneously recorded this Flycatcher from the Miri Hills, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Nov. 20, 1914, page 256, which record refers to *Lanthia hyperythra*. Represented in the B. M. Coll. by 10 ♂ ♂ and 5 ♀ ♀ collected in every month from April to October without locality and elevation data.

209. The Pigmy Blue Flycatcher. *Nitidula hodgsoni* (Moore).

Recorded as resident in Sikkim up to 7,000' or higher. Decidedly rare. Obtained in the Mai "Khola" Valley, East Nepal, ♂ 21-3-12, and in the Tista Valley at 1,500', ♀ 30-1-20, (G. E. Shaw). There is every likelihood of this delicate, diminutive Flycatcher moving south with the advent of "the cold weather," and ascending into the hills to breed in the summer. I have recorded it from the foot of the Doffs hills in the third week in March where, however, it was only once met with. Our meagre records substantiate Oates' statement in that some birds are resident in the warmer portions of the valleys in the foot-hills, and as my single specimen was procured at a similar elevation of around 7,000'; it is fairly certain to ascend to some appreciable extent. Well represented by numerous specimens in the B. M. collected by Mandelli; several of which were obtained in Sikkim during the cold-weather months, at which period of the year he also got it from the Bhotan Dooars.

210. The Verditer Flycatcher. *Stoparola melanops melanops* (Vig).

Generally distributed up to 10,000' (Tonglo) during the summer and commonly observed at all elevations according to season. The earliest observation on the upward movement noted at Gopaldhara, 4,720', as that of a ♂ 5-3-16.* Singhik, 4,600' in the interior of Sikkim, on the 13-3-20*. They congregate in small parties towards the breeding season. It commonly nests at 4,000'-5,000', and up to its highest summer limit. During the third week in May the young are fully fledged.

Obtrusive habits combined with an unusual greenish-blue tinge in coloration cause it to be conspicuous everywhere.

211. Hodgson's White-gorgeted Flycatcher. *Anthipes monileger monileger* (Hodgs).

Recorded for "Sikkim up to about 7,000' or so". (Lobong at 5,800', breeding, Mandelli). Obtained in the Mai ("Khola") Valley, East Nepal, ♀ 8-4-12. Gopaldhara, 6,000', a male presumably, 24-5-23, giving forth to the best of its vocal efforts, with a rapid quivering of the wings, from its stance amongst brush wood in the close forest. Apparently only locally distributed. Oates doubts Hodgson's specimens as having been obtained in Nepal where it occurs, though how far to the west is not known.

212. Brooks's Flycatcher. *Anthipes pollogenys* (Brooks).

Recorded by Hume from the *Sikkim Terai* as stated by Oates. I have no specimen from the foot-hills of Sikkim. One ♀ 27-1-22, from Bhotan Ghat,

Raidak River, Eastern Doorgas, as the only specimen obtained, seems to point to it being none too plentiful. We found it a common bird in Upper Assam.

Oates makes no distinction between the sexes. My specimens are not sufficient satisfactorily to settle this point from an examination of skins. There is, more often than not, a general facies difference with a bird in the flesh as field-naturalists will bear out, even if there is not some slight colour difference apparent in many birds which are generally considered to have the sexes similarly coloured. On comparing the single skin from the Bhotan Doorgas, this female has the forehead, crown, nape and ear-coverts more greyish-brown in comparison with skins from Assam, in which these characters are olive-brown; the rufous on the under parts is not as intense in colour; this difference I regard as sexual. Oates rightly draws attention in the discrimination of this female and "*Cyornis rubeculoides*" which closely resemble one another, to the large 1st primary of *A. poliogenys*, yet this is not so easy to follow as may be inferred from his remarks. *Cyornis rubeculoides* is a slighter bird, has the rufous tinge commencing from the chin, and of a brighter tint on the breast, even in comparison with males of *A. poliogenys*; the forehead, sides of the head and ear-coverts are more rufous than olive. I can detect no difference in the size and shape of the bill between the two species. Wherever possible it is advisable to collect the females, when the birds are in pairs towards the breeding season.

213. Layard's Flycatcher. *Alseonax muttui* (Layard).

Recorded "summers in Sikkim." I have so far failed to locate it. Amongst the British Museum material are three skins obtained by Mandelli in Native Sikkim, in August, September and November 1873-75.

ALSEONAX LATIROSTRIS (Rafil.) is recorded as having a wide range and occurring in the Himalayas as far west as Chamba. The B. M. Coll. contains no specimens from Sikkim, but it is interesting to know Mandelli obtained three specimens in the Bhotan Doorgas in April, 1874-76, and there are other examples from Nepal, (Nepal Valley and Khatmandu) collected in April by Souly 1877. It has been recently recorded from the Doorgas by Inglis from which locality O'Donel obtained specimens in July, 1891, Vol. XXVI, 1920, page 993.

214. The Grey-headed Flycatcher. *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swains).

Recorded as resident in the Himalayas up to 8,000'. This is another common Flycatcher which occurs at all elevations from plains-levels, irrespective of season though the majority frequent the valleys in "the cold weather." Noted as particularly plentiful in the Rungbong Valley in February 1918, at elevations of from 3,400'-6,000'.

This species is strictly resident and moves little in comparison with even some of the other supposed sedentary Flycatchers.

215. The Large Niltava. *Niltava grandis* (Blyth).

In all probability occurs up to an altitude of nearly 8,000'. It breeds commonly above Gopaldhara at elevations of from 4,700'-8,000'. Confined to forest where it is resident throughout the whole year. Obtained as low as 2,500' in the Tista Valley, (G. E. Shaw). During "the cold weather," they are partial to a purple berry,—name of tree unknown, which stains the stomach and vent. Often to be seen on the ground. The tail feathers when not worn, are pointed at the tips, in just as marked a degree as in *Ianthia*. This character also holds good in *Niltava sundara* and *Siphia strophias*, and possibly has some significance as regards the correct relationship with the so called Bush-Robins, as the habits of these two species of *Niltava* are somewhat similar and a few of the Flycatchers spend a portion of their time on or about the ground, and in this habit differ from the true *Muscicapidae*.

216. The Rufous-bellied Niltava. *Niltava sundara* Hodgs.

There is a possibility of this Niltava reaching the extreme limit of 8,000' as recorded, though my records place its *zonal distribution at somewhat lower limits than N. grandis*. Obtained above Mangpu up to an elevation of 7,000', (G. E. Shaw). Occurs commonly around Gopaldhara as a resident, breeding species. It is generally distributed, and notwithstanding its gaudy plumage, more often than not overlooked as it keeps to dense undergrowth in forest.

217. The Small Niltava. *Niltava macgrigoræ* (Burton).

Oates records this Niltava as breeding in Nepal and Sikkim from April to June at elevations of from 8,000'-5,000'. Occurs commonly around Gopaldhara during the breeding season up to 6,000' or thereabouts. More plentiful at the bottom of the Runglong Valley in "the cold weather" at 3,500'. Obtained up to 3,800' around Mangpu, (G. E. Shaw). There is little doubt that it occurs at the foot of the hills.

218. The Indian Black-naped Flycatcher. *Hypothymis azurea styani* (Hartl).

Apparently confined to the Lower Foot-hills. Observed on one occasion on the Nagri Spur at an elevation of 4,300', date and month overlooked, though it was probably, May. Obtained up to an elevation of 1,400' in the Tista Valley. (G. E. Shaw).

219. The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. *Chelidorynx hypoxantha* (Blyth).

Occurs up to an elevation approaching 12,000', (Sandakphu) on the Outer ranges in summer and found at all intervening heights from the plains at the base of the hills, both on the downward and upward migration. I found this pretty, little Flycatcher equally as plentiful at the base of the hills in the Eastern Dooms in January 1922, where it extended into the plains as far out as Kumargram, as it was in Upper Assam during "the cold weather." A single bird observed at the end of March 1917, at 10,500' above Karponang, the first arrival. Kalo Pokhari, 10,60'. First week in April, 1912. Every morning a party of a dozen or thereabout, males and females in equal numbers are to be seen flitting about the trees on the ridge above my camp, almost oblivious to my presence in the fearless manner they approach me at close quarters. 26-4-12, ♀ obtained. This party left on the 4-5-12, for still higher ground. Tista Valley, February 1920, single birds everywhere obtrusive in the interior, at elevations of 2,000' and upwards. Congregating in small parties near Singhik at 4,600' on the evening of the 12-3-20. Nurbong, 2,200', 22-2-14, an odd bird or two uttering a feeble "tsip," "tsip", towards evening, seeking the topmost branches of the trees, searching for food until sunset. Namsoo, 2,100', 13-3-14*, in evidence hereabouts. Gopaldhara, 4,700', ♂ 23-12-11. 6,200', 24-7-17*. Lepcha Jagot, 7,150', 21-8-19*, a single bird observed. I consider these two latter observations remarkable for the extraordinary low limits at this time of the year which may denote a lower breeding habitat unless they referred to unpaired birds. Since observed above Gopaldhara at 6,150', 22-5-23 Blanford met with it on the Cho La Range in August at 12,000', but did not notice it in the interior above 8,000'.

220. Baker's White-throated Fantail Flycatcher. *Rhipidura albicollis stanleyi* Stuart Baker. "Naklay ohara", Paharia.

The local name signifies very appropriately the obtrusive antics of this sprightly little fop, which is the exact translation of the word without having to

resort to slang in current use. Strictly resident. Commonly breeds at all elevations up to 6,000'. Its nest is a masterpiece in avian construction, and needs no detailed description as it is referred to in the "Fauna" and other articles.

The white-browed Fantail Fly-catcher. *Rhipidura aureola aureola*. Less.

is recorded as ascending the Himalayas up to 4,000' or 5,000'. I failed to locate this Fantail Flycatcher in Assam and the same thing has so far happened in Sikkim. I am more than curious to know its exact status. It is not represented in the National Collection from Sikkim.

The Indian Paradise Fly-catcher. *Tersephone paradisi paradisi* (L).

is recorded also for the Himalayas from Sikkim eastward. It probably only occurs at low elevations during "the rains". I have not met with this remarkable bird; the eastern form of which "*affinis*" was well known to me in Assam.

221? The Northern Indian Pled Bush-Chat. *Saxicola caprata bicolor* Sykes.

Recorded as "ascending the Himalayas up to 8,000,' probably in summer only". I have no record in support of this assertion for the Sikkim Himalaya, and I very much doubt if it has any status whatsoever in these hills which appear to be too far east of its accepted distribution, and though it is recorded for Assam; I entirely failed to meet with it during my sojourn in Upper Assam. Specimens in my collection are from Tirhoot (C. M. Inglis.) and South Sylhet (C. B. Antram). Both of these localities represent the limits of its winter distribution to the east in the plains fairly accurately. This is a well-marked species and not likely to be overlooked. I have since had the opportunity of examining the B. M. series of this Chat which is not represented from Sikkim: the nearest localities being Nepal and the plains (Behar).

222. The Indian Bush-Chat. *Saxicola torquata indica* (Blyth).

223. The Japanese Bush-Chat. *Saxicola torquata stejnerti* (Parrot).

Recorded for the Himalayas under *Pratincola maura* and as "breeding at all heights up to 5,000'." These Chats are an extremely difficult group. Oates has lumped several races or even good species in his treatment of *P. maura*. All our Indian birds appear to be relegated to three forms which are generally regarded as cold-weather migrants only to the plains. Distribution according to Stuart Baker. Measurements given by Hartert.

S. t. indica. Breeding Kashmir and N. W. Himalayas. ♂ wing, 67-72.

S. t. stejnerti. Breeding East Siberia and Japan. ♂ wing, 67-70.5.

S. t. przewalskii. Breeding Turkestan and Tibet. ♂ wing, 72.5-75.5.

After an examination of all my available material from Assam and Sikkim Unfortunately, all the skins "might be called" cold-weather examples and poorly represented from Sikkim: twelve and four respectively; there is no appreciable difference in size of 5 Assam and 2 Sikkim males, wing 71.7-73, av. 72.3, exclusive to a single ♂ obtained at the foot of the hills, 26-3-10, "in fat condition" preparatory to migrating, noted on the label, wing 75. This bird agrees with *S. t. przewalskii* as regards the wing measurement and possibly, is this form. Another ♂ 5-11-19, obtained at 6,000' above Gopaldhara on the Semana-Mirik Ridge with wing, 66.5, is altogether a smaller bird with white under parts and can only be relegated to *S. t. indica*, yet in common with every other specimen there is no vestige of white at the base of the tail; "*indica*" is said to have the "tail-feathers with rather less than the basal quarter white."

Colour differences are very difficult to decide in this group, though these males have very rufous breasts and the females, creamy throats. Two of the above series were collected in the plains as late as the 11th and 16th of April in different years; when I have found *S. leucura* with testes and ovaries active, exactly two months earlier. Had these birds got to ascend to extreme heights I could well understand their late departure, I cannot conceive that the vast network of mountains and valleys in the Eastern Himalayas and far beyond, does not afford the necessary conditions for a breeding habitat, without having to undertake a lengthy journey to the breeding grounds of *S. t. stejnegeri* for instance. There is the alternative of an enormous breeding range, and our imperfect knowledge does not yet allow of any splitting of numerous races from well-defined breeding areas.

My impression is, a large proportion of these birds breed in the foot-hills at moderate elevations, while a few may remain in the plains to the north-east, apart from cold-weather migrants of other forms, and Oates rightly states "The Indian Bush-Chat breeds so abundantly at all moderate levels in the Himalayas that it is not improbable that the Himalayas form the northern limit of its range". This statement seems substantially correct. The difficulty exists none the less, when the true migrants are mixed up with the low-elevation breeding bird during "the cold-weather" as it is practically impossible to separate them by size or colour. Blanford records *S. t. indica* as common in the Lachung and Lachen valleys in September and the beginning of October apparently migrating, but did not meet with it on the Cho La Range; he remarks on it as first seen at Lachung on the 9th of September. Large numbers were seen on migration and specimens obtained at 17,000' in September by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston during the Mt. Everest Expedition and Mr. N. B. Kinnear refers to a specimen obtained at 12,000' in nestling plumage in August. I have recorded *S. t. stejnegeri* from the base of the Dafia Hills as early as the 20-8-07*, and numerous records during this month on later dates over several years. Seen as late as the 25-4-10*, in the plains of Upper Assam.

I have now satisfied myself beyond all doubt that the Chat which comes up to breed around Gopaldhara at elevations from about 4,500' up to 5,500' and apparently is to be found at somewhat higher limits possibly up to 7,000' in East Nepal in *S. t. indica*. Every year a few birds are to be seen in the Runghong Valley, when at 4,700' the earliest arrivals have been noted 7-4-16* 4,000' 10-4-11*; 4,500' 22-4-23*; a pair. The adult breeding bird and eggs have been obtained while the juvenile in spotted plumage has been observed on the 11-7-23. I doubt if there is over more than half-a-dozen pairs at Gopaldhara which might be regarded as a small colony as it appears to be very capricious in the choice of a breeding habitat, which is boulder-studded, steep ground, and roughly cultivated. When the maize grows up in the adjacent ground under better cultivation; the birds utilize the stalks which reach a height of some 12-15' and have almost the dense close growth of a reed-bed, at this time they keep much to the ground when feeding, and seldom appear to perch on the extreme tops of the stalks. It is remarkable that this chat should have been also recorded at such extreme heights.

224? The White-tailed Bush-Chat. *Saxicola leucura* (Blyth).

It is with some misgivings that this bird is introduced into the fauna of the Sikkim Himalaya as I now relegate all the birds which have been observed in the hills during the last ten years and which at the time were put down as this species, to be no other than *S. t. indica*. In the light of subsequent information, there can be little doubt that the majority of the birds remain in the plains throughout the whole year and they breed at the plains-level much earlier than was suspected, before their breeding grounds are

submerged with the rise in the rivers and before the S. W. Monsoon has exerted its full force. A series from Dhunsiri Mukh on the Brahmapootra obtained on the 14-2-11 are undoubtedly breeding birds and my remarks anent the advanced condition of the sexual organs on the labels, bears out this deduction; while specimens obtained at Hessamara on the Subansiri, where I obtained Chat's eggs, are in April, in well-worn breeding plumage.

225. Hodgson's Bush-Chat. *Saxicola insignis* (Blyth).

Recorded for the "Lower Hills of Sikkim, (Mandelli). Summer quarters not known, probably central hills of Nepal and Sikkim." All efforts to locate this Chat have been without avail. Some allowance must be taken into consideration for the secretiveness of all Chats at the breeding season in common with many birds which are obtrusive at other times.

226. The Dark Grey Bush-Chat. *Oreicola ferrea ferrea* (Gray).

This Bush-Chat has a somewhat, higher breeding distribution than the breeding birds of the two *Saxicolas*. It commonly occurs at that time of the year at elevations of from 8,000' to 8,000' chiefly nesting in April and May. *Cuculus canorus* has a predilection for the nest of this bird, with the result that possibly it is victimized more than any other bird in these hills. I have never seen this Chat during the breeding season at any great distance, from its haunts which is usually ground under rough cultivation or scrub-growth, but on the 18-6-23* at Gopaldhara, a single bird had been in the habit of frequenting the compound at dusk for the last two or three evenings, for which unusual incident there was no accounting, 24-8-23* three birds seen to perch at intervals on the lofty "Utis" tree adjacent to the bungalow this evening but only to remain for brief periods. Blanford records it from Northern Sikkim in Autumn at 7,000'-9,000' but less common than about Darjiling.

227. The Slaty-backed Forktail. *Enicurus schistaceus* Hodg.

Apparently mainly confined to moderately low elevations in the foot-hills. Obtained in the Tista Valley at elevations of from 1,200'-1,500'. (G. E. Shaw). Gopaldhara, 3,750, 29-5-23,* four fully fledged youngsters in nest, located in one of the "kholas."

228. The Eastern Spotted Forktail. *Enicurus maculatus guttatus* Gould.

Occurs in hill streams at all elevations from 3,500' and probably somewhat lower up to 7,500' or thereabouts in winter. Breeds commonly at elevations of from 4,000'-5,000' in the Rungbong Valley. Obtained between Ghoom and Sookia Pokhari at 7,200', ♀ 19-1-12, and equally plentiful in the Mai Valley at similar and lower limits in East Nepal. When taken by surprise, they utter a shrill note and invariably take refuge in the vegetation along the bank of the "Khola", when a perceptible, whirling movement of the tail is apparent. On these occasions they settle on the branches of light growth and above the ground.

229. The Black-backed Forktail. *Enicurus immaculatus* Hodg.

Only found at low limits in the foot-hills. Obtained in the Tista Valley at elevations of from 500'-1,500'. (G. E. Shaw).

230. The Assam Forktail. *Enicurus leschenaulti indicus* Hartert.

Only occurs at *low elevation*, where it has been obtained at the plains-levels of 500'. (G. E. Shaw).

231. The Little Forktail. *Microcichla scouleri scouleri* (Vig.)

Generally distributed at *all elevations up to 8,000'*, and possibly breeding at somewhat lower limits. I have failed to observe it up to an elevation of 11,000' in summer, as recorded for the Himalayas. It commonly occurs in the Rungbong River in "the cold weather", and observed as numerous in the Tista River and streams between Dikohu and Singhik at a similar period of the year.

232. The White-capped Redstart. *Chaimarrornis leucocephala* (Vig.)

This sprightly and charming Redstart commands attention with its striking plumage and lively actions when during "the cold weather" it is to be found at all elevations from the foot of the hills upwards. During the summer *the majority breed around and below 7,000' and evidently at much higher limits, the remaining few*. Recorded at about 20,000' in summer, exact elevation evidently 17,500' (Stoliczka) which extreme height refers to the N. W. Himalayas. Blanford records it from the Cho La Range at 12,000' (August) and from Northern Sikkim at 10,000' (September). "In the middle of October in the Lachen Valley, all had descended below 10,000'."

233. The Plumbeous Redstart. *Rhyacornis fulliginosa* (Vig.)

This more sombre coloured Redstart is not less attractive by reason of its smaller size, as it has all the varied actions of its more conspicuous companion, the White-capped Redstart, and has a similar distribution. Recorded up to 13,000', which is probably an extreme limit. My April to June records place its *breeding range on the Outer Ranges from 7,000' downwards*. There is every likelihood, however, of it attaining much higher limits in the interior in summer; yet, I have no records to substantiate this supposition. Blanford records it from the Cho La Range 11,000'-12,000' (August) also at the same season below 3,000'. In September and October not above 7,000' in Northern Sikkim.

234. The Blue-fronted Redstart. *Phenicurus frontalis* Vig.

Recorded "*seldom below 5,000'*, in summer 14,000' or even higher at that season." This Redstart has been obtained around Mangpu above the Tista Valley at elevations of from 3,500'-5,000' *in the cold weather*. (G. E. Shaw). In the Rungbong Valley my observations almost coincide with its lowest limit reached at this period of the year. Whilst it is generally distributed around Mirik, 5,200' and along the ridge upwards; a few birds may be seen every year during the cold weather months, —November and December, —around the Gopaldhara Bw. at 4,720'.

I found it fairly numerous on Tonglo at 10,000' in the winter of 1911-12, only males, however, at this extreme limit, although every opportunity was taken to keep a sharp look-out for the female and secure specimens. At all times there seemed to be a disparity of the sexes. 4 ♂ collected 23-29-1-12. Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♀ 9-10-12, earliest arrival noted. 4,500', a single ♀ 30-3-20, latest departure. Other records: Nigali, near Mirik, 5,300', ♂ 23-3-11. Ghoom to

Sookia Pokhari, 7,000', ♂ 19-1-12; 7,200', ♀ 9-2-17. Chungthang, 5,350', 24-2-11-3-20*. Sandakphu, 11,900', ♀ 8-3-12. Kalo Pokhari, 10,160', ♂ 1-4-12; ♀ 2-4-12. ♀ 10-4-12, in fat condition. Mr. Shaw's records are 3,500', 9-2-19; 3,700', 2-3-19; 4,000', 19-12-12; 5,000', 14-12-12, and refer to all males.

"In contrast to the last species (*R. rufiventris*) which abounds in the plains of India in winter, but crosses the snows to breed, this Redstart which rarely, if ever, visits the plains but which Jerdon found abundantly around Darjiling in winter, evidently breeds in the higher hills of Sikkim. I met with it on the Cho La Range and again abundantly in the Lachung and Lachen valleys at from 12,000'-14,000' and at Yumthang on September 12th and 14th. I shot three birds in spotted plumage. I, several times at high elevations both on the Cho La Range and in Northern Sikkim saw another species of *Ruticilla* which was perhaps *R. caeruleocephala*." (Blanford).

235. The White-throated Redstart. *Phœnicurus schisticeps* (Gray).

This handsome Redstart occurs on the *Singile La Ridge of the Outer Ranges in winter, not below an elevation of 10,000'*. In the Interior it has been observed at Gangtok at as low an elevation as 5,800' ♂ 21-2-20*. Invariably found in pairs at this period. Tonglo, 10,074', 3 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ 23-26-1-12, Sandakphu, 11,929', 3 ♂ ♀, 28-2-12. ♀, 2-3-12, all procured on the bare mountain-tops. Lachung, 9,500'-10,000', 4 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ 1-4-3-20, numerous, males "in fat condition"; which certainly points to early nesting, the birds being congregated on the winter snow-line. Observed at Chungthang 5,350', 24-25-2-20*. None were visible on the 11-3-20, which was to be expected as they were already much above Lachung. Observations at Gangtok, 5,800', 21-22-2-20, when one or two were seen to be particularly tame, on the outskirts of "the station". Blanford strangely enough, makes no mention of meeting with it in the interior.

236. Hodgson's Redstart. *Phœnicurus hodgsoni* Moore.

Curiously, this Redstart rarely occurs at moderate elevations on migration. It is to be found sparingly in the Bhotan Dooras, where it is confined to the river-beds: a similar habitat it frequented in Upper Assam during the cold weather. Observed on one occasion at Gopaldhara at 3,440' on the upward migration, exact date overlooked. Chungthang, 5,350', ♂ 11-3-20, no female seen, but may have been in the neighbourhood. Bhotan Ghat, Raidak River, Eastern Dooras, ♂ 26-1-22, ♀ 19-1-22 one or two males scatter at wide intervals along the river-edge and an equal number of females; both sexes keeping apart; the females farther inside, away from the river and on the outskirts of the forest.

237. The Indian Redstart. *Phœnicurus ochruros rufiventris*. (Vieill).

Recorded as procured by Mandelli in June in Native Sikkim.

Found on the *Outer Ranges on migration*. My meagre records point to this Redstart as being of rare and accidental occurrence.

Gopaldhara, 4,600, 31-9-21*, a pair observed at fairly close quarters; they had disappeared a few days afterwards, on their descent to the plains. 4,720', ♀ 12-4-16, an interesting date on account of the late appearance, noted as "in fat condition"; undoubtedly a very late straggler on its upward journey to its breeding grounds. Seeyok, 5,200', 30-10-20*, a glimpse obtained of a female which I identified as this Redstart.

"Not seen on the Cho La Range but abundant in the Lachen and Lachung valleys during the latter parts of our stay in them. The first specimen was shot

at Momay Samdong, 15,000', on September 21st. In this case there could be no question that the birds migrated from beyond the passes, because none were seen before the date mentioned, even in the highest parts of the valleys at 15,000'-18,000' whilst afterwards they were abundant everywhere and on one occasion in the middle of October we saw them at 4,000' in the Tista Valley. It certainly, I should say, does not breed in Sikkim." (Blanford.) Large numbers observed on migration at 20,000' during the Mount Everest Expedition. (A. F. R. Wollaston.)

238. Guldenstadt's Afghan Redstart. *Phoenicurus erythrogastrus grandis* (Gould).

Recorded "Himalayas, Kashmir to Sikkim, summer 10,000'-14,000' or even higher in winter, descends to 5,000'." Whatever its winter extreme limit is in the N.-W. Himalayas; there is only a remote chance of meeting with it in Sikkim at this recorded low elevation and that would be in the far interior, where it might occur at Chungthang. Blanford met with it in the Lachen and Lachung valleys at 14,000' in the autumn of 1870; his specimens are in the B. M. Coll., Donkia Pass, 16,500', ♂ 20-9-70. Kangra Lama Pass, 14,000', ♂ 5-10-70, and represented by four others of which a ♂ juv., July 1873 and ♂ ♀ October 1873, were collected by Mandelli. The Mount Everest Expedition obtained this Redstart at an elevation of 17,500'. I have not been fortunate to come across it anywhere in the interior in the winter and as far as its status is in Sikkim; it appears to be well above the snow-line even in winter.

(To be continued.)

THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN BUTTERFLIES.

BY COLONEL W. H. EVANS, D.S.O., R.E., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

PART V.

With 4 Plates.

(Continued from page 907 of Volume XXIX.)

F. Nymphalidae.—The Nymphalids—(contd.)

F22. *Neurosigma*.—The Panther. (Plate 21).

α. ♂ DSF tawny with 9 large black spots on the basal half and 2 lunular black bands on the outer half of the F; uph basal two-thirds tawny with black markings, outer third black with 2 rows of white spots. WSF ♂ and both ♀ ♀ with bases only tawny and the rest white.

**doubledayi doubledayi*, Wd. (80-100). The Panther. Sikkim—Chittagong. R.

β. Smaller and paler, base F only tawny; H no tawny colour.

doubledayi nonius, DeN. (70-90). Karens. R.

F23. *Abrota*.—The Sergeant-major (Plate 21).

♂ above tawny with dark bands; uph 4 bands of which the two central ones are well separated in the WSF and nearly united in the DSF. ♀ dark brown with dusky tawny bands; upf a streak in cell with a spot beyond; uph 2 tawny bands.

**ganga*, M. (70-90). The Sergeant-major. Sikkim, Bhutan. NR.

F24 *Limnitis*—The Admirals, etc. (Plates 21-22).

1a (8a). F upper end of cell about opposite origin v3. Antennæ not prominently yellow tipped. Uph discal band, if present, not strongly curved.

1b (7). F lower end ends about origin v3. No prominent large white spot at end cell.

1c (3a). H cell closed. Eyes smooth. Palpi smooth and white. Above ♂ no prominent pale discal band.

1 (2). Upf highly zigzagged postdiscal double line and uph inverted shaped spots. Above dark brown, paler brown discal band.

α. Above not purple glossed. Below grey.

**austenia austenia*, M. (85-90). The Grey Commodore. Assam. R.

β. Above purple glossed.

austenia purpurascens, Tyl. Abor Valley. VR.

2 (1). No such zigzag line. ♂ above dark brown basally and pale brown outwardly, with a dark brown straight band, tornal area H dark green. ♀ dark green with outer area white, greenish discal band F and dark band H.

danana, M. (80-85). The Commodore. Simla—N. Burma. R.

3a (1c). H cell open. Eyes hairy. Palpi white, hairy at sides. Above with a prominent pale discal band.

3 (4a). Upf the band yellow; uph white.

**ayala*, Db. (80-95). The Bicolour Commodore. Sikkim—Assam. NR.

4a (3). Upf discal band not yellow.

4 (5a). Upf discal band curved out at the upper end to the apical spots; the band green.

**daraga*, M. (60-70). The Green Commodore. Sikkim—Karens. NR.

5a (4). Upf discal band curved in at the upper end, well away from the apical spots; the band white or nearly so.

5 (6). Upf discal band continuous to costa. Below mauve, apex F and tornus H chestnut; unh spots in cell and base 7 white.



F24. Limnitis—contd.

**dudu, Wd.* (75-85). The White Commodore. Sikkim—N. Burma. R.

6 (5). Upf discal band macular at upper end; beyond discal band there are 2 rows of black spots, separated by a fulvous line; discal band tinted blue. Below prominent dark basal markings.

zulema, Db. (80-85). The Scarce White Commodore. Sikkim—N. Burma. VR.

7 (1b). F. lower dev ends far beyond origin v3. Eyes smooth. Palpi smooth and white. Above prominent white discal band. Upf 2 rows sub-marginal black spots on a tawny area. H cell open.

a. Upf no white spot at end cell.

procris calidasa, M. (60-75). The Commander. Ceylon. NR.

β. Upf large white spot end cell. Above discal band narrow, especially on H; upf sub-marginal reddish brown band narrow. Below darker.

procris undifragus, Fruh. S. India. NR.

γ. As last, but all bands above wider. Below paler and more irrorated violet.

**procris procris, Cr.* Dun—Burma. NR.

8. Upf spot end cell very small and sometimes absent. Larger and black markings above wider.

procris anarta, M. Andamans. NR.

8a (1a). F. upper end cell opposite well before origin v3; lower dev ends about origin v3. Cells shut. Eyes smooth. Palpi hairy, white below, black lined at sides. Upf prominent white bar mid cell and a curved white discal band on both wings; 2 apical dots on F. 8 (9) Upf single bar in cell.

a. Above discal white band narrow, macular, width less than one-sixth wing. More or less prominent black sub-marginal spots, bordered on either side by dusky fulvous spots.

trivena hydaspes, Hew. (60-75). The Indian White Admiral. Chitral—Kashmir and Pangl. NR.

β. Above band still narrower and the fulvous spots on either side of the black submarginal spots much brighter.

trivena hydaspes, M. Hazara—Chilas. R.

γ. Above discal white band continuous, very wide, equal to one-third of the wing; a narrow white sub-marginal line; the fulvous spots hardly visible.

**trivena trivena, M.* Murree—Kumson. C.

9 (8). Upf two bars in cell; discal band broken into well separated spots.

elwesii, Ob. (62). The Chinese Admiral. S. Shan States. VR.

F25. Pantoporia.—The Sergeants. (Plate 22.)

1a (11a). F cell shut.

1b (8a). Eyes smooth.

1 (2a). Unh 5 prominent black spots about the origin of v7. Sexes alike, markings normal, white. Upf cell streak and spot beyond end cell entire, incised once on upper side; discal spots well separated, that in 2 large, in 3 small, in 4 a long streak under the middle of spot in 5. F lower dev ends well beyond origin of v3.

sulpitia adamsoni, M. (55-75). The Spotted Sergeant. N. Burma. VR.

2a (1). Unh no prominent black spots about origin v7, but with brown streaks more or less prominent. F lower dev ends about origin v3.

2b. (8a). Sexes dissimilar. ♂ upf discal streak obscure or very broken; discal spots dorsum to 2 or 3 conjoined and directed to apex or costa, not mid termen as usual. F lower dev ends at or just after origin v3.

2c (4a). F no prominent discal spot in 3 as wide as and in line with the spots in 1 and 2. ♀ with broad orange markings normally arranged.

2 (3). ♂ upf discal streak much broken. ♀ discal spots in 4, 5 and 6 form a continuous, even-edged, apical band.

F25. *Pantoporia*.—(contd.)

a. ♂ uph postdiscal band broad orange; apical orange markings upf and always a small discal spot in 3.

nefte inara, Db. (55-70). The Colour Sergeant. S. India, Orissa, Sikkim—N. Burma. NR.

β. Uph postdiscal band white or partly white; upf spot in 3 usually present; discal streak better defined; bands narrower.

nefte asita, M. Shan States—Tavoy. NR.

γ. ♂ markings above white, not orange and no discal spot in 3 upf.

nefte nirifera, But. Tavoy—S. Burma. NR.

δ. ♂ uph no postdiscal band, just a brown line. ♀ markings mostly white, orange tipped towards apex upf.

nefte rufula, DeN. Andamans. NR.

3 (2). ♂ unf discal streak continuous, but upper edge irregular. ♀ discal spot in 4 small and against outer edge spot in 3. ♂ upf discal streak obscure ferruginous; prominent orange apical markings; uph postdiscal band obscure.

**cama*, M. (60-75). The Orange Staff Sergeant. Mussoorie—Burma. NR.

4a (2c). F prominent discal spot in 3 upf and no apical orange markings in ♂. ♀ with white or sullied brownish bands above.

4 (5). Unf discal streak twice divided by a brown line across cell; triangular spot beyond well separated, obscure in ♂ prominent in ♀, lies at the base of 5 and not of 4 as usual.

a. ♂ above darker, bands narrower, discal spot in 4 parallel to rest and not inclined as usual; spot in 2 wider than rest; cell streak obsolete except for a single pale spot; below darker. ♀ white markings broad; below rather pale ochreous brown.

selenophora kanara, Evans. (60-70). The Staff Sergeant. S. India. NR.

β. ♂ markings broad, reddish mark in cell prominent. White markings in ♀ often sullied more or less. Seasonal forms well marked.

selenophora selenophora, Koll. (55-75). Mussoorie—Burma. NR.

5 (4). Unf streak in cell entire and hardly separated from the spot end cell in 4; apical white spots coalesced to a band. ♂ upf discal streak very obscure, discal band slightly curved in. ♀ markings sullied pale brown.

zeroca, M. (50-65). The Small Staff Sergeant. Kumaon—Burma. NR.

6a (2b). Sexes alike (except for colour in No. 6); (except ♀ of No. 6) discal spot in 2 well separated from the spot in 1, no discal spot in 3; lower part of discal band directed to mid termen; discal streak prominent. Markings white (except No. 6 ♀).

6 (7). Upf discal streak twice divided and well separated from the spot beyond. ♀ with pale brown confluent markings, very like ♀ of No. 2, but bands on H narrower than the dark brown space between. F lower dev ends just after origin v3.

reta kresna, M. (60-70). The Malay Staff Sergeant. Assam—Mergui. VR.

7 (6). Upf discal streak entire and separated from spot beyond. Below olive brown. F lower dev ends just after origin v 8.

kanwa phorkys, Fruh. (60-70). The Dot-dash Sergeant. Assam—Burma. R.

8a (1b). Eyes hairy. F lower dev ends just after origin v3. Upf always a discal spot in 3.

8 (9a). Upf discal band normal, spots in 1a-3 directed to termen and in line with spot in 4; cell streak twice divided and well separated from the spot beyond. F upper apex cell acute, upper and lower devs in a continuous concave line.

a. Above white bands broad and always pure white.

opalina opalina, Koll. (60-70). The Hill Sergeant. Kashmir—Kumaon. C.

β. Above white bands narrow and often sullied.

opalina orientalis, Ill. (55-70). Sikkim—Burma.

F25. *Pantoporia*—(contd.)

9a (8). Upf discal band abnormal, discal spot in 3 at base 3, centre line of spots in 2-3 pointing to the costa; spot in 2 nearer base than usual and more widely separated from spot in 1. F upper end cell right angled and lower dev takes off from some distance along v5, not in line with upper dev.

9 (10). Uph basal band straight, narrow and continuous; postdiscal band white. Upf discal spot in 3 minute; apical 3 spots directed to mid termen, marginal spots small and white; cell streak consists of a narrow streak and a large spot beyond in the cell, no spot beyond end cell as usual; unf end cell marked by a white bar. Below dark brown. Sexes alike. Upf obscure bluish green spots in cell.

abiasa clerica, *But.* (60-70). The Abnormal Sergeant. S. Burma. VR.

10 (9). Uph basal band broad, curved; spot in 7 separated from rest; postdiscal band sullied also all marginal markings in ♂, whiter in ♀. Upf no cell streak, obscure bluish spots in cell and at base of 1; apical spots directed to tornua. Below pattern abnormal, white markings very broad and veins black.

a. ♂ above discal band only present; postdiscal band H absent. ♀ prominent wide postdiscal and marginal bands F and H.

ranga kresna, *Fruh.* (60-70). The Blackvein Sergeant. S. India. R.

β. ♂ above with sullied postdiscal and marginal spots.

ranga ranga, *M.* Sikkim—Burma. R.

11a (1a). F cell open; apex cell obtuse.

11b (15). Eyes smooth.

11c (13a). Upf no discal spot in 3.

11 (12). Upf unbroken streak in cell and no spot beyond (similar to No. 15).

pravara acutipennis, *Fruh.* (55-60). The Unbroken Sergeant. Assam—Burma. R.

12 (11). Upf streak in cell divided so as to enclose a small spot in the middle; a triangular detached spot beyond the streak.

larymna siamensis, *Fruh.* (75-100). The Great Sergeant. Manipur—S. Burma. R.

13a (11c). Upf with a discal spot in 3.

13 (14). Upf cell streak narrow, entire, with a rounded, detached, spot beyond.

a. Upf a black spot in the centre of each white spot forming the postdiscal band.

* *asura asura*, *M.* (65-75). The Studded Sergeant. Kulu—Tavoy. R.

β. Upf no black spots on the postdiscal band.

asura idita, *M.* (60-70). Mergui—S. Burma. R.

14 (13). Upf cell streak divided into 4 portions. Unh prominent row of black spots on the inner edge of the postdiscal band.

* *perius*, *L.* (60-70). The Common Sergeant. S. India—Simla—Burma. C.

15 (11b). Eyes hairy. Upf cell streak entire and no spot beyond; a discal spot in 3.

* *jina*, *M.* (60-75). The Bhutan Sergeant. Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan. VR.

F26. *Neptis*.—The Sailors and Lascars. (Plate 22).

1a (28a). F v10 ex cell.

1b (10a). Upf cell streak always divided into a basal streak and a spot beyond. Above markings white or sullied.

1c (4a). Upf discal spots in 2 and 3 in line with the discal spot in 5, which lies directed to the costa well before the apex. Uph inner discal band never to the costa.

1d (3). Unh basal white markings normal, consisting of a costal streak and a streak across base cell, which is often continued under v7.

F. 28. *Neptis*.—(contd)

1 (2). Uph postdiscal row of white spots prominent and separate. Below termen broadly chequered black at the ends of veins and white in the interspaces. H v8 ends on termen and is aberrant.

a. Above markings tinged blue.

olumella nilgirica, M. (65-70). The Short-banded Sailer. S. India. NR.

β. Above markings white.

columella ophiana, M. Dun—Burma. NR.

γ. Larger. Below very dark and outer white markings much developed; lunules beyond sub-basal band in a series of deep crescents.

columella kankana, Evans. (75). Nicobars. VR.

2 (1). Uph postdiscal row white spots absent or represented by a narrow continuous line. Unf usually with prominent dark chestnut discal streaks beyond the cell and unh prominent large discal black spots and a black spot in cell near base.

a. All white markings narrow. Below darker; unh discal spot in 7.

jumbah nalanda, Fruh. (60-70). The Chestnut-streaked Sailer. Ceylon. NR.

β. Unh with a discal spot in 7.

jumbah jumbah, M. S. India—Bengal—Burma. NR

γ. Unh no discal spot in 7.

jumbah amorosa, Fruh. Andamans.

δ. Upf 5 not 6 discal spots; unh termen bluish white with a black line.

jumbah binghami, Fruh. Nicobars. (Fruh).

3 (1d). Unh basal white streak broad, single, not entering cell or extending below v8 (also so in Nos. 13a and 15). Below very uniform dark brown.

a. Upf pale markings very narrow and bluish; discal spot in 3 reduced to a dot. Uph postdiscal spots large and with diffuse edges. Unh white sub-marginal band discontinuous.

magadha khasiana, M. (55-60). The Spotted Sailer. Bhutan—N. Burma. R.

β. Upf markings broader; uph postdiscal spots small. All markings sharp. Unh white sub-marginal line continuous.

magadha magadha, Fd. S. Burma. R.

4a (1c). Upf discal spots in 2 and 3 not in line with spot in 5 and the line joining 2 and 3 points to termen below apex (in No. 5 and individuals of No. 6 it points to the apex).

4 (5a). Uph discal band not to costa. Abdomen white where discal band uph meets it, as in *Pantoporia*. Below uniform dark brown.

nata cresina, Fruh. (55). The Burmese Sailer. Karens—S. Burma. R.

5a (4). Uph white discal band to costa (or very nearly so in individuals of No 7). Abdomen never white banded.

5b (7a). H termen prominently chequered black and white and below markings more or less black edged, more especially inner discal band unh. Unf spot end cell well separated from basal streak.

5 (3). Upf apical part of discal band nearer termen, crosses base of v8 and is nearly at right angles to the costa, the costal streak as wide as the rest; discal spot end cell outwardly blunt; discal spots in 2 and 3 directed to apex; spots of upper and lower part of the discal band usually confluent. Below black edgings to markings obscure. Uph the white discal band widens towards the costa.

mahendra, M. (55-60). The Himalayan Sailer. Chitral—Kumson. C.

6 (5). Upf upper part of discal band well behind base of v8 and is oblique, costal streak short and behind the spots below it; discal spot end cell outwardly sharp pointed. Uph inner discal band not widening towards costa.

F. 26. *Neptis*.—(contd.)

a. Above white markings broad and sharp. Below rather dark ochreous and unf veins beyond cell prominently black.

hylas varmana, *M.* (50-60). The Common Sailer. Ceylon. S. India—Kumaon and Sikkim. VC.

β. Above markings narrow and often sullied. Below ferruginous brown, no veins blackened.

**hylas astola*, *M.* Kashmir—Karens (Hills). VC.

γ. Below bright golden ochreous, no veins blackened. Above markings broad. Very variable.

hylas adara, *M.* Assam—Burma. (Plains). VC.

δ. As last. Uph postdiscal band narrow and unh inner discal band more prominently black edged than usual.

hylas andamana, *M.* Andamans. C.

η. Upf spots in 2 and 3 directed to apex. All markings very broad. Below rather dark ochreous and white markings along termen broader. Unh inner discal band constricted at ends.

hylas nicobarica, *M.* Nicobars. C.

τ_a (5b). H termen not prominently chequered and below markings not black edged. Unh cell streak and spot beyond often conjoined; discal spots in 2 and 3 always directed to termen.

7 (8a). Uph inner discal band very narrow, does not enter base 3, or if so, there is an equivalent dark space at base 2. All markings narrow and macular, usually sullied above. Below dark ochreous brown.

a. Large. Uph spots of postdiscal band widely separated, spaces between as wide as the spots.

soma kallaura, *M.* (60-70). The Sullied Sailer. S. India. R.

β. Small. Uph postdiscal spots conjoined.

soma soma, *M.* (50-60). Mussoorie—Burma. R.

γ. Larger and darker. Unh inner discal band broad. Very like *nandina clinia*, but below dark chocolate brown and unf discal spots in 2 and 3 are rounded and further from the margin.

soma mananda, *M.* (55-60). Andamans. R.

8a (7). Uph inner discal band always fills base 3 and extends up to base 2 or beyond. Below much brighter ochreous brown.

8 (9). Upf upper 3 spots of sub-marginal line not markedly shifted in. Unh the 2 pale sub-marginal lines, not equally prominent, the outer one obscure.

a. Above markings broad, not sullied; upf discal spots in 2 and 3 outwardly rounded.

nandina hamponi, *M.* (55). The Clear Sailer. S. India—Central Provinces. R.

β. Upf discal streak usually sullied; discal spots in 2 and 3 outwardly square or concave.

nandina surula, *M.* (45-60). Sikkim—Burma. C.

γ. Uph postdiscal band obscure or absent. Much darker above; inner discal band upf broad and prominent.

nandina clinia, *M.* Andamans. C.

9 (8). Upf upper 3 spots of sub-marginal series shifted in markedly and at right angles to costa. Uph white band broad and expanding to costa. Unh the 2 pale sub-marginal white lines equally prominent.

a. Large, markings wide, unsullied, but sometimes yellow tinged. Upf discal spot in 2 outwardly concave.

yerburyi yerburyi, *But.* (60-70). Yerbury's Sailer. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

β. Smaller and markings much narrower, usually slightly sullied. Upf discal spot in 2 outwardly rounded.

yerburyi sikkima, *Evans.* (58-60). Sikkim—Assam. NR.

F26. Neptis—(contd.)

γ. As last, but markings wider. Upf discal spot in 2 outwardly rounded.
yerburyi shania, Evans. (55-60). N. Burma. NR.

10a (1b). Upf cell streak and spot beyond conjoined (in No. 13 nearly as separated as in No. 8a).

10b (23a). Upf cell streak not extending into base 3 (but see No. 20a where spot in 3 lies at base 3 and touches cell streak).

10c (17a). Unf no pale spots on costa above end cell streak internal to the upper discal spots.

10d (15a). Above markings not orange yellow and upf sub-marginal pale line always traceable.

10e (13a). Unh basal costal streak narrow and not more prominent than the streak base cell; both prominent in No. 10 and obscure in Nos. 11 and 12.

10 (11a). Upf the usual pale line between the discal and the sub-marginal spots absent. Above all markings broad and clear.

α. Above markings very broad and white; upf discal spot in 4; uph discal band reaches costa.

**sankara sankara, Koll.* (65-75). The Broad-banded Sailer. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

β. As last, but markings narrower; spots forming discal band well separated.
sankara quilla, Swin. Sikkim—Burma. NR.

γ. Above very dark, pale markings F and postdiscal band H tinged yellow; inner discal band H narrowing to costa and not reaching it; upf no discal spot in 4 and uph sub-marginal pale line absent. Below very dark brown, tinged violaceous.

sankara nar, DeN. Andamans. VR.

11a (10). Upf with the usual thin pale line between the discal and sub-marginal markings, the line highly zigzag; all markings obscure, fuliginous brown and very narrow. Upf inner discal band not to costa.

11 (12). Upf discal spot in 2 more or less quadrate; cilia at apex prominently white. Upf inner discal band to v7 in ♂; postdiscal and sub-marginal pale lines well separated. Below dark brown, pale markings all prominent and white.

vikasi pseudovikasi, M. (60-70). The Dingy Sailer. Kumaon—Assam. NR.

12 (11). Upf discal spot in 2 crescentic; cilia not prominently white at apex. Upf in ♂ discal band only to v5; postdiscal and sub-marginal pale lines wide and close together, encircling the dark area between so as to form a row of dark spots. Below olive brown, all pale markings obscure pale brown.

harita, M. (55-60). The Dingiest Sailer. Bengal—Burma. NR.

13a (10a). Unh basal costal streak broad, extending to v8 only and no pale streak base cell (just as in Nos. 3 and 15).

13 (14). Above markings from white to more or less sullied, discal spots macular and well separated. Upf always prominent discal spot in 3; sub-marginal pale spots prominent and the highly zigzag line between them and the discal spots. Very like *nandina*, but easily separated by the basal costal markings unh.

α. Above markings broad.

cartica cartica, M. (55-70). The Plain Sailer. Sikkim—Assam. NR.

β. Above markings narrow.

cartica burmana, DeN. Assam—Burma. NR.

14 (13). Above markings highly sullied and diffused; upf no discal spot in 3 and the line between the discal and sub-marginal markings not zigzag.

α. Upf inner discal band whitish, other markings pale brown; unf sub-marginal pale line at apex not bent in parallel to apical discal spots. Below dark ochreous brown and all markings more or less white.

anjana nashona, Swin. (65-70). The Rich Sailer. Assam—N. Burma. VR.

F26. *Neptis*—(contd.)

β . ♀ very much as in α , but unf in ♂ and ♀ the sub-marginal pale line at the apex curved in parallel to the apical discal spots. ♂ above very dark with narrow brown bands; below very dark ferruginous ochreous, flushed violet, markings not white.

anjana anjana, M. Karens—S. Burma. R.

15a (10d). Above markings orange yellow and sub-marginal line upf obscure.

15 (16). Unh basal costal streak broad and no streak at base cell. Upf discal spots in 1 & 2 well separated; unf spot in 5 small, completely detached from spot in 6 and not extending below v5. F termen excavated in middle.

α . Below markings pale clear ochreous.

ananta ananta, M. (55-70). The Yellow Sailer. Chamba—Kumaon. R.

β . Below dark ferruginous ochreous.

ananta ochracea, Evans. Sikkim—Karens. R. (high).

γ . Above darker and all markings much darker. Below darker. H. termen more crenulate.

ananta namba, Tyt. Manipur. Nagas. R. (low elevations).

16 (15). Unh basal costal streak narrow and with a streak base cell. Upf discal spots in 1 and 2 conjoined or very close; apical spots coalesced and extending into 4 on both sides. F termen even, not concave in middle.

α . Below markings more or less whitish, especially the discal band H. Upf spots in 1 and 2 separated by the black vein.

miah miah, M. (45-60). The Small Yellow Sailer. Sikkim—Assam. NR.

β . Below markings ochreous; marginal markings more obscure.

Upf discal spots in 1 and 2 completely conjoined.

miah nolana, Druce. Burma. R.

17a (10c). Unf with pale costal spots above end cell streak, internal to the upper discal spots.

17 (18a). Upf discal spots complete, with a spot in 4; inner edge sub-marginal line highly bent in the middle.

α . Above all markings narrow, brown. Below entirely brown with prominent yellow or whitish bands.

ebusa fuliginosa, M. (55). The Fuliginous Sailer. Karens—S. Burma. R.

β . Upf apical markings whitish and below all markings whitish.

ebusa ebusa, Fd. Nicobars. VR.

18a (17). Upf no discal spot in 4; inner sub-marginal pale line absent.

18 (19a). Upf discal spot in 3 narrow and not to v4, immediately above and coalesced to spot in 2, not produced towards cell streak.

α . Above markings white.

antilope melba, Evans. (55). The Variegated Sailer. Sikkim. VR.

β . Above markings yellow.

antilope antilope, Leech. (60). Naga Hills. VR.

19a (18). Upf discal spot in 3 reaches v4.

19 (20a). Upf discal spot in 3 not curved in so as to meet cell streak. Above markings yellow.

cydippe kirbariensis, Tyt. (80). The Chinese Yellow Sailer. Naga Hills, VR.

20a (19). Upf discal spot in 3 meets cell streak, forming a hockey stick.

20b (22). Upf discal spot in 3 fills base 3.

20 (21). Above markings yellow.

aspasia, Leech. (85). The Great Hockeystick Sailer. Nagas. VR.

21 (20). Above markings white. Below greenish yellow.

manasa, M. (65). The Pale Hockeystick Sailer. Sikkim; VR.

22 (20b). Upf discal spot in 3 not to base 3. Below rich ochreous brown.

α . Above markings white.

F26. Neptis—(contd.)

- nycteus nycteus*, DeN. (60). The Hookeystick Sailer. Sikkim. VR.
 β. Above markings yellow.
**nycteus phesimensis*, Tyl. Nagas. VR.
 23a (10b). Upf cell streak extending into base 3.
 23b (25a). Unf with pale costal spot or spots above end cell streak, internal to the apical discal spots.
 23 (24). Unf these spots small and confined to costa.
 α. Above markings white.
**narayana narayana*, M. (60-70). The Broadstick Sailer. Kulu—Kumaon. R.
 β. Above markings yellow.
narayana nana, DeN. Sikkim—Manipur. R.
 24 (23). Unf these spots continued to the cell streak.
 α. Large; markings orange yellow above.
rudha rudha, M. (70-80). The Great Yellow Sailer. Kumaon—Assam. R.
 β. Small; markings pale yellow above.
rudha asterastilis, Ober. (60-70). Momeit, N. Burma. VR.
 25a (23b). Unf no costal spots internal to the apical discal spots.
 25 (26a). Upf spot in 1 well separated from the spot in 2. Above markings broad, white to pale yellow. Below pale yellow green.
zaida, Db. (65-75). The Pale Green Sailer. Murree Shan States. R.
 26a (25). Upf lower discal spots coalesced, not even separated by veins. Above markings yellow.
 26 (27). Below bands pale greyish ochreous, with a violet tint; uph dark area between the pale bands nearly as wide or wider than the bands.
 α. Above bands wide. Below paler and all markings with their edges suffused.
viraja kanara, Evans. (55-75). The Yellowjack Sailer. S. India—Orissa. NR.
 β. Above bands narrower and below darker and all markings with sharply defined edges.
viraja viraja, M. Kumaon—Burma. NR.
 27 (26). Below all bands ochreous. Upf cell streak never bearing a black mark on its upper edge, but instead a slender black edged, yellow bar. H. discal black band narrower below than above. Uph dark margin bears a narrow ochreous line; black discal band further from margin. Upf outer sub-marginal yellow line always traceable, inner line comparatively broad and the inner dark line irregular.
 α. Larger, paler, yellow above. Upf irregular dark line bordering the yellow discal area much more irregular in middle than elsewhere. Below markings pale; termen not fuscous edged.
heliodore silianga, M. (45-50). The Burmese Lascar. Assam—N. Burma. NR.
 β. Smaller, darker, orange above. Upf dark line bordering yellow discal area zigzagged throughout. Below markings dark, well defined, termen narrowly fuscous.
heliodore dorelia, Bud. (40-45). S. Burma. NR.
 28a (1a). F v10 ex 7. Above markings yellow; all small.
 28b (32). Below not striated with fuscous brown lines.
 28c (31). Upf lower discal spots conjoined.
 28d (30). Upf 2 narrow sub-marginal pale lines; uph narrow ochreous line on the dark margin.
 28 (29). Upf the 2 narrow sub-marginal lines yellow, curved in middle. Below markings ill-defined, pale; unh at base several short brown dashes, termen ochreous, bearing 2 narrow dark lines.

F. 26. *Neptis*—contd.

**paraka*, *But.* (45-50). The Perak Lascar. Assam—Burma. NR.

29 (28). Upf the 2 narrow sub-marginal pale lines greyish, not conspicuously curved in the middle. Below markings dark, sharply defined, no basal brown dashes. Unh dark discal band and dark margin bear prominent, well defined greyish ochreous lines.

γ. Upf the sub-marginal lines united.

dindinga assamica, *M.* (40-45). The Grey-lined Lascar. Assam—N. Burma. VR.

β Upf submarginal lines separate.

dindinga dindinga *But.* (45-50). S. Burma. VR.

30 (28d.) Upf a single ochreous sub-marginal line. This line broad, not bent in middle; uph an ochreous line on the dark margin. Below washed pinkish; unh veins black at apex, margin broad ochreous. Unh some dark dots at base cell; dark discal band more heavily black edged on inner side than on outer.

aurelia, *Stg.* (25-40). The Baby Lascar. Assam—Burma. R.

31 (28c). Upf discal spots in 1 and 2 well separated. Upf postdiscal yellow band narrow and no ochreous line on the dark margin.

paona, *Tyt.* (45-50). Tytler's Lascar. Naga Hills, VR.

32 (28b). Below more or less brown striated. Very pronounced seasonal variation.

α. Upf marginal lines highly zigzagged throughout.

hordonia sinuata, *M.* (45-50). The Common Lascar. Ceylon. C.

β. Upf marginal lines much less zigzagged, but often in WSW prominently so in the middle.

**hordonia hordonia*, *Stoll.* S. India. Dun—Burma. C.

γ. Upf sub-basal pale band white.

hordonia cnacalis, *Hew.* Andamans. C.

F. 27. *Cyrestis*.—The Map Butterflies. (Plate 23).

1 (2a). F apex broadly truncate and produced below v6. Above white with narrow pale ochreous lines and a broad brown border.

α. Upf dark border rather pale brown and costa pale brown.

**periander periander*, *F.* (40-50). The Little Map. Shan States. R.

β. Upf dark border much darker brown, costa whitish. Above ochreous lines broad and darker, especially at tornus H.

periander binghami, *Martin.* Dawna—S. Burma. NR.

2a (1). F apex not truncate.

2 (3a). H apex rounded and termen F even.

α. Smaller. Typical form white, with fine lines, bases and margin not darkened.

ecoles ecles, *F.* (50-60). The Marbled Map. Orissa. Sikkim—Burma. R.

γ. *sarli*, *Dist.* Bases and margin darkened, but interspersed with white patches. R.

γ. *nalla*, *Swin.* Bases and margin darkened and very slightly interspersed with white patches.

β. Larger. Typical form white, bases and margin not darkened.

ecles formosa, *Ed.* (60-70). Andamans. R.

*γ. *andamanica*, *W.M.* Bases and margins darkened and interspersed with white. R.

2a (2). Apex H and tornus F truncate.

2b (3). Above ground colour white or pale yellow.

3 (4). Upf outer thin discal line meets black border at v5 and just below v8; inner discal line has no dark patch at its upper end. Upf 3 thin basal lines parallel. Prominent ochreous area at tornus F and H and this area on F bears 2 small prominent black dots. Above ground colour white.

F. 27. Cyrestis - (contd.)

nivea nivalis, Fd. (50-60). The Straight Line Map. S. Burma. NR.
4 (3). Upf outer thin discal line runs from dorsum to v7 and inner discal line has a small dark patch at its upper end. Upf the fine basal lines irregular. Upf no prominent tornal ochreous area. Upf postdiscal dark band straight.

a. Upf apical and terminal dark area distinctly bluish grey. Ground color never yellow.

thyodamas indica, Evans. (50-60). The Common Map. S. India. NR.

β. Upf apical and terminal dark areas narrower and dark brown. Above usually white in ♂ and pale yellow in ♀.

thyodamas ganeshia, Koll. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

γ. Upf apical and terminal dark areas much broader and brown. Nearly always white above.

**thyodamas thyodamas*, Bdr. Sikkim Burma. C.

δ. Above all markings much heavier; upf 2 discal lines joined by the dark area in 4. Upf tornal orange areas much more extensive and darker.

thyodamas andamanica, W.M. Andamans. NR.

5 (3b). Above deep rich fulvous; below yellow. Above markings much as in No 4, but with a complete row of postdiscal lunular brown spots.

tabula, DeN. (55-60). Nicobars.

F. 28. Chersonesia.—The Maplets. (Plate 23).

1a (3). H tornus produced and termen with a short tail at v4. Above fulvous with dark brown narrow lines.

1 (2). F 6th line from base, as all the others, quite straight throughout and parallel to the rest.

**risa*, Db. (40-45). The Common Maplet. Kumaon—Burma. NR.

2 (1). F 6th line from base sinuous, much curved at upper end.

ruhria ruhrioides, M. (35-45). The Wavy Maplet. Manipur—Burma. R.

3 (1a). H tornus not produced and termen not tailed. In ♀ termen very convex. Upf 6 lines nearest base paired and filled in darker between pairs; 7th line waved as 8th in No 2.

peraka, Dist. (30-35). The Rounded Maplet. S. Burma. R.

F. 29. Pseudergolis.—The Tabby. (Plate 23).

Above golden brown; upf 4 dark lines in cell, 3 dark lines beyond and between the last two a row of black spots. Below dull brown, more or less glazed violet, especially at apex unf. Apex F truncate.

**wedah*, Koll. (55-65). The Tabby. Kulu—Burma. NR.

F. 30. Hypolimnna.—The Egflies. (Plate 23).

1 (2a). Unh prominent black costal spot mid 7. ♂ above dark indigo blue prominent large discal white patch on each wing on a shot blue area. Normal ♀ tawny with white banded black apex upf.

**missippus*, L. (70-85). The Danaid Egfly. Ceylon, India, Burma. C.

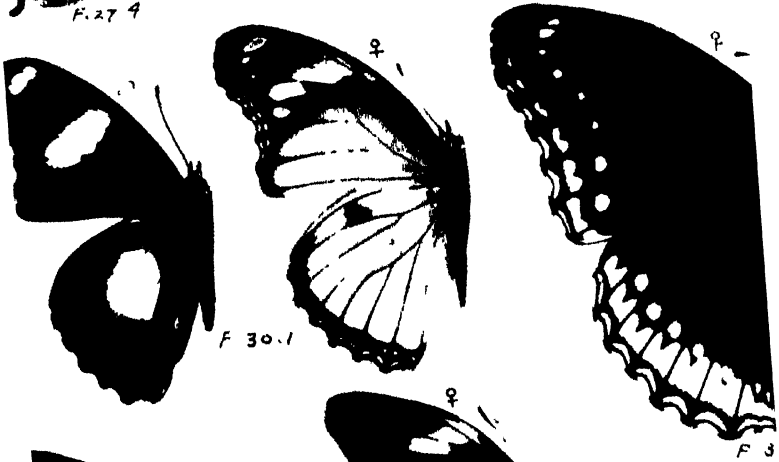
♀ v. *alcippoides*, But. Upf white on disc. VR.

♀ v. *inaria*, Cr. Upf white banded black apex absent. VR.

2a (1). Unh no prominent black costal spot mid 7.

2 (3). Unh broad white or whitish marginal band. ♂ above as No 1, but white patches suffused blue in DSF. ♀ normally with a prominent row of sub-marginal white spots and a broad white margin upf; upf in WSF 2 bluish white spots end cell; DSF with a blue shot discal band. ♂ ♀ below in DSF with a prominent white discal band on either wing.

**bolina*, L. (70-110). The Great Egfly. Ceylon, India, Burma, Andamans. C.



F. 30. Hypolimnas—contd.)

♀ *v. melita*, Cr. Upf a series of suffused, rather small, whitish spots beyond cell and a dark obscure fulvous patch near tornus; uph discal area suffused, golden tawny. S Burma. VR.

♀ *v. iphigenia*, Cr. Above postdiscal spots absent and marginal markings obsolete. Upf a row of large white discal spots beyond cell, outwardly obscurely blue edged; prominent tawny tornal area. Uph large white discal area, inwardly obscurely blue edged and outwardly very obscurely tawny edged. S Burma. VR.

3 (2). Unh no broad pale marginal band. ♂ above dark olive brown, glossed blue on costa and termen F; postdiscal white spots F and H; upf ill-defined whitish streaks in 4, 5 and 6 beyond cell. ♀ as ♂ but all upf except basal third shot rich satiny blue.

antelope anomala, Wall. (85-95). The Malayan Eggfly. Nicobars. NR.

F. 31. Yoma.—The Lurcher. (Plate 23).

Above dark brown with a broad yellow discal band across both wings. Below DSF leaf-like; WSF with a very pale yellow discal band as above.

**agbina naruki*, Doh. (75-85). The Lurcher. Burma. NR.

F. 32. Rhinopalpa.—The Wizard. (Plate 23).

♂ above rich tawny fulvous with a broad black border F and the upper part H; lower part H with black sub-marginal spots. Below rich dark brown with very narrow silver lines and fulvous markings and a complete row of sub-marginal spots F and H. ♀ paler, bases darker ochreous brown and a broad yellow discal band.

**polynice birmuna*, Fruh. (70-80). The Wizard. Assam—Burma. R.

F. 33. Doleschallia.—The Autumn Leaf. (Plate 23).

Above rich tawny fulvous with a very broad black apex bearing a tawny band from the costa beyond the cell. Below leaf like.

α. F termen between vs 7-9 convex or straight. Upf yellow spot in 4 parallel to termen, narrow, diffuse, just extending into 3 and 5 and sometimes very narrowly joined to the costal band along v5.

bisaltide ceylonica, Fruh. (75-85). The Autumn Leaf. Ceylon. R.

β. F termen as in α. Upf yellow spot in 4 smaller, confined to 4 and not joined to costal band. Paler.

bisaltide malabarica, Fruh. S. India. R.

γ. F. termen concave between vs 7-9. Upf discal spot in 4 variable, but better formed and more quadrate.

bisaltide continentalis, Fruh. Sikkim—Burma. NR.

δ. F termen between vs 7-9 straight. Upf 3 white apical spots instead of 2. In 2 costal band broadly joined to spot in 4, which extends into 5.

**bisaltide merquiana*, Evans. Mergui. NR.

η. F termen between vs 7-9 convex. Above as γ but black apex extends broadly along 3 to base 3. F tornus much produced and termen more concave in middle.

bisaltide andamanica, M. Andamans., Nicobars. NR.

F. 34. Kallima.—The Oakleafs. (Plate 23).

1α (4). Upf dark basal area extends beyond end cell. Base F and all H some shade of blue or green.

1 (2-3). Upf discal band blue or bluish white, a dark bar defining end cell, another just beyond in 4 and a bar from v3-v1.

α. Darker. In WSF ♂ lower part of the band darker than the apical part.

F. 34. *Kallima*—(contd.)

philarchus philarchus, Wd. (85-110). The Blue Oakleaf. Ceylon. NR.

β. Paler. Band more uniformly coloured. ♀ much greener.

philarchus horafeldsi, Koll. (85-110). S. India. R.

2 (1-3). Above band orange.

a. DSF very pale and the sub-marginal dark lines very prominent on H.

inachus huegeli, Koll. (85-110). The Orange Oakleaf. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

β. DSF not much paler than the WSF, which is darker.

inachus inachus, Bdv. Sikkim—Assam. NR.

γ. Blue areas with a rich steely blue sheen and the orange band much more richly coloured.

inachus limborgi, M. Burma. NR.

3 (1-2). Above discal band white.

**albofasciata*, M. (85-110). The White Oakleaf. Andamans. NR.

4 (1a). Upf dark basal area not extending beyond end cell, which is defined by a black bar, but no black markings beyond. Band bluish white. Upf black apex broader than the dark basal area. Uph dark ochreous brown.

alompra, M. (95-110). The Scarce Blue Oakleaf. Sikkim—Dawna. R.

F. 35. *Precis*.—The Pansies. (Plate 24).

1a (6). Upf a black spot or variegated ocellus in 2.

1 (2a). Uph a black spot in 2. Above bright yellow; ♂ prominent blue patch uph about base 6.

a. Smaller.

hierta hierta, F. (45-55). The Yellow Pansy. Ceylon. India. Andamans. VC.

β. Larger and brighter.

**hierta oenone*, Cr. (50-60). Sikkim—Burma. C.

2a (1). Upf a variegated ocellus in 2.

2 (3a-5). Upf and uph a variegated ocellus in 2 and 4. Above bright shining blue, which in uph extends nearly to base along costa.

a. Smaller. Below paler.

**orithyia swinhoi*, But. (40-55). The Blue Pansy. Ceylon. India. VC.

β. Larger, below darker.

orithyia ocyale, Hub. (45-60). Sikkim—Burma. VC.

3a (2, 5). Uph single large variegated ocellus. Upf 2 variegated ocelli.

3 (4). Above dark brown with a number of lemon yellow spots F.

a. Small and dark.

lemonias vaisya, Fruh. (45-55). The Lemon Pansy. Ceylon—S. and Central India. C.

β. WSF as last. DSF very variable, often rosy below.

lemonias persicaria, Fruh. Kashmir—Kumaon. C.

γ. Larger.

**lemonias lemonias*, J. (50-60). Sikkim—Burma. C.

4(8). Above rich fulvous. Uph ocellus very large, from v4 to above v7. DSF leaf-like below and wings much produced. WSF ocellated below and wings rounded.

**almama almama*, L. (60-65). The Peacock Pansy. Ceylon, India, Burma. C.

β. Much smaller.

almama nicobarica, Fd. (50). Nicobars. R.

5 (2-3a). Upf and uph complete row of ocelli, of which those in 2 and 4 are variegated. Above grey, with dark brown lines.

**calides*, Joh. (55-65). The Grey Pansy. Ceylon, India, Burma. Andamans. NR.



THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN BUTTERFLIES.

F. 35. *Precis*—(contd.)

6 (1a). Above no prominent ocelli, pale to dark brown, with darker brown bands.

α. Small and dark.

iphita pluvialis, *Fruh.* (55-65). The Chocolate Soldier. Ceylon, S. and Central India, Maldives. C.

β. Small and pale.

iphita niccata, *Stich.* (55-65). Kashmir—Kumaon. C.

γ. Usually larger and darker. DSF may be very variegated.

iphita iphita, *Cr.* (55-90). Sikkim—Burma. VC.

F. 36. *Vanessa*.—The Tortoiseshells, etc. (Plate 24).

1a (3a). H termen not produced and angled at v4. Upf black apex, bearing 3 conjoined apical and 4 sub-marginal white spots.

1 (2). Above pinkish red, base golden brown. Upf 3 central black spots on the red area.

cardui, *L.* (55-70). The Painted Lady. Ceylon, India, Burma, Andamans, Nicobars. VC.

2 (1). Above dark brown, uph red band and black spotted margin. Upf basal dark area up to the 3 central black spots.

α. Dark. Upf termen black. Upf 2 lower central black spots confluent; red discal band deep crimson and only a very thin red line behind the black spot in cell.

indica nubicola, *Fruh.* (55-65). The Indian Red Admiral. Ceylon. NR

β. Transition between last and next.

indica pholus, *Fruh.* (55-65). S. India. NR.

γ. Dark brown areas above with a golden gloss. Upf discal band much wider and paler; lower of the 2 central spots detached. Upf termen red. Unf bluish spots end cell large and prominent.

**indica indica*, *Herbst.* Kashmir—N. Burma. C.

3a (1a). H termen produced at v4.

3b (7a). F dorsum markedly concave before tornus, which is produced, rendering termen highly concave. H tailed at v4 and tornus produced; apex prominently truncate.

3 (4a). Above very dark indigo blue, with a broad postdiscal blue band F and H.

α. Upf discal band joined to the blue spot at end cell and not or only obscurely continued to the white apical dots. Upf the black spots on the outer edge of the discal band large and merged to the black marginal area.

canace haronica, *M.* (60-70). The Blue Admiral. Ceylon. NR.

β. Upf discal band not joined to the blue spot at end cell, but continued to the white apical dots. Black spots on the outer edge of the discal band clear and separated from the black margin. Small and discal band greenish blue.

canace viridis, *Evans.* (60-70). S. India. NR.

γ. As last, but the band is blue and the spots on the border H are minute.

**canace himalaya*, *Evans.* (60-70). Chitral—Kumaon. NR.

δ. As last, but larger and the blue band wider.

canace canace, *L.* (65-75). Sikkim—N. Burma.

4a (3). Above tawny fulvous with black spots.

4b (6). Upf broad fuscous border, bearing small yellow, well separated, spots.

4 (5). Upf no black spot base 3. Unf dark line defining the outer pale area above the silver dash and cell nearly straight and continued across to the dark line below the silver dash. Above dull fulvous red, black spots small and often obsolete, margins broadly dull fuscous, inwardly bearing obscure yellow spots F. Below slaty brown.

F. 36. *Vanessa*.—*contd*)

egenundina, Groom. (45-55). The Dull Comma. Baluchistan Chitral. NR.
5 (4). Uph black spot base 3. Unh the upper dark line irregular and curving into the upper end of the silver dash at end coll. Above bright fulvous red, paler in DSF. Below slate.

interposita, Sty. (50-60). The Kashmir Comma. Chitral, Kashmir, Ladak. NR.
6 (4b). Uph margin narrow brown, inwardly bordered by a continuous band of the ground colour, internal to which there is a narrow fuscous band.

a. Above bright fulvous red in the WSF, yellow in DSF; below slaty brown in WSF, ochraceous in DSF.

**c-album cagnata*, M. (50-60). The Himalayan Comma. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

β. Above darker fulvous red, more uniform and with smaller markings, fuscous margin narrow and uniform, not outwardly ashy; H post discal fuscous band ill-defined. Below slaty.

c-album agnicula, M. The Thibetan Comma. Nepal—Bhutan. R.

7a (3b). F dorsum straight. H termen never produced to the same extent, tooth at v2 projects as far as the tornus; apex not or only slightly truncate.

7b (11a). Costa F, dorsum H and palpi not bearing long erect coarse black hairs. Above tawny with black spots.

7 (8a). Upf white apical spots completely enclosed by the black apex; always black spot base 2. Uph large quadrate black spot mid costa, broadly white edged on either side.

l-allum, Esp. (65-75). The Comma Tortoiseshell. Chitral—Kashmir. R.

8a (7). Upf the tawny ground colour always extending up to the white apical spots; no black spot base 2 (except in No 8). Uph basal two-thirds black and except for an area below the costa shaded golden scales; no white patches below costa.

8b (10). Uph the sub marginal row of blue centred black spots not inwardly fuscous bordered. Wings broad and square.

8 (9). Termen F rounded at apex and only slightly produced at v6. Above very prominent yellow patches; uph black spot mid 1 extending to base 2; uph tawny postdiscal area narrow.

**ladakensis*, M. (45-55). The Ladak Tortoiseshell. Ladak—Sikkim. NR.

9 (8). Termen F concave below the apex. Upf black spot mid 1 extending to base 2.

urticae rizana, M. (50-60). The Mountain Tortoiseshell. Safed Koh. Chitral—Sikkim, R.

10 (8b). Uph the sub-marginal row of blue centred black spots inwardly fuscous bordered. Wings narrow and more produced; termen F concave below apex and tornus more produced F and H.

a. Upf fuscous inner border to the sub-marginal spots no wider than the tawny area between it and the discal spots in 2 and 3.

cashmirensis cashmirensis, Koll. (55-65). The Indian Tortoiseshell. Safed Koh. Chitral—Kulu. C.

β. The fuscous border wider and the yellow areas more developed.

cashmirensis cesis, Fruh. Simla—Sikkim. C.

11a (7b). Costa F, dorsum H and palpi with long black coarse hairs, which are erect.

11b (13). Above tawny with black spots, similar in general appearance to Nos 6-9: uph with a large black spot mid costa, as in No 7, but tawny edged both sides or yellow outwardly.

11 (12). Mid and hind legs brown. Above darker; uph black sub-marginal band irregular, wider in middle, bearing outwardly a prominent narrow blue line.

F. 36 *Vanessa*—(contd.)

xanthomelas ferveescens, *Stich.* (60-70). The Large Tortoiseshell. Chitral—Kumaon. NR.

12 (11). Mid and hind legs black. Above paler, with yellow patches more developed. Uph sub-marginal black band narrower and of equal width throughout, the blue line absent or only represented by a few blue scales here and there; the black border with broad diffused yellow markings on either side. Below more uniform and outer half not conspicuously paler.

* *polychloros fervida*, *Stdfs.* (60-70). The Blackleg Large Tortoiseshell. Chitral—Murre. R.

13 (11b). Above rich dark maroon with broad pale yellow margins, internal to which there is a row of small blue spots. Upf 2 pale yellow costal spots.

antiopa yeddanula, *Fruh.* (70-80) The Camberwell Beauty. Chumbi Valley, Sikkim. VR.

F. 37. *Araschnia*.—The Mongol. (Plate 24).

Above dark brown with a pale yellow discal band and sub-marginal line both completely broken in middle. Upf with 3 sub-apical yellow spots and narrow yellow lines in cell.

* *prorsoides dohertyi*, *M.* (50-55). The Mongol. Manipur—Nagas. R.

F. 38. *Symbrenthia*.—The Jesters. (Plate 24).

Dark brown with yellow bands arranged rather as in *Neptis*.

1a (3a). Unf lower half of cell with brown markings, in particular a long bar right across cell from costa; below markings ferruginous brown rather than black.

1 (2). Below a straight brown line from nearer base v1 H across cell to just before mid costa, joining a similar straight bar on F from dorsum to apex; this bar darker than the other markings.

* *hippoclus khasiana*, *M.* (45-55). The Common Jester. E. Ghats—Kumaon—Burma. C.

2 (1). Below all markings equally dark and darker than in No. 1; the dark bar across F and H not continuous; network of markings very intricate. Upf sub-marginal dark markings from tornus narrow and continued to the central dark markings, not confined to a dark spot in 1.

hypatia chersonesia, *Fruh.* (45-55.) The Intricate Jester. Mergui. VR.

3a (1a). Unf lower half of cell and a band of the ground colour H free from dark markings. Below all markings consist of black spots of an irregular shape, except for a series of blue or green sub marginal ocelli and tornal markings H.

3b (5). Unf always a black spot base 1 under the spot in the cell near the base.

3 (4). Unf no black streak running above the costal vein from spot at extreme base cell to above the 2nd spot in the cell; also counting from the yellow centred cell spot there are 6 spots on the costa.

a. Above fulvous markings very broad; apical, cellular and lower discal areas often joined; H black discal band curved, often incomplete and tawny margin often reaches nearly to the apex. Below ochreous brown, dark markings reduced. Unf inside fine marginal line, there are several narrow parallel lines at apex and middle; unh postdiscal band without prominent metallic green centres and sub-marginal dark line from tornus to v4 enlarged and blue centred in 3.

hypselis brabira, *M.* (40-55). The Himalayan Jester. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

β. Above fulvous markings very variable, cellular yellow area may be joined in the ♀ to the apical, but lower discal area always separate. Below

F. 38. *Symbrenthia*—(contd.)

variegated ochreous and whitish, markings prominent and fully developed. Unf inside fine marginal line there is an ill-formed ocellus at the apex and in the middle. Unh metallic green centres to the postdiscal band large and prominent; sub-marginal discal band from the tornus—v4 of equal width, continuous and centred metallic green.

* *hypselis cotanda*, M. (45-55). The Spotted Jester. Kumaon—Burma. NR.

4 (3). Unf a black streak from the black spot at the extreme base cell running above cell to above the 2nd spot; also counting from above the pale centred spot in the cell there are 7 costal spots. Unh sub-marginal metallic green band from v4 to tornus sharply broken at v2, followed by a tornal metallic blue spot, broadly black edged. Above markings narrow, well separated. Upf always an ochreous line at apex. Uph no yellow sub-marginal line at tornus.

a. Below ochreous, uniform.

niphanda hysudra, M. (50-60). The Bluetail Jester. Kashmir—Kumaon R.

β. Below pinkish. Unf central postdiscal markings centred metallic green.

niphanda niphanda, M. Sikkim—Assam. R.

5 (3b). Unf no spot base 1. Above as No. 4, but markings broader, paler in middle and darker edged. Unf no black streak at base costa as in No. 4, but a costal spot between the two basal spots making in all 9 costal spots. Below pinkish, markings broad and ochreous edged. Unf central postdiscal markings rounded as in No. 3, not elongated as in No. 4 and never metallic green. Unh green or blue postdiscal ocelli much smaller and with yellow rings, sub-marginal blue or green line from tornus to v4 continuous, but portion in 2 and 3 conical.

silana, DeN. (50-60). The Scarce Jester. Sikkim—Manipur. VR.

F. 39. *Argynnis*.—The Fritillaries. (Plate 24).

Above tawny with black spots; below usually with silver markings.

1a (8a). H procostal well curved forward. F upper apex cell opposite well beyond origin v3; v10 ex cell.

1b (8a). Unh silver stripes, not rounded spots.

1 (2a). Unh ochreous and olive brown.

a. Darker. ♂ F v2 unswollen and apex F hardly produced. ♀ with white banded dark blue apex upf.

hyperbius taprobana, M. (65-75). The Indian Fritillary. Ceylon. NR.

β. ♂ F v2 swollen; apex F not produced. ♀ as ♂, duller and bases darker, no blue and white apex.

hyperbius castetsi, Ober. (65-80). Travancore, Palni Hills. NR.

γ. ♂ as last. ♀ normal, with white banded dark blue apex upf, but much darker and duller than usual, the white band narrow and the apex only slightly produced.

hyperbius hybrida, Evans. Nilgiris. NR.

δ. ♂ F v2 unswollen. ♀ with white banded, dark blue apex. Apex F much produced in ♂ and ♀, termen concave in middle.

* *hyperbius hyperbius*, Joh. (70-85). Central Provinces. Chitral—N. Burma. NR.

2a (1). Unh dark green.

2b (5). Unh all markings silvery. In ♂ vs 2 and 3 inflated and distorted (v1 to a lesser extent also) and their origins pushed right back.

2 (3a). Unh basal silver stripes continued to costa; the discal silver band straight.

a. Smaller. Uph blue marginal suffusion, reduced especially in ♂.

F 39. *Argynnis*.—(contd.)

childreni sakontala, M. (75-90). The Large Silverstripe. Chitral—Kumaon NR.

β. Larger and more richly coloured, Uph the marginal blue suffusion broad and prominent.

childreni childreni, Gray. (85-100). Kumaon—N. Burma. NR.

3a (2). Unh no silver marking in 8; discal bands very sinuate.

3 (4). Unh 4 silver bands as in No. 2, excluding the marginal band.

**kamala*, M. (65-75). The Common Silverstripe. Safed Koh. Chitral—Kumaon. C.

4 (3). Unh only 2 silver bands, one discal and one through end cell.

maia pasargades, Fruh. (65-75). The Western Silverstripe. Chitral—Gilgit. NR.

5 (2b). Unh only the broken discal band is silver; band through mid cell is ferruginous brown. ♂ F vs 1 and 2 only swollen.

luodice rudra, M. (65-75). The Eastern Silverstripe. Assam—N. Burma. NR.

6 (1b). Unh with silver spots, not stripes; dark green.

6 (7). Unh upper 3 discal spots at right angles to the costa and not in line with the 4th spot; 2 small silver spots just inside the upper two; usually 3 basal spots in line; a discal incomplete row of silver centred ferruginous spots. Unf silver spots in 5 and 6 well away from the termen. ♂ 1 & 2 slightly swollen.

α. Darker and more richly coloured.

**adippe jainadeva*, M. (55-70). The Highbrown Silverspot. Safed Koh. Chitral—Kumaon. NR.

β. Much paler.

adippe pallida, Evans. Ladak. R.

7 (6). Unh upper 3 discal spots inclined to the costa, parallel to termen and in line with 4th spot; no spots just inside the upper two; usually only 2 basal spots, but a third minute one may be present at base cell. Unf no silver spots in 5 and 6 away from the margin, but the uppermost spots of the sub-marginal series are silver from 4 or 5 to costa. ♂ no veins swollen.

α. Large and richly coloured. Normal ♀ tawny.

aglaia ashretha, Evans. (60-65). The Dark-green Silverspot. S. Chitral, up to 8,000 feet. NR.

♀ r. *purpura*, Evans. Completely suffused very dark purple above. R.

β. Smaller, paler.

aglaia nitatha M. (55-60). N. Chitral—Kashmir, over 8,000 feet. R.

8a (1a). H precostal straight and rather obscure.

8b (10a). F upper apex cell produced and well beyond opposite origin v3.

8 (9). Unh ochreous, bearing very large silver spots, in particular a very large spot end cell and one above it as well as one below; postdiscal series small, brown ringed, silver spots, much bowed out in middle. H termen angled at v4. F v10 ex cell.

**lathonia isara*, Db. (50-60). The Queen of Spain. Safed Koh. Chitral—N. Burma. C.

9 (8). Unh dark green with silver streaks; discal series of long silver streaks complete and no postdiscal row. F venation is variable. v10 may be ex 7 or ex cell.

α. Large and richly coloured. ♀ dark greenish with ochreous spots on H.

**clara clara*, Blanch. (50-65). The Silverstreak. Garhwal—Kumaon. R.

β. Smaller, paler ochreous, but dark markings broader. ♀ as ♂

clara manis, Fruh. (45-50). Chumbi Valley. C.

10a (8b). F upper apex cell not produced, opposite origin v3. All of small size and fly at high elevations.

10b (13a). Unh a white or silver spot mid cell. F v10 ex cell or 7.

F. 39. *Argynnis*—(contd.).

10c (12). H apex rounded. Unh markings brilliant silvery, spot end cell very long, nearly or quite reaching the postdiscal row of small spots. Apex F pointed.

10 (11). Unh marginal silver markings long, narrow, of equal width throughout and nearly reaching postdiscal spots. All markings narrow and elongated. *alissima*, Fl. (33-36). The Mountain Silverspot. Sikkim—Bhutan. R.

11 (10). Unh marginal silver markings short, not of even width, not nearly up to the postdiscal spots.

a. Small. Unh marginal silver markings inwardly rounded.

annulata markmanni, De V. (35-40). The Brilliant Silverspot. Nila and Baspa Valleys. R.

β. Large. Unh marginal silver markings conical, inwardly pointed.

**geminata geminata*, Bul. (45-50). Chumbi Valley. NR.

12 (10c). H apex pointed and costa straight. Unh markings not prominently silver and spot end cell not elongated. Apex F rather pointed.

a. Small and with small markings.

**pales sipora*, M. (35-40). The Straightwing Silverspot. Chitral. Kumaon. NR.

β. Large and pale; markings upf much reduced.

pales korla, Fruh. (40-45). Kashmir—Lahoul. R.

γ. Small and dark with much darker and heavier markings.

pales eupales, Fruh. (35-40). Chumbi Valley, Sikkim. NR.

13a (10b). Unh black spot mid cell. Apex F and H rounded. F v10 always ex 7.

13 (14). Unh spot end cell and marginal spots silver. Below variegated with chestnut brown. Unh marginal spots separated by equally wide ferruginous spots at end veins.

a. Smaller. Above markings smaller and better defined.

**jerdoni chitralensis*, M. (35-40). Jerdon's Silverspot. Chitral. R.

β. Larger. Above markings wider.

jerdoni jerdoni, Lang. (40-45). Kashmir. R.

14 (13). Unh all spots white and ground colour uniform yellow, marginal white spots continuous, only separated by veins; row of postdiscal spots bordered by a narrow pale yellow band. Above pale bright tawny with very small markings.

hegemone, Stg. (38-42). The Whitespot Fritillary. Chitral-Ladak. VR.

F. 40. *Melitaea*.—The Small Fritillaries. (Plate 24).

1 (2a). Unh no yellow or red bands, dull pale ochraceous brown, bands concolourous with ground, markings obscure. Above yellow; upf discal band prominent; uph no discal band.

shandura, Evans. (45-50). The Shandur Fritillary. Chitral. VR.

2a (1). Unh with yellow or red bands.

2b (4). Unh no red or yellow band at base, a series of black spots instead. Above veins not markedly black.

2 (3). Uph submarginal band joined to the marginal along the veins.

♂ above bright dark red with prominent markings; ♀ much darker, with an additional discal band on F and all markings very broad and diffuse, leaving only a few yellow or reddish spots; uph ternal half black and costal half red in ♀. Unf red, with few markings, postdiscal band either not continued below v4 or, if so, by very large spots, much shifted in. Unh pale yellow, red bands dark, broad and very prominent; the black spots on the yellow discal band between the 2 red bands have the upper 4 spots in a straight line and the next 2 at right angles inwards.

**didyma chitralensis*, M. (42-48). The Redband Fritillary. Chitral. NR.

F. 40. *Melitaea*—(contd.)

3 (2). Extremely variable. Paler and smaller; ♀ as ♂. Uph sub-marginal black spots very rarely joined to the marginal. 'Unf postdiscal spots nearly always continued to 1, spot in 2 being the largest of the series. Unh red bands pale and variable, all markings very irregular and the black spots in the central pale area never regular as in No. 2.

a. Larger, wings more elongated. Upf with pale yellow patches between each spot of the discal band. Uph nearly devoid of markings and the basal dark area only extending to just half way or less along the dorsum.

trivia dodgsoni, GrN. (40-50). The Desert Fritillary. Baluchistan—Punjab. NR.

β. Smaller and wings rounder. Upf pale yellow discal patches rarely present. Uph more or less spotted and basal dark area extending beyond half way along the dorsum.

**trivia mixta*, Evans. (35-45). Chitral. C.

4 (2b). Unh with a red band at base. Upf veins more or less black.

a. Unh the pale central band not divided by a black line into an inner yellow and an outer whitish band; marginal band white, not reddish. Unh inner white cell spot constricted, smaller than or equal to the central white cell spot; bands dark red and broad, central whitish band narrow; the broad whitish margin just inside the black terminal line bears a series of flattish conical spots. Above bright red, heavily marked: ♀ basal $\frac{3}{4}$ wing blackened, leaving a narrow red postdiscal band, narrow yellow patches beyond the black discal line and a yellow spot mid cell.

arcesia talba, Evans. (35-40). The Dark Fritillary. Chitral. R.

β. Unh the central pale band broad and divided by a black line into an inner pale yellow and an outer white area; central cell spot always smaller than the inner one. Unh margin as in last, no red marginal band; bands wide, outer one consists of more or less black circled spots on a yellow band. Large. Above ♂ red with rather feebly developed markings. ♀ dark red and much as in last.

arcesia bathila, M. (40-45). The Kashmir Fritillary. Chitral—Kashmir. R.

γ. Above red, sparsely marked. Unh prominent reddish marginal band of the same tint as the remaining reddish bands; yellow central band inside the whitish one very broad. Small; ♀ as ♂.

arcesia sindura, M. (35-40). The Blackvein Fritillary. Chitral, Ladak—Kumaon. R.

δ. Above ochreous, heavily marked. Unh much as last.

**arcesia sikkimensis*, M. (25-35). Chumbi Valley, Sikkim. NR.

F. 41. *Cupha*.—The Rustic. (Plate 25).

a. Upf discal area reddish ochreous, not yellow; black apex devoid of yellow spots or they are vestigial; black spot in 1 not prominently larger than the spots in 2 and 3. Below markings in cells, small, black, separate and clearly defined.

erymanthis placida, M. (50-60). The Rustic. Ceylon. C.

β. As last, but upf discal area yellow. Unf markings as in last, but unh they are obscure and pale ferruginous.

erymanthis maja, Fruh. S. India. NR.

γ. Upf always yellow spots on the black apex; black spot in 1 much larger than the spots in 2 and 3. Below markings in cells pale and conjoined.

**erymanthis lotis*, Sutz. (50-65). Mussoorie—Burma. C.

δ. As last, but above base F and all H much darker. Larger. Upf outer edge dark basal area defined by an inclined, not a vertical straight line in 2.

erymanthis andamanica, M. (55-65). Andamans.

γ. Uph space between submarginal lines paler.

erymanthis nicobarica, Fd. Nicobars. R.

F. 42. Atella.—The Leopards. (Plate 25).

Above spotted very much as in *Argynnis*, but unf a very prominent tornal spot in I.

1 (2). F, excluding bar end cell, with 4 dark lines within cell; markings rounded.

**phalanta*, Drury. (50-60) The Common Leopard. Ceylon, India, Burma. C.

2 (1). F, excluding bar end cell, with 5 or 6 dark lines in cell, markings more linear and above more or less shot violet.

a. Upf apex very broadly black, width = $\frac{1}{2}$ wing.

alcippe ceylonica, Manders. (40-50). The Small Leopard. Ceylon. R.

β . Above veins black. Generally darker and below all markings well developed.

alcippe mercea, Evans. (40-50). S. India. R.

γ . Above veins not black. Upf fully spotted, postdiscal line between vs. 2-4 slender and in an even curve.

alcippe alcippoides, M. (35-45). Sikkim—N. Burma. NR.

δ . Upf terminal dark border not thickened at all at apex and postdiscal line zigzagged throughout; darker, but markings more reduced and linear.

alcippe burmana, Evans. (45-50). Karens—S. Burma. NR.

η . Upf as γ , but all markings heavier, especially in \varnothing . Below markings as prominent as in β . Apex F less produced.

alcippe andamana, Fruh. (40-50). Andamans. NR.

ξ . Paler with reduced markings. Below with a well marked whitish transverse band.

alcippe fraterna, M. Nicobars. VR.

F. 43. Isoria.—The Vagrant. (Plate 25).

a. Much paler with paler, narrower, markings.

sinha pallida, Evans. (55-65). The Vagrant. Dun—Kumaon. NR.

β . Darker and more heavily marked.

* *sinha sinha*, Koll. (55-65). Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim—Burma. NR.

F. 44. Cynthia.—The Cruiser. (Plate 25).

a. σ dark fulvous. \varnothing white band only shown in 5 and 6 uph; above rather pale bluish green.

erota asela, M. (90-100). The Cruiser. Ceylon. NR.

β . σ bases dark, centre paler, yellowish. \varnothing white band as in last; above rather dark olive brown.

* *erota saloma*, Swin. (95-110). S. India. NR.

γ . Seasonal forms very sharply marked. \varnothing discal band from costa to v2 uph; bases green, marginal area H broad ochreous brown.

erota erota, F. (90-110). Sikkim—Burma. NR.

δ . As last but σ much paler. \varnothing as DSE of last.

erota pallida, Stg. (90-100). Andamans. NR.

F. 45. Cirrochroa.—The Yeomen. (Plate 25).

1 (2a). Above dark brown with a pale yellow discal band F and H and 2 outer rows of conjoined yellow spots; the discal band upf ends at v4 and there are 2 yellow spots beyond in 5 and 6. σ upf with a dull ochreous band on either side of the basal half of vs 5 & 6.

**jasciata*, Ed. (45-55). The Branded Yeoman. Karens—S. Burma. Andamans. NR.

2a (1). Above tawny fulvous.

2b (4a). Unf dark bar end cell double. Below white discal band broad and a distinct yellow or brown broad irregular band inside it, as well as a distinct sub-marginal zigzag yellow or brownish band.



F. 45. *Cirrochroa*—(contd.)

2 (3). Uph the 3 upper black discal spots in an absolutely straight line. Unh the white discal band expands widely to costa above v6. Apex F more or less truncate and produced. ♂ uph a yellow brand along vs 5, 6 and 7, also just visible on vs 6 and 7 upf.

a. Upf black apex narrow; in ♂ sub-marginal dark line separate below v6; in ♀ the black margin absorbs the sub-marginal dark line, but is quite separate from the postdiscal zigzag line. Considerable seasonal variation.

**aoria aoria*, Db. (80-90). The Large Yeoman. Sikkim—Assam. NR.

β. Upf black apex broad; in ♂ the dark sub-marginal line is only separate below v4 and in ♀ the dark apex and margin absorb the whole of the postdiscal line.

aoria olivacea, DeN. N. Burma—Dawna. R.

3 (2). Uph the 2nd of the 3 upper discal spots out of line. Unf white band broad and of very nearly equal width, expanding very slightly to costa above v7; band may be absent. Apex F only slightly produced and not truncate. ♂ uph a brand along vs 6 and 7; no brand upf.

a. Paler.

**tyche milkila*, M. (85-75). The Common Yeoman. Sikkim—Burma. C.

β. Darker, especially at bases above and generally below.

tyche anjira, M. (70-85). Andamans. NR.

4a (2b). Unf dark marking end cell single.

4b (6a). Upf post discal zigzag line always more or less separate from the black marginal area. Unf discal band narrow and expands to costa. Uph 2nd of upper 3 discal spots out of line.

4 (5). Uph costa dusky from white spot mid costa to apex. Above dark fulvous. Upf apex and margin broad black. Below pale discal band variable, may be regular and narrow, expanding to costa or may be broken into irregular spots. Upf ♂ a brand along vs 5, 6; none uph.

a. Darker and markings, especially at margin, heavier.

thesis lanka, M. (60-70). The Tamil Yeoman. Ceylon. NR.

β. Paler and less heavily marked.

thesis thesis, F. S. India. NR.

5 (4). Uph costa not dusky. Smaller and much paler above, ochreous rather than fulvous; all markings small, but uph the narrow black discal line present and continuous. Below very pale; discal band narrow, but never broken into spots. ♂ upf no brand; uph brand along vs 5 and 6.

aurya, M. (50-60). The Little Yeoman. Dawna—S. Burma. C.

6a (4b). Upf no trace of any sub-marginal or discal line except in space 1; apex and margin broad black. Unh discal band narrow.

6b (8). Above veins on disc black; uph 2nd of upper 3 discal spots out of line. Upf no prominent pale band. Unf discal band very narrow at dorsum and expanding widely above v4.

6 (7). Apex F produced. Upf a prominent ochreous spot on the black apex. Uph discal black spots small; margin black and the 2 sub-marginal lines narrow. No brand in ♂.

**emalea*, Gd. (70-80). The Malay Yeoman. Mergui—S. Burma. R.

7 (6). Apex F not produced; no ochreous spot on the black apex. Uph discal black spots very large and sub-marginal dark lines broad. ♂ Uph obscure brand along vs 5 and 6.

nigobaria, W.M. (55-65). The Nicobar Yeoman. Nicobars. VR.

8 (4b). Above vs not black. Upf broad yellow discal band from mid costa to dorsum, which unf is white. ♂ upf and uph brand along vs 5 and 6.

arica, Pd. (60-65). The Banded Yeoman. Tavoy—S. Burma. R.

F 46. Terinos.—The Assyrian. (Plate 25).

Above suffused rich purple; uph terminal third rich yellow. ♂ outer half upl and apex uph with dark velvet brown modified scales.

**clausa lioneli*, *Fruh.* (70-80). The Assyrian S. Burma VR.

F 47. Cethosia.—The Lacewings. (Plate 25).

1 (2a). Unf all markings in cell right across it and beyond cell an irregular pale straight band continuous on F and H.

a. Upl discal row white horseshoes complete from 2 or 3 to 6. ♀ varies from red as in ♂ to moss green.

**bittis tsamena*, *Fruh.* (65-90). The Red Lacewing. Sikkim-Burma. C.

μ. Upl white quadrate patch in 3 instead of a horseshoe ♀ upl nearly black; uph greenish white.

bittis andamanica, *Stuhl.* (85-100). Andamans NR.

γ. As last, but smaller and upf white markings less prominent. Below bands more heavily black edged.

bittis nicobarica, *Fd.* Nicobars. *Fd.* NR.

2a (1). Unf one of the black bars in the cell only reaches half way across it from the costa. Below no straight pale narrow band across both wings.

2b (4). Unh with a row of black spots beyond end cell on a more or less regular curve.

2 (3). Below broad ochreous sub-marginal band, as broad as the black border. Upl discal row of large black oval spots.

a. Upl no white band 3-6. ♂ above black, dusky ochreous about base below cell; lower part uph blueish white, ♀ greenish blue.

nietneri nietneri, *Fd.* (80-95). The Tamil Lacewing. Ceylon. NR.

μ. Upl white band 3-6 ♂ ♀ above tawny; ♀ paler, black markings large and diffuse; unf red area replaced by dusky ochreous.

nietneri maharatta. (80-95). S. India. NR.

3 (2). Below sub-marginal ochreous band narrow, much narrower than the black border. Upl prominent white band beyond cell. Upl discal black spots small. ♂ tawny. ♀ upl black, base below cell dusky tawny turning to blueish white; uph blueish.

**cyane*, *Drury.* (85-95). The Leopard Lacewing. Orissa, Mussoorie-Burma. NR.

4 (2b). Unh row of black spots beyond cell sharp'y angled out in the middle. Above tawny with broad black borders and apex upf, which are practically unmarked; a cream band upf. Unh prominent white discal band, base red, ochreous between the white band and the margin.

hypsea hypsina, *Fd.* (85-95). The Malay Lacewing. S. Burma. R.

F 48. Byblia.—The Joker. (Plate 25).

Above bright tawny, black markings in ♂, fuscous in ♀, ends veins black. Unh white basal and central band, discal and marginal black band with small white spots and a row of large white spots between.

**ilithyia*, *Drury.* (45-55). The Joker. Ceylon. S. India—Central Provinces. NR.

F 49. Ergasia.—The Castors. (Plate 25).

1 (2). F, termen deeply concave between vs 3-5. Above discal line just beyond cell single and regular, angled on F at v5.

F. 49. Ergolis—(contd.)

a. Above uniform. Small. ♂ uph vs 5 and 6 shining white and discal black lines do not run through them to costa.

ariadne minorata, M. (45-50). The Angled Castor. Ceylon. C.

β. As last, but larger.

ariadne indica, M. (50-55). S. India Bengal. C.

γ. Larger and more variegated above in DSF. Above veins blacker.

Uph vs 5 and 6 not conspicuously white and the discal lines run to the costa.

ariadne pallidior, Fruh. (55-60). Mussoorie—Burma. C.

2 (1). F termen only faintly concave between vs 3-5. Above discal line just beyond cell double and highly irregular. 1 inf ♂ brand enters cell.

a. Above uniform. ♂ below upper part of disc F and H dark velvet brown, obliterating the bands. Larger, darker; richly coloured in WSF.

merione taprobana, Wd. (55-60). The Common Castor. Ceylon. C.

β. As last, smaller and duller.

merione merione, Gr. (50-55). S. India Bombay. C.

γ. ♂ DSF with variegated yellow bands; below upper part of disc on H not darkened and bands clear. Small.

merione tapestrina, M. (45-55). Central Provinces Orissa. Kashmir—Kumaon. C.

δ. As last, but larger and DSF never much variegated.

**merione assama*, Evans. (55-60). Sikkim N. Burma. C.

η. Smaller. DSF variegated. Unh pale and bands faint, especially towards dorsum.

merione pharis, Fruh. (50-55). Karen—S. Burma. C.

F. 50. Laringa.—The Dandies. (Plate 25).

1 (2). ♂ above deep ultramarine blue, no pale band. ♀ smoky brown with paler discal band, interrupted mid F.

castelnani, Fd. (50-55). The Blue Dandy. Dawnas—S. Burma. R.

2 (1). ♂ with band above. ♀ ochreous.

a. ♂ above shining dark plumbeous, paler discal band, interrupted mid F. ♀ ochreous brown, with paler discal band, all covered with small brown strigæ.

**horsfieldii glaucescens*, DeN. (50-60). The Banded Dandy. Karens—Dawnas. R.

β. ♂ above indigo blue, discal band pale blue; base and cell F and broad sub-marginal band H black. ♀ ochreous brown, with clear yellow discal band.

horsfieldii andamanensis, DeN. Andamans. R.

F. 51. Pareba.—The Yellow Coster. (Plate 25).

Yellow with a black border F and H bearing yellow spots; veins black. ♂ with bar end cell F. ♀ very variable, black spots in cell and on disc, which may be conjoined to a continuous band; the whole wing may be covered with black scales.

a. Small.

vesta anomala, Koll. (45-65). The Yellow Coster. Kulu—Kumaon. NR.

β. Larger.

**vesta vesta*, F. (50-70). Sikkim—Assam. NR.

γ. Black border broader. Below white areas absent. ♀ with upf a sub-marginal series of short red brown arrows.

vesta sordice, Fruh. (50-70). Burma. R.

F.52. Telchinia.—The Tawny Coster. (Plate 25).

Tawny with black spots. H with a black border bearing white spots.

**viola*, Hub. (50-65). The Tawny Coster. Ceylon. India. C.

Notes.—The arrangement of the *Nymphalides* follows generally that adopted by English authors; Fruhstorfer reverses it. A natural key appears impossible without recourse to the larvæ, which are better known in this family than in any of the others. Some authors split up the *Euthaliæ* into several genera, while others unite *Adolias* with *Euthalia*. Those *Neptis*, where on the forewing v10 arises from v7 instead of from the cell, are usually separated as *Rakinda*, but *Heliodore* is obviously much more closely allied to *paraka*, etc., than to *say mahendra*. The same remarks apply to the separation of the last section of *Argynnis* under the name *Brenthis*.

The following are new to India: *Eribæa hebe chersonesus* (F. 2. 6) obtained by Mr. Mackwood and identified by Mr. Riley; *Euthalia godarti asoka* and *pelea* (F. 18. 2 & 4) obtained by Mr. Cooper; *Hypolimnæa bolina* ♀ vs *melita* and *iphigeneia* (F. 30. 2) obtained by Mr. Fowle; *Symbrenthia hypatia chersonesia* (F. 38. 2) caught by myself. *Limnitis eluesi* (F. 24-9) caught by Cap. J. G. Drummond.

The following are new names: *Eribæa nareæa aborica* (F. 2. 8); *Pen hema binghami merguia* (F. 15. 8); *Euthalia jahnu jahnu* (F. 18. 7); *Pantoporia selenophora kanara* (F. 25. 4); *Neptis yerburyi sikkima* and *shania* (F. 26. 9), *anania ochracea* (F. 26. 15); *viraja kanara* (F. 26. 25); *Cyrestis thyodamas indica* (F. 27. 4); *Dolioschallia bisaltide merguiana* (F. 33); *Vanessa canace viridis* and *himalaya* (F. 36. 3); *Argynnis aglaia ashretha* ♀ v *purpura* (F. 39. 7); *Atella alcippe mercea* and *burmana* (F. 42. 2); *Ergolis merione assama* (F. 49. 2) *Melitæa shandura*, *Evans.* (F. 40. 1).

On account of alterations since going to press; the followings corrections are needed to the plates:

Plates 19 and 20. F. 18 reduce all numbers from (15 to 31) by 1; thus (F. 18. 22), should read (F. 18. 21).

Plate 22 For (F. 26. 28) and (F. 26. 34) read (F. 26. 26) and (F. 26. 32).

Plate 24. For (F. 38. 4) and (F. 40. 7) read (F. 38. 8) and (F. 40. 4).

(To be continued)

BIRDS' NESTING WITH A CAMERA IN INDIA.

BY

CAPTAIN R. S. P. BATES.

(Continued from page 957 of Vol. XXIX.)

PART II.

(With 4 Plates.)

RAMPUR AND THE LOLAB, KASHMIR.

The mention of the Wular, Kashmir's largest lake, recalls to my mind many pleasant days spent in the shelter of the little bay at Kunus under the protection of its Ziarat surmounted promontory. From here a straggling track ascends the narrow defile to the diminutive but charming Rampur Valley and the Lolab Pass beyond; the Lolab, that hidden vale far famed for its walnuts and its village beauties, and at one time for its bears. It was here, so the story goes, that the overkeen sahib, intent on a bear at any price, stalked with ultimate success what he took to be a fine specimen amongst the branches of a mulberry tree, only to find to his horror that he had dislodged an old woman, who was just as keen as bruin on the watery but succulent fruit. A hundred rupees to the village headman, and he went on his way, rejoicing at getting out of a horrible situation so lightly. But alas! his relief was short-lived, and his sport entirely spoiled. Wherever he went, his fame spread before him, and every mulberry tree, to which he was almost forcibly led, contained at least one of the more aged and garrulous members of a family. However I digress.

The lower slopes of the promontory on the side overlooking the bay are clothed in thorny bushes, and amongst these Hume's Lesser White-throat (*Sylvia althea*) holds its sway. As a matter of fact I collected no specimens of this warbler, and I now find that there seems to be considerable doubt regarding the identity of the Kashmir breeding race. Towards the end of May many of their nests are to be found containing from 3 to 5 eggs, greenish white with a number of both large and small yellowish and reddish brown spots, usually most numerous around the large end. These average about .66" by .5". The nest is rather flimsily constructed of bents and grass, and is lined with a scant amount of hair. It is generally fairly well concealed in the heart of the bush and not above two or three feet from the ground.

Higher up and the entire outer side of the promontory consists chiefly of rough grassy slopes with scattered fuzzy bushes and patches of boulders, and this is where large numbers of the White-capped Bunting (*Emberiza stewarti*), and the annoying little Indian Bushchat (*Saxicola torquata indica*) are the chief denizens. I say annoying, because it is by no means easy to find the latter's nest. It is often exceptionally well concealed under the overhanging lip of a banktop, under a stone or in the roots of a bush, and the bird takes good care not to give its position away by visiting it when one is in the vicinity. It is small and well made of moss, roots and grass, lined with hair, and 3 to 5 small eggs (averaging .7" by .55") are deposited in it. These are very pretty and are typical Bushchat eggs, having a delicate blue-green shell with a zone of pale reddish markings. The male is a small black bird with white wing patches, and upper tail-coverts suffused with rufous, a large white patch on the sides of the neck, and an orange-red breast, and a habit of continually flicking the tail. I have always been in the habit of calling it a Stonechat*, as it somewhat closely resembles the

* It is a race of the Stonechat and should properly be called *Saxicola torquata indica*. The name *maura* was used in error in the Fauna (1st Edition) and refers to another race.

bird one sees in the British Isles. The females of these Bushohats are dull plumaged, and very similar to one another.

The White-capped Bunting chooses much the same kind of situation for its home as does the Indian Bushchat, but the nest is not as a rule so well concealed, and the bird is much bolder. The nest is more or less the same too, but the eggs are bigger and of course very differently coloured, being of a whitish ground colour thickly spotted and blotched with purple and purplish greys. The Buntings are squat sparrow-like birds, in fact they belong to the Fringilidae as do the latter, and they spend most of their time on the ground.

It was on this side of the promontory that a great discovery was made, a shikari pointing out to a friend and myself a Chukor's (*Alectoris graeca chukar*) nest containing the amazing number of 21 eggs. The photograph (already published in a previous number of the Journal) shows 20, as one unfortunately got broken, when he was first examining them. As the largest number of eggs ever previously recorded is, I believe, 16, it is easy to imagine our surprise. Unfortunately the situation of the nest in a tangle of grass between the broken faces of a boulder, which had been split and forced apart in the course of time, rendered it difficult to obtain photographs, otherwise a much more artistic effort might have been produced.

The resources of my promontory are not yet exhausted. An outcrop of tilted and weather beaten strata, on which more than one unlucky houseboat has met with disaster when caught in a sudden squall on the treacherous waters of the lake, forms its extremity, and is invariably the home of a pair of Eastern Blue Rook-thrushes (*Petrophila solitaria pandoo*). The male in summer has head and shoulders of bright blue, and the remainder of his attire deep blue black. His consort, whose lower plumage is barred after the autumn moult, has now, the end of May, an almost uniform brown plumage, owing to the edges of the feathers having worn down. The eggs are 4 in number, 1.1" by .75," and are light blue sparingly spotted with red. These markings are often minute and few, and at times entirely absent. The nest is placed on a ledge or in a cleft of the rock. The male has quite a pleasing song. They are never to be found away from the vicinity of their beloved rocks. In the winter they have a very large range, spreading over the whole of India, but in the early spring most migrate to the Himalayas and even beyond to breed.

Before leaving the spur for good and all, I must mention that in the sandy banks on the sides of the cool joining it with the main hill-mass, the tunnels of those graceful fliers and delightfully coloured birds, the European Bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) will be noticed. I also took here in the bank of a tiny watercourse the nest of a Central Asian Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*) containing 7 eggs.

This brings to an end those birds, whose nests one can be certain of finding year in and year out on the promontory itself. Certainly one may find others. I have seen the Brown Rook Pipit (*Anthus leucophrys jerdoni*) on its slopes, and took nests containing young ones on just such another promontory at Watlab but three miles distant. Hawks and marauding Jungle Crows I have seen quartering the ground, and sneaking around the rocks, but at present the few trees around the Ziarat hold no nest. A stately Eagle, the rather majestic Bearded Vulture, and an occasional vulgar Kite too may often be seen prowling round, but these of course have their homes elsewhere, the latter in the tall chenars at the neighbouring village.

However, this article was primarily intended to be about Rampur and the Lolah, and so far I have hardly touched on either. We must, therefore, leave the shores of the Wular, and traversing the village commence to ascend. The village of Kunus contains some fine fruit trees as well as great spreading chenars and slender poplars, so I was not surprised, but rather I expected it, when I was led to nests of the Rufous-backed Shrike (*Lanius schach erythronotus*) Tickell's



(a) THE WHITE-CAPPED BUNTING,
(*Emberiza stewarti*)

(c) THE GREY-HEADED OUZEL
(*Platysticus castaneus castaneus*).

(b) THE LARGE-CROWNED WILLOW-
WARBLER.

(d) THE CRESTED BLACK TIT.

(*Acanthopneuste occipitalis occipitalis*),
(Showing egg of Himalayan Cuckoo).

(*Lophophanes melanolophus*).

Bombay Nat.



THE SMALL BILLED MOUNTAIN THRUSH
(*Oreoscoptes bannana dymna*)



E INDIAN
NARECOLA (*indica*)

Ouzel (*Planesticus unicolor*) the photographs of which turned out failures, and the Indian Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus kundoo*). The last was amongst the upper branches of a tall pear tree. However with the aid of much caution, patience and lots of string (even my shoe-laces had to be pressed into service), with which to tie the camera in position, I succeeded in getting quite a passable negative. A few annas to the discoverers of these nests produced many pleased smiles and also some delicious cherries, so I was able to go on my way feeling my labours had not been in vain.

Within three hundred yards of the village and close to the straggling Rampur track a nest of the Indian Bushchat was revealed, snug in a small cavity under a stone. The half plate was produced, and an excellent photograph soon obtained.

On this hurried trip (May 30th to June 8th), with which I am chiefly concerned here, my object was firstly to camp on a minute little marg perched on the hill-top about a mile and a half north of the summit of the pass into the Lolab. A more charming spot I have never found. On the one side the ground slopes abruptly for about 1,500 ft. to the tiny land-locked Rampur valley, a vale of enormous chenars walnut and fruit trees, over whose further boundary a wonderful panorama of the whole happy valley still further below one, and of its surrounding mountain ranges, is obtained. The slopes on this side are not very thickly wooded. In fact there are few deodars, and but straggling patches of rhododendrons and other bushes. Though a wonderful prospect to the Pir Panjal themselves is obtained, it is nothing when compared with the surpassing beauty of the view into the Lolab and of the mountains which enclose it, with Nanga Parbat some fifty miles distant yet dominating every intervening range. My little marg christened on my first visit the "Saddleback," cannot be much more than thirty yards across, and on this, the Lolab side, it dips most abruptly in one great sweep of unbroken forest to the hamlet studded vale beneath, so far beneath, that the whole has the appearance of a wonderful landscape painting of tiny green fields, the vivid green of the early rice, and orchards, woods and villages with silvery streams winding amongst them, occasionally spreading into little glass-like lakes. The ranges on the northern side of the valley raise their snow-capped heads twenty thousand feet and more into the heavens, but those on the south are only about eight thousand, and through facing north are of course thickly forested.

On this occasion I was forced to spend the night in the little forest hut at Rajpur, as, shortly before arriving there, a heavy downpour set in. In the previous year quite close to this very hut I took the nest of a Yellow-billed Blue Magpie (*Urocissa flavirostris cucullata*) containing four eggs. As will be seen from the illustration it is not domed and not very large. As far as I can remember it was rather loosely built of twigs, and lined with roots. In fact from the ground, it was not more than 10 feet up, one could just make out the eggs through the bottom. This was the first occasion, on which I had met with this rather striking bird. I have never seen it in Kashmir below the 6,000 ft. level in the breeding season, nor, do I think, does it ascend much above 8,000 feet. Its name describes it excellently but for the tail, the feathers of which are much graduated, the centre ones being as many as eighteen inches in length, and as each feather has a white tip and a sub-terminal band of black, when spread in flight, it has rather a chess board appearance. The eggs are pale cream, profusely marked with red-brown and grey. It breeds from May to August and is decidedly partial to forest. On the same day I saw another pair building, one of them carrying what looked to me like a large piece of rag to the nest, which was being constructed about 30 feet from the ground.

Leaving the hut early next morning, I passed through some undulating and thickly wooded country near the edge of the valley to the foot of the Lolab Pass. In this I saw many Kashmir Cinnamon Tree-sparrows (*Passer rutilans debilis*) and

evidence of numerous Western Himalayan Pied Woodpeckers (*Dryobates himalayensis*). Soon after commencing the ascent of the Pass, I heard the Himalayan Cuckoos (*Cuculus optatus*) uttering their hoopoe-like notes, and began to meet with Crested Black Tits (*Lophophanes melanolophus*). I also passed about half a dozen nests of the Himalayan Jungle Crow (*Corvus coronoides intermedius*), only one of which, at the top of a deodar more easily climbable than the rest, I investigated. It contained but two eggs (this was on June 3rd). Numbers appeared to be still building.

Having reached the top, I turned off along the hillside to the right, and commenced searching more thoroughly as I went along. I was soon rewarded by my attention being drawn to a Small-billed Mountain Thrush (*Oreocincla dauma dauma*) sitting tightly on its nest under a rotten stump surrounded by wild strawberries. It was in a beautiful situation a few yards down the hill on the Lolab side, and so amongst the thick deodar forest I have alluded to. As usual she sat very close and allowed me to have a really good look at her at a range of only a few feet. It was unfortunately too dark for a photo with the reflex, so I reluctantly shooed her off. Three eggs were displayed. The markings, distributed evenly and entirely all over the surface, were very pale red, paler than the usual markings of the eggs of this species. The ground colour was greenish white. They were quite fresh, and the bird could only just have started sitting. Though being so brave on the nest, once disturbed, she made off straight down the hillside without a sound, and never put in another appearance, although I waited for a hour or so in the vicinity. The nest was made entirely of pine needles, and the eggs averaged about 1.2" by .9". The only other nest of this species, which I have found, was lined with pine needles, but had an outer shell of bents and roots.

Both Asiatic and Himalayan Cuckoos (*C. canorus telephonus* and *C. optatus*), in appearance resembling one another very closely, abounded here, as evidenced by the loud "Cuckoo" of the former, and the latter's four hoopoe-like "Uks," which are preceded by a very soft and higher pitched "Cuek," only to be heard when one is quite close to the utterer. As a matter of fact when I first heard the Himalayan Cuckoo, I was surprised to hear, as I then thought, a Hoopoe at an elevation where I was under the impression they did not exist, until it struck me that the notes were somewhat too loud for the subdued tones of the Hoopoe, and that four were uttered in succession instead of three. It was sometime before I was near enough to a bird, which, as it happened, alighted on a branch but a few feet above my head, to hear the initial syllable.

Fly-catchers were now very much in evidence, and during the remaining mile or so to camp I saw a pair of Nutcrackers (probably *Nucifraga multipunctata*), fairly large white-spotted brown birds, a pair of Black and Yellow Grosbeaks (*Perisoreopsis ictoroides ictoroides*) and also a pair of Hobbies (*Falco severus indicus*) dashing about overhead, besides numerous Turtle Doves (*Streptopelia orientalis meena*), White-cheeked Nuthatches (*Sitta leucopsis leucopsis*) and Crested Black Tits (*Lophophanes melanolophus*). Occasionally a Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*) or a Lammergeyer (*Gypaetus barbatus grandis*) sailed slowly overhead.

While camp was being pitched, I sat on the edge of my glade to admire the view over the Lolab. I soon noticed that a Crested Black Tit kept descending to the ground just behind a deodar a few yards to my right. On examining the ground, I found a small hole amongst the roots. It went down about a foot, and at the bottom was the Tit's nest, containing hefty youngsters. I left them in peace, and turned my attention to a Himalayan Sooty Flycatcher (*Hemichlidon sibirica cacabata*), which was evidently building in the very next tree. Its half finished nest was well out on a horizontal branch about 30 ft. or so from the ground, and was practically invisible from below.

The sun was now setting, and the air consequently rapidly chilling, so the remainder of the evening was spent close to a roaring log fire. As usual I dined in the open, still closer to the fire and muffled up in a heavy coat. At 8,000 ft. in May the nights are far from warm. A hot toddy finished the proceedings, and I went to bed, after ejecting the mangled corpse of a black scorpion, which had taken possession of my tent, well contented and well pleased with quite a successful day spent amongst unrivalled surroundings.

In the year previous close to this camp I took the nests of a Himalayan Tree-creeper (*Certhia himalayana himalayana*), a Crested Black Tit, and a Grey-headed Ouzel (*Planesticus castaneus castaneus*), all with eggs. I also noticed a number of nesting holes of Western Himalayan Pied Woodpeckers, but all appeared to have young ones, and I also took a nest with young ones of the White-throated Tit, (*Aegithaliscus nireogularis*). The White-throated Tit's nest was a most interesting find from all points of view. To begin with it is a rare bird, and secondly its nest is a beautiful structure, nearly resembling that of the Long-tailed Tit. It is more or less pear-shaped, covered with moss and lichen, and about five inches deep, with the entrance hole placed in the side and near the top. This nest was about 7 ft. from the ground, and suspended near the end of a slightly drooping branch of a fir tree, growing almost on the very crest of the hill, and consequently catching every breath of wind. Such a knife-edge of a hill top naturally caught every scrap of wind there was, and, being so exposed, more often than not half a gale was blowing. The result was that my efforts to procure photographs were not over fruitful, and the only record I now possess is a somewhat underexposed negative, which gives one a mere silhouette of the nest.

The Himalayan Tree-creeper's nest was as usual behind a loose flap of bark against the side of a very large deodar. It was about 4 ft. from the ground and contained five eggs. I believe some writers say that this bird usually builds at a considerable height up, 40 ft. or more. Nevertheless I have noticed many old nests, exposed to view by the loose and rotting bark falling away, at from but 2 to 5 or 6 feet from the ground. The Himalayan Tree-creeper is a cheery little soul, and at the end of the breeding season (about July) bands of them are to be seen dashing from trunk to trunk, piping shrilly the while. They alight close to the ground and work their way upwards in short little runs hunting the crevices for insects. Their tails are used as a rest and with their slender curved bills they probe every little nook and cranny, and let not a single luscious morsel escape. Their dark brown and fulvous upper plumage blends extraordinarily well with the bark. The underparts are smoky-brown. About 6 eggs are laid in April or May. These are white with a number of red spots mostly at the larger end and measure .6" by .45".

The Crested Black Tit's nest was in very much the same sort of situation. To show the nest and eggs a piece of bark had to be removed. Wool and hair had been almost entirely used, and there were 6 eggs. These too are white with red spots, and average about .6" by .47". They inhabit forest and well-wooded country, and the situations chosen for nesting purposes are most varied. Holes in trees, in the ground, or in banks are all utilized, nor is a disused Woodpecker's abode despised. The breeding season is from April to June, and the elevation at which the bird lives during this time, is from about 6,000 to 9 or 10,000 feet. They are about the size of Blue Tits, and are black about the head and breast and have a perky black crest. The cheeks are white, and practically the whole of the remainder of the plumage is iron-grey.

A decayed stump, 4 feet or so in height, was the Grey-headed Ouzel's home. One side had fallen away, disclosing a small shelf floored with rotten shavings, and on this was the nest, a well built affair of moss bents and grass with four in it. Both nest and eggs might have been those of a Ring-Ouzel (*Merula*

torquata) at home. The markings of the eggs of this species however are darker and larger than those of the average Ring-Ouzel's eggs and of a distinct purple hue. They measure about 1.2" by .85", and 3 or 4 are laid in May or June. They are typical Ouzels in size shape and habits. The male is largely chestnut with grey head and shoulders and black wings; the female is not so brightly coloured, being much browner. They are exceedingly fussy, especially when disturbed with youngsters, and are apt to keep up an incessant cackle when danger threatens. A stump appears to be a very favourite nesting site, and I think to find a nest on the ground is more or less exceptional, though the "Fauna" has it that this is the usual situation.

I stayed but one complete day on the saddleback, and that not a very successful one from the ornithological point of view. I took photos showing the situations of the nests of a White-cheeked Nuthatch (*Sitta leucopsis leucopsis*) and a Kashmir Cinnamon Tree-sparrow (*Passer rutilans debilis*). Both contained young ones.

Nuthatches, having chosen a convenient hole in a tree, proceed to close it with a sort of mud-plaster, till it is only large enough to just admit the owners. Sometimes the nest is very difficult to detect, whilst at others the mud entrance forms a sort of cone, which stands out from the bark, and is plainly visible from below. They are fairly early breeders, and one should commence looking for their nests at the end of April or beginning of May. The eggs of all species are white, marked with red, and the nest generally consists of a collection of shavings and wool.

The Cinnamon Tree-Sparrow takes possession of any hole or crevice in a tree, and constructs its nest in May, June or July of grass wool and feathers, etc. It is usually an untidy affair containing 3 to 5 eggs, in colour white thickly marked with brown. .76" by .57".

I next moved my camp to another of my favourite hunting grounds, also known by a nickname. The correct appellation of the place, that is of the little village down below, is Imaswara, but owing to the abnormal number of Cuckoos, both Asiatic and Himalayan, to me it will always be "Cuckoo Glade." It is a small horse-shoe depression with very steep sides, the upper slopes of which are pretty bare and inhabited largely by Eastern Meadow Buntings (*Emberiza cia stracheyi*), on which the Asiatic Cuckoos (*Cuculus canorus telephonus*) prey. Lower down a pretty thick scrub-jungle obtains, in which are to be found Crested Black Tits, Himalayan Pied Woodpeckers, Red-breasted Flycatchers, Large Crowned Willow-warblers, and Laughing Thrushes, etc. The two latter are the chief victims of the Himalayan Cuckoos. In the bottom of the valley is a considerable amount of ploughed land, interspersed with bushes and clumps of pines. Here I have noticed Minivets, Dark Grey Bushchats, Kingcrows, etc., and down by the little stream, which takes its source on the upper slopes, Western Spotted Forktails and Plumbeous Water-Robins may be met with.

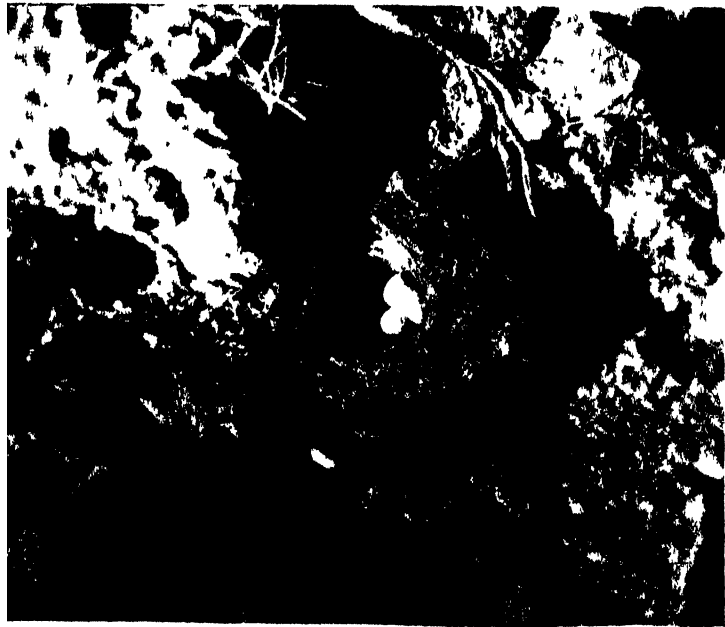
To reach the glade one had to retrace one's steps to the Lolab Pass and then at right angles to it along the outer slopes of the heights, following them for three or four miles round the south of the valley. From the pass, which by the way is used by large numbers of Slaty-headed Paroquets (*Psittacula echisticeps echisticeps*) in transit from the Rampur Valley to the Lolab, my road ran first through lovely glades of pines, and then skirted a wood consisting chiefly of small trees resembling Hazels. It was within the edge of this wood, that I made the acquaintance of the Rufous-tailed Flycatcher (*Alaemonax ruficaudus*). The result of our meeting was one of the prettiest photographs I possess. The sunlight was struggling through the leafy pall above, dappling the nest and its surroundings with little golden patches. The nest itself was a beautiful piece of workmanship, smuggling in a fork ten or so feet from the ground, and fabricated from soft mosses and lichens lined with hairs, many of them white. It was as neat as and in fact very like that of a Chaffinch. It contained four pure white eggs. The Rufous-



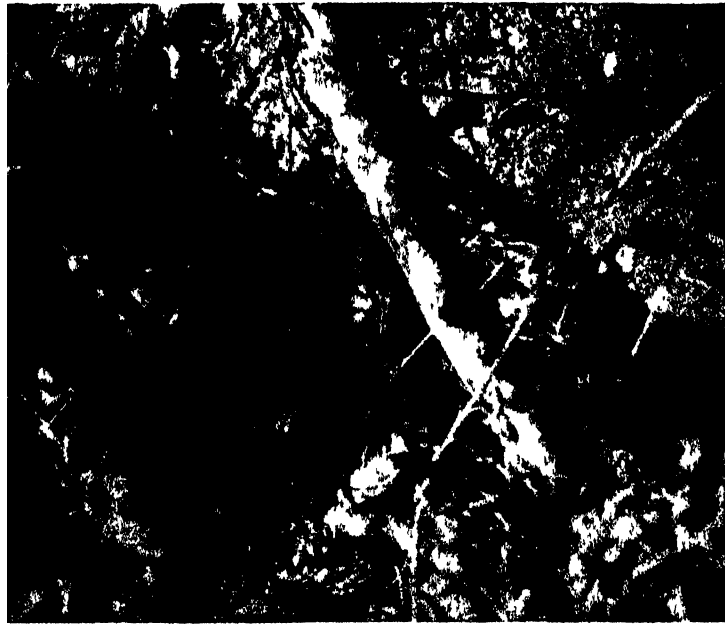
THE INDIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER
(*Terpsophne paradisi paradisi*).



THE RUFOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER
(*Alcedo ruficauda*).



THE WESTERN SPOTTED FORKTAIL
(*Enicurus maculatus maculatus*.)



THE WESTERN YELLOW-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE
(*Urocissa bicalcarata bicalcarata*.)

tailed Flycatcher is about the size of a Robin. The tail and upper tail coverts are bright chestnut, the remainder of the upper plumage more or less olive-brown, and the lower plumage earthy brown. The next time I saw one of these little birds was many hundreds of miles distant in its winter quarters at Ootacamund in the Nilgiri Hills, where I spent my Christmas leave.

To obtain photos of an Eastern Meadow Bunting's nest containing an egg of the Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus telephonus*) was the chief object of my visit to the glade. In this I was unsuccessful. It was certainly getting rather late on in the season but the chief reason was that my coolies mistook my instructions (purposely methinks), and planted my camp in the valley bottom near the village. I was suffering somewhat from malaria at the time, and so didn't feel up to the stiff ascents to the slopes where the buntings' nests were mostly to be found. On the way down I did come across two nests, but neither held the coveted cuckoo's egg.

However, next morning I received ample compensation for my disappointment. I had only just set out, and as usual, wherever I noticed a likely looking cavity, I tapped the trunk or branch with my khud stick. One of the first taps bore fruit. From a tiny hole about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter in a hazel stump out flew a little green bird with yellow eye stripes and a yellow line running over the crown, a Large Crowned Willow-warbler (*Acanthopneuste occipitalis occipitalis*). I could just make out the edge of a nest some seven or eight inches down. As it could not be reached any other way, I proceeded to open it up. For this very purpose I had had made to my own design a tiny hatchet, a folding saw, and a folding chisel, all of which I carry attached to a clip on my belt. The deed was soon done, and to my delighted gaze 5 eggs were displayed. Four small and white (size .65" by .5"), and one also white but very much larger and rather long in proportion to its width. The latter was that of a Himalayan Cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*). Never for an instant had I expected to find one in a nest so situated. The entrance hole was so small that the cuckoo could not possibly have entered the cavity. It must have pushed in its head and shoulders, holding the egg in its beak, and then have dropped it into the nest. This is borne out by the fact that one of the Willow-warbler's eggs was not only cracked but also bad. This egg is plainly visible in the photograph. The other eggs and the cuckoo's were in a fairly advanced stage of incubation. The nest was made chiefly of moss and had been lined with one or two leaves and goats' hair. The Large Crowned Willow-warbler has the sense to tuck away its eggs out of sight, and I have found nests in crevices in tree-trunks in holes in branches, amongst tree-roots and even in holes descending practically vertically into the ground. They are fairly early breeders, as by the end of June only nests containing young ones are to be found. The normal clutch is 4 or 5, and the eggs are unspotted white .65" by .5". Moss and leaves are the chief building materials. They are to be met with in summer at from about 6,000 ft. or even less up to the forest limit.

The same morning I discovered a nest of the Western Spotted Forktail (*Enicurus maculatus maculatus*). This bird is not unlike a wagtail especially in habits. It is much larger of course, laying an egg not much smaller than that of a Black-bird, but like the wagtails it is always to be found near water or wet ground. It is also possessed of an abnormally long tail, the outer feathers of which curl outwards leaving a distinct fork, from which the name is derived. Its feeding habits are the same as those of a wagtail, but its chief resemblance lies in its habit of continually vibrating the tail. The plumage is barred black and white throughout. Hence altogether it is a very striking bird. The nest is a pretty bulky affair of moss lined with grass and hairs, and is invariably very well concealed. The one in question was under the overhanging lip of the perpendicular bank of the stream. It was concealed from above by the long grass, which hung down over the edge. It contained three nearly fresh eggs, white

thickly speckled and mottled with brown and yellowish brown. The normal clutch varies from 3 to 5, and the eggs average a little above .95" by .7". The season is from the end of April to about half way through June. The Fork-tails are to be met with on most of the torrents and mountain streams of the North-west Himalayas from quite low up to considerable elevations.

I have now finished with Cuckoo Glade, except for mentioning the fact that I noticed a trio of Western Himalayan Pied Woodpeckers' nesting holes quite close to one another. Two were being used by their rightful owners, and the third by a Crested Black Tit. All contained young ones.

On arrival in the glade the previous year, I was brought a clutch of eggs of the Simla Streaked Laughing Thrush (*Trochalopteryx lineatum griseiventris*) by some gujars, who had noticed the nest the day before. These eggs are a most beautiful unspotted greenish blue.

A ten mile walk brought me back to the houseboat, which I had sent round to Watlab to await my arrival. The road led gradually downwards, following the stream till it debouched into the valley on its way into the Wular. To begin with I was wending my way along what might have been an English country lane; high hedges on either side and picturesque villages to be traversed every couple of miles: thence along a mere track through thick woods, until the final descent to the vale of Kashmir was reached. Here one descended a deep and narrow gorge, down which the stream, now of quite decent volume, fell in a series of waterfalls. It was in this gorge that I noticed a nest of the Himalayan Whistling Thrush (*Myiophonus horsfieldi temminckii*) which must have been perched a good 200 feet above the gorge bottom. Just before reaching the descent, I had also found another Western Spotted Forktails' nest containing newly hatched young ones.

At the bottom the gorge suddenly turns, and opening out, discloses a good sized village, surrounded by shady orchards chenars and mulberry trees. I was seated at the foot of one of the latter, when my eye was attracted by the antics of a female Indian Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi*) in a neighbouring fruit tree. She was fussing round a nest, on which the male was seated, his filmy snow-white tail drooping down in a most slender curve beneath the nest. Both sexes take part in incubating the eggs, and this is unfortunate from the point of view of concealment, as the glistening white plumage of the male makes him such a very conspicuous object.

The nest was so placed, about 20 feet from the ground and amongst the slenderest branches, as to make it simply impossible to anchor the camera anywhere near it. The only solution was to bring the nest to the camera. This was accordingly done by cutting off the branch and lashing it lower down in a more convenient position. Having obtained the photographs, I relashed it as close to its original site as I could, and, strange as it may seem, I had hardly reached solid earth with my apparatus, before the female Flycatcher was calmly seated on its restored possessions. The three eggs were in an advanced stage of incubation, so I was highly gratified to see that she thought so little of the extraordinary liberties I had taken with her entire house and home.

The eggs of the Paradise Flycatcher are pink with small red spots, and measure about .8" by .6". 3 to 5 is the clutch, and the breeding season is from May to July. As can be seen the nest is compact and neat, and placed rather on top of a branch or fork and is composed of grass mosses and lichen lined with hair. They especially effect orchards and groves, and in Kashmir are to be found chiefly round about the villages in or near to the main valley.

The remainder of my way to the boat was on level ground and was soon covered. No more photographs were taken, although I certainly ought to have exposed a couple of plates on a nest of the Brown Rock Pipit (*Anthus leucophrys jerdoni*), which I discovered amongst some rough ground a few yards up the hillside. It was pretty well concealed by a small bush and some tufts of rank grass, and

contained young ones. I noticed one of the parent birds fly to the place with something in its bill, otherwise I should certainly never have spotted it.

A King crow's nest (*Dicrurus macrocercus albirictus*) high up in a chenar tree was the last discovery, before the boat was reached and my week's journey ended. This nest too held young ones. I would have liked to have photographed it, but it was in a most difficult situation, besides which I was feeling far too tired to bother; tired, but eminently satisfied with my week's outing.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN DRAGONFLIES.

BY

MAJOR F. C. FRASER, I.M.S., F.E.S.

PART XIX.

(With 1 Plate and 2 Text-figures.)

(Continued from page 1006 of Vol. XXIX.)

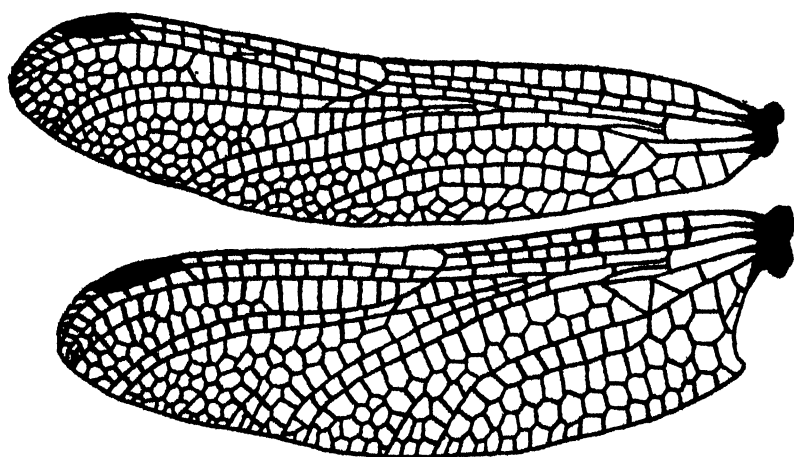
(Subfamily—*Gomphinae*, genus *Onychogomphus*—continued.)

Fig. 1.

Wings of *Onychogomphus saundersi* Selys ♂.

Onychogomphus saundersi Selys Bull. Acad. Belg., xxi (2), p. 31 (1854)
 Mon. Gomph. p. 22 (1857); Kirby, (*Lindenia saundersi*), Cat. Odon.
 p. 58 (1890); Will., Proc. U. S. Nat. Hist. Mus., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 31,
 312 (1908); Laid. Rec. Ind. Mus., Vol. XXIV, pp. 371, 405 (1922).

Male: Abdomen 40 mm. Hindwing 31 mm.

Head: Labium yellowish brown; labrum citron yellow bordered with black and traversed with a vertical line of the same colour at its middle, this splitting the yellow into two large spots; anteclypeus nearly entirely yellow, post-clypeus black with a lateral spot of yellow on each side; lower part of frons black, its crest and upper surface yellow, a vestige of black in the sulcus partially dividing the yellow. Rest of head and occiput black.

Prothorax black marked with yellow, its hinder border and a small lateral spot.

Thorax black marked with yellow as follows:—Oblique antehumeral stripes confluent below with an interrupted mesothoracic collar, the black of the mid-dorsal carina slightly dividing it, vestigial humeral stripes consisting of a yellow point above and a fine separated line below; laterally yellow with two broad black bands on the lateral sutures. Tergum spotted with yellow.

(It is to be stated here that Selys described the thorax as "yellow marked with black," thereby causing some confusion, as is evident from Mr. Williamson's description (l. c.) and Laidlaw's remarks thereon. I have reversed this

description, interpreting the Selysian description by a comparison with *duaricus*, to which species *saundersi* is very closely allied.)

Legs black, rather short, the inner sides of anterior pair of femora yellow, a spot of the same colour on inner sides of middle pair and on the base of the hinder pair.

Wings hyaline, slightly tinted with yellow at the base; costa finely yellow, pterostigma black, about 3 mm long; anal angle very acute; nodal index 8.14. 13.9.

Abdomen tumid at base, cylindrical and narrow as far as segment 6, segments 7 and 8 dilated laterally. Black marked with yellow as follows:—segment 1 with an apical dorsal spot and the sides broadly, 2 with a lanceolate dorsal stripe not extending as far as apex, the whole of the sides except the base which is finely black, 3 to 6 with basal rings occupying the basal fourth of each segment and finely divided by the black of dorsal carina, each segment has also a small median oval dorsal spot, segment 7 has the basal half yellow, 8 and 9 with lateral basal spots, 10 with its basal articulation ochreous.

Anal appendages. Superior nearly as long as segments 9 and 10 taken together, yellow with black apices, nearly cylindrical, base tumid, notched above at junction of abdomen, at first separated, then converging and curving downward, the apex grooved and moderately acute. Inferior nearly as long as superiors, black, broad and hollowed out in the basal half, then cleft into two fine, contiguous branches, turning rather abruptly up and ending in a fine point.

Female: Length of hindwing and abdomen unknown.

Very similar to the male, differs as follows:—The yellow markings on face broader, this colour, on crest of frons, descending the anterior surface for some way, the labrum yellow bordered with black and without the dividing medial line. There is a rounded reddish spot on the vertex between the eyes and occiput, and the latter is yellow behind, at its middle.

The posterior lobe bordered with yellow, the rest of prothorax black. Thorax similar to that of male.

The yellow markings of abdomen broader, the basal half of segment 2 being wholly yellow, the mid-dorsal spots on segments 3-6 are larger, the base of segment 7 is more broadly marked and there is a lateral yellow point on segment 10.

Anal appendages rather longer than segment 10, pointed yellow, separated by a conical protuberance of the same colour.

Vulvar scale short, reddish, deeply notched. The sides of segments 8 and 9 not distinctly dilated.

Wings similar but the base of hind rounded, pterostigma brownish black between thick black nervures.

Hab. The type is a female in the B. M., doubtfully from Bengal. India and Burma are given as its distribution but the species is probably limited to N. E. India and Upper Burma. A pair in the Selysian collection are from Bhamo, July and August, Sumatra has been given as one of its localities but this probably incorrect.

I have not seen a specimen of this insect but have been struck by the very close resemblance it bears to *O. duaricus* which must be very closely related to it. I note the following differences:—

The median dorsal spot on segment 6 is absent in *duaricus* and that on segment 5 is almost or entirely absent. The basal rings are not divided by the black of dorsal carina and the base of segment 10 is black, not ochreous as in *saundersi*.

The anal appendages are similar in shape and colour save for one important item, the basal spine of the inferior appendage. This is so strikingly a feature in *duaricus*, that it is impossible that it could have been overlooked in the descriptions of *saundersi* by Selys and Williamson.

The nodal index is higher in *duaricus* and as regards the female, there is no yellow spot on the vertex, no spot on segment 6 and no lateral spot on segment 10.

Oncyhogomphus modestus Selys. *Causeries Odontologiques* No. 7, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. p. 168 (1894); Will., 1. c. pp. 310 and 311 (1908); Laid., 1. c. pp. 371, 408 and 409 (1922); Kirby (*Lindenia*), Cat. Odon. p. 60 (1890). Male: Abdomen 27.28 mm. Hindwing 25 mm.

Head black, the bases of mandibles, a small spot on either side of labrum and the crest of frons yellow, the latter nearly divided by the black ground colour.

Thorax black in front, yellow at the sides. A slightly interrupted mesothoracic collar and an oblique antehumeral stripe well separated from the mesothoracic collar. Laterally the sutures mapped out in black, these two black stripes united at their centres by a bridge of black.

Legs black, femora yellow on their inner sides, short and robust.

Wings hyaline, slightly saliated, costa yellow; pterostigma brownish black, 2.5 mm in length; anal border slightly excavated; nodal index of front wings:—10.12. 14.10; outer side of trigone of forewing angulated.

Abdomen slender, tumid at base, segments 8 and 9 dilated, black marked with yellow as follows:—the sides of segments 1 and 2, including the oreillets, 2 has also a dorsal lanceolate stripe which does not extend quite to the apical border, segments 3 to 6 have small dorsal basal lunules, 7 has its basal half yellow, this divided partially into two lobes, segments 9 and 10 wholly black.

Anal appendages equal, as long as segments 9 and 10 together, the superior yellow changing to brownish black towards their apices, separated, simple tapering to apex, curved slightly inwards and down; inferior dark brown, narrow curling slightly up, hollowed out above, deeply cleft into two contiguous branches.

Genitalia. Lobe black, very prominent and vesiculated.

Female: (Teneral). Abdomen 27 mm. Hindwing 24 mm.

Head: Labrum with a broad band of yellow running transversely across it, opisthomer, cheeks and clypeus yellow, the band on frons much broader than in the male.

Thoracic markings broader but poorly defined, the dark lateral stripes on sutures almost obsolete.

Wings hyaline but dirty yellow at the base; pterostigma dusky brown between dark blackish nervures, 3 mm. in length. Outer side of trigone straight.

Abdomen cylindrical, slightly compressed, the basal dorsal lunules on segments 3 and 4 are longer and pointed behind and are followed by a mid-dorsal spot on the carina, segments 5 to 7 are marked with two lateral pale spots low down on the sides and the basal lunules are connected over the dorsum to form complete basal rings. (Segments 9 and 10 missing.)

Hab. The type male is from Bengal, collected by Mr. Atkinson and is now in the Selysian collection. The teneral female described above is in the MacLachlan collection and is given as doubtfully from India.

Concerning it, Selys remarks that its relationship with the male is very doubtful, a belief in which I concur. They agree in size and the thoracic markings only, the markings of head and abdomen are totally different and there can be but little doubt but that the two insects are not conspecific. Laidlaw is of opinion that the general dark colouring of the male refers it to group *biforceps* (*Lamellogomphus*), but Selys considered it related to *O. saundersi*. There is no doubt but that the latter was correct in his surmise, as I possess a species, the description of which follows, very closely allied to *modestus*, and which is clearly related to *saundersi*.

In the same *Causeries Odontologiques*, Selys describes a second female. The hindwing in this specimen is 29 mm. in length compared to 24 mm. of the specimen described above. The pterostigma is only 2 mm. in length, the head is

darker than in the tenoral specimen, the sides of the labrum are dark yellow, as also is an unbroken stripe on the crest of frons and the bases of mandibles. The occiput is low, black and fringed with hairs. Lastly the mesothoracic collar is uninterrupted. Possibly these two females will be found to be species of *Microgomphus*.

***Onychogomphus walli* sp. nov.**

Male: Abdomen 27 mm. Hindwing 23 mm.

This new species, which reached me after the completion of the MS. of this article, appears to be a link species between *O. modestus* and *O. diminutivus*, sharing the features of each in about equal proportions.

The head and thorax are marked similarly to *O. diminutivus*, but the postclypeus is very distinctly yellow. A narrow isthmus of yellow is found uniting the oblique antehumeral stripe as in *diminutivus*.

The legs are coloured as in *diminutivus*, but the markings of the abdomen differ from both species in having linear medial spots on the middorsum of segments 3 to 6, almost obsolete on the latter segment.

The anal appendages are identical in colour and shape to those of *modestus* and differ from *diminutivus* by the total absence of the subapical spine on the branches of the inferior appendage. These latter are perhaps distinctly paler than in *modestus*.

O. modestus, *diminutivus* and *walli* form a very distinct group within the genus being perhaps most nearly related to group *saunderi*, and distinguished from all others by their very small size.

The female described above as belonging to *modestus*, may possibly be referred to *walli*. The small size of these three insects has led me to again examine a number of female specimens which I had previously referred to *Microgomphus* and I find that one collected by Mr. H. V. O'Donel at Hasimara, Duars, Bengal, may well be classed as an *Onychogomphus* by reason of the specialisation of the cross nervures between *Mi-iii* and *Miv*, which number only 2 in the forewing, and 1 in the hind. Moreover the markings in this specimen are almost identical to those of *modestus*, the slight differences being that the mesothoracic collar is barely interrupted and that the mid-dorsal stripe on segment 2 is continued for a short way onto the dorsum of segment 3 and the lateral yellow of the former segment is continued on to the latter as far as the jugal suture. Finally the basal ring on segment 7 is the same width as on other segments. The nodal index is identical. The anal appendages are very small and yellow. The vulvar scale is small, deeply cleft into two small triangular leaves, nearly hidden by the overhanging sides of segments 8 and 9. I am inclined to regard this as the true female of *O. modestus*. Abdomen 23 mm. Hindwing 27 mm.

Onychogomphus walli is named after Col. F. Wall, I.M.S., by whom it was recovered at Maymyo, Upper Burma, June 1924.

***Onychogomphus diminutivus* sp. nov.**

Male: Abdomen with appendages 28.5 mm. Hindwing 23 mm.

This new species is very closely related to the foregoing *O. modestus*, and resembles it in several important particulars. Thus the trigone of the forewings is remarkably angulated as to its outer side, the length of abdomen and hindwing are similar, the markings of the abdomen are identical as also is the general shape and colouring of the anal appendages. The genitalia shows the same vesiculation of the lobe.

The specimen however differs in the following important particulars which I consider sufficient to give the insect a specific value of its own:—There is a yellow spot on either side of the postclypeus against the eyes, the postclypeus

is obscurely yellow at its middle, the antehumeral stripes are connected to the mesothoracic collar by a narrow isthmus, the latter being finely interrupted by the black middorsal carina. Lastly the branches of the inferior anal appendage bear a robust spine on their upper surface not far removed from the apex.

The peculiar nature of the junction of the antehumeral stripes with the mesothoracic collar suggests some possible variations of this marking but I do not think it at all possible that the spines on the inferior appendage could have escaped the notice of Selys if they had been present in *modestus*.

The very close resemblance of the species to *modestus* is useful in establishing the correct place of the latter. The neuration of *diminutivus* is that of *Onychogomphus* and the markings and general facies show a near relation to *O. saundersi*. I add the following notes in amplification of its description:—

Head. Labium ashy white; labrum black with two large basal oval yellow spots; mandibles yellow; anteclypeus black, postclypeus paler but very obscurely so, a yellow spot on either side against the eyes; frons black, bright yellow above with its base very narrowly, and a point prolonged forward in the sulcus, black.

Legs black, inner side of anterior femora and distal ends of inner side of mid femora yellow; hind femora with a row of moderately closely-set robust, very gradually lengthening spines, mid femora with fewer, more widely spaced less robust spines.

Wings hyaline, very palely yellow near the base; pterostigma black, weakly braced, over 3 to 3½ cells; only a single row of postanal cells in the forewing, 4 rows in the hind, the first divided and not extending as far basad as the inner end of the subtrigone; a single row of cells between *M*₁ and *M*₂; nodal

index $\frac{8.14}{8.10} \mid \frac{13.9}{9.8}$

Anal appendages of about equal length, the branches of inferior with superior apical spines similar to those seen in *Megalogomphus*, otherwise exactly similar to those of *modestus*.

Hab. A single male from Darjeeling District, coll. H. Stevens, in the Fraser collection.

Onychogomphus annularis Selys. *Causeries Odonatologiques*, No. 7, Ann. Soc., Ent. Belg. p. 166 (1894); Will., l.c. pp. 308, 312, 313 (1908); Laid., l.c. p. 411 (1922).

Male: Abdomen 37 mm. Hindwing 32 mm.

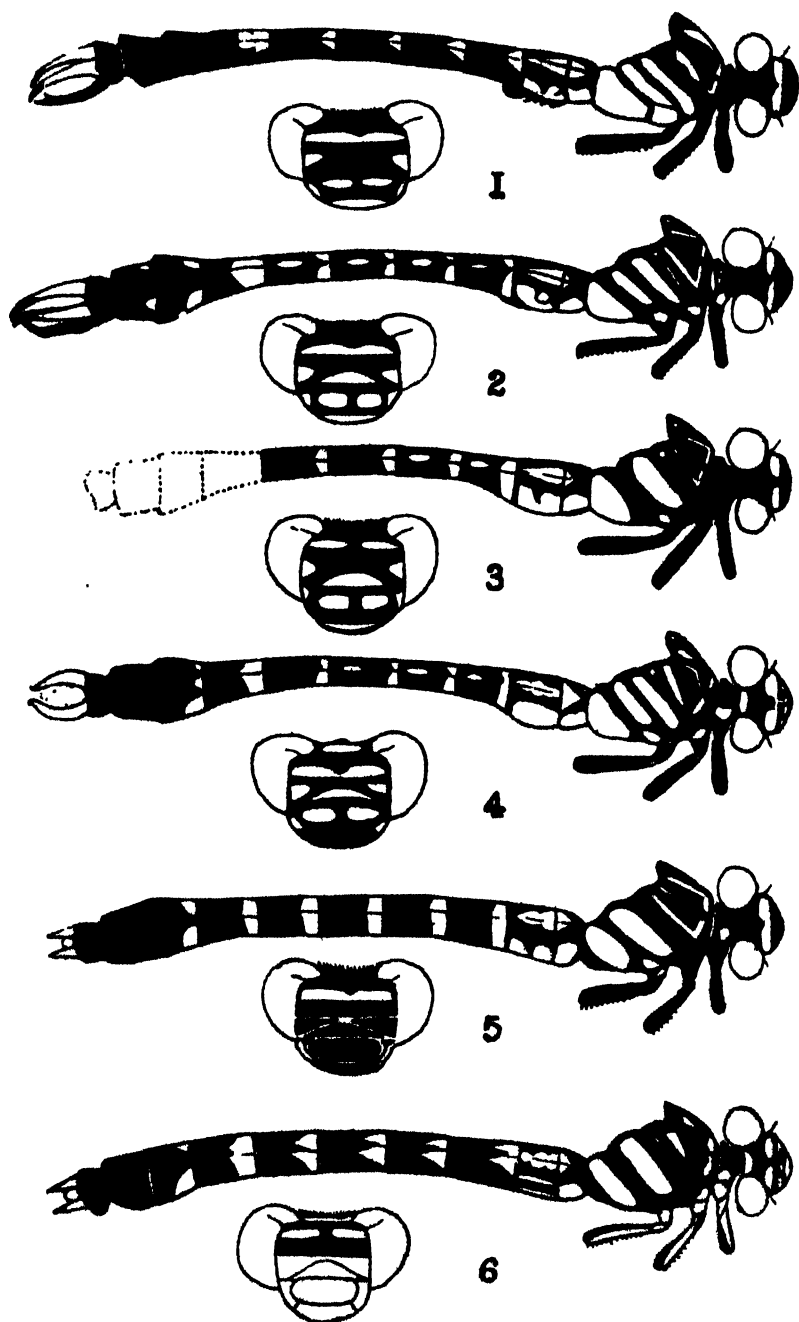
Head glossy black marked with citron yellow as follows:—labium dirty yellow, labrum with two oval spots, the bases of mandibles, a small spot on either side against the eyes at level of postclypeus, and a transverse band on upper surface and crest of frons, interrupted in the middle. Rest of head black, occiput simple, hinder border nearly straight.

Prothorax black.

Thorax glossy black marked with greenish yellow as follows:—a mesothoracic collar interrupted at its middle, oblique antehumeral stripes not extending upwards as far as alar sinus, but confluent below with the mesothoracic collar, humeral stripes represented by an upper spot followed by a vestigial fine line below, at about middle height of thorax. Laterally two rather broad bands.

Wings hyaline, slightly tinted with yellow, especially at bases; costa slightly yellow outwardly; pterostigma black, 3.5 mm. in length, braced; nodal index:— $\frac{10.14}{10.9} \mid \frac{15.9}{10.10}$

Abdomen tumid at base, then slender and cylindrical as far as segment 7 (the end segments missing). Black marked with yellow as follows:—segments 1 and 2 with a longitudinal pyriform spot on dorsum tapering nearly



DRAGONFLY COLLECTING IN INDIA.

INDIAN DRAGONFLIES.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1.

The size shown is purely hypothetical, each insect has been shown the same size for the sake of contrast—correct measurements are given in the text.

Structures shown in dotted outline are missing in the types or only specimens known.

Figure I is drawn from life, 2—6 have been constructed from the Selysian descriptions.

1. Markings of *O. diminutivus*, ♂
2. The same of *O. saundersi*, ♂
3. The same of *O. annularis*, ♂
4. The same of *O. circularis*, ♂
5. The same of *O. maclechlani*, ♀
6. The same of *O. frontalis*, ♀

The markings of head and face are shown under their respective figures.

to apical border of segment 2, the sides of these segments broadly, including the oreillets, segments 3 to 6 with broad basal rings occupying from one-fourth to one-third the length of segments. In addition segments 3 and 4 have an oblong oval middorsal median spot on the carina.

Legs black, short, hind femora 5 mm. long, furnished with a row of short spines.

Hab. Upper Burma. Described from two males sent to Selys by MacLachlan and probably in the MacLachlan collection. Selys was of opinion that this species might be conspecific with *O. macLachlani* (described below), but in *annularis*, the markings on the face are much more extensive, there is also a vestigial humeral stripe and middorsal spots on segments 3 and 4 which are absent in *macLachlani*. These differences seem so broad that I do not think that there is any possibility of the two being one and the same species.

There are some strong points of similarity between this species and *saundersi* which do not appear to have been noticed by Selys or subsequent authors. These points seem so important as to lead to a belief that *annularis* may be but a variety of *saundersi* or at least very closely related to it.

In *annularis* the yellow stripe on frons is broken, in *saundersi* it is nearly so. The latter is described as having the sides of the thorax yellow with two broad black bands on the sutures, whilst *annularis* is described as having the sides black with two broad yellow bands. These two descriptions may be but two different ways of describing the same markings. The legs in *annularis* are entirely black but marked with yellow in *saundersi*. Segments 5 and 6 in the latter have median dorsal spots in addition to those on 3 and 4 seen in *annularis*. With the exception of these small differences the two species are alike.

What has been said of *saundersi* applies almost equally to *duaricus*; all three insects are very closely allied.

Orychogomphus aureus Laid. Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. XXIV, p. 405 (1922).

Male: (Female, unknown) Abdomen 38 mm. Hindwing 30-31 mm.

Head: Labrum black with a pair of large yellow spots; anteclypeus black, postclypeus black marked with a large yellow spot on each side; frons black in front, traversed by a broad yellow stripe above, rest of head black.

Prothorax black, posterior lobe, a large lateral spot on each side and a small paired median anterior spot yellow.

Thorax black marked with yellow as follows:—an interrupted mesothoracic collar, oblique antehumeral stripes confluent below with the mesothoracic collar, humeral stripes vestigial, represented by an upper spot and a short line below it. Laterally broadly yellow, the second lateral suture mapped out in black.

Legs black, hinder femora largely brown deepening to black apically.

Wings. (Description of these structures not given by Laidlaw.)

Abdomen: Segments 1 and 2 yellow with a subdorsal black band on either side enclosing a yellow triangle on segment 1, and a trilobed stripe on segment 2 which tapers towards the apical border. Oreillets yellow finely margined with black. Segments 3 to 6 golden brown with black apical rings growing progressively broader from 3 to 6, on segment 3 occupying the apical fourth, on 6 the apical third. In addition, all these segments have a longitudinal obscure dark mark on middle of segment, segment 7 with basal two-thirds yellow, apical third black, 8 and 9 wholly black, 10 golden brown margined apically with black and with a black subdorsal marking on either side of middle line.

Anal appendages yellow, very similar to those of *geometricus* Selys, to which this species appears to be closely allied. Superiors as long as segments 9 and 10 taken together, curving downward, cylindrical and tapering to a point. Inferior cleft into two closely contiguous branches, rather abruptly curved up at the

beginning of their apical third, then truncate, bearing a dorsal tubercle at junction of basal and middle thirds, slightly shorter than superiors.

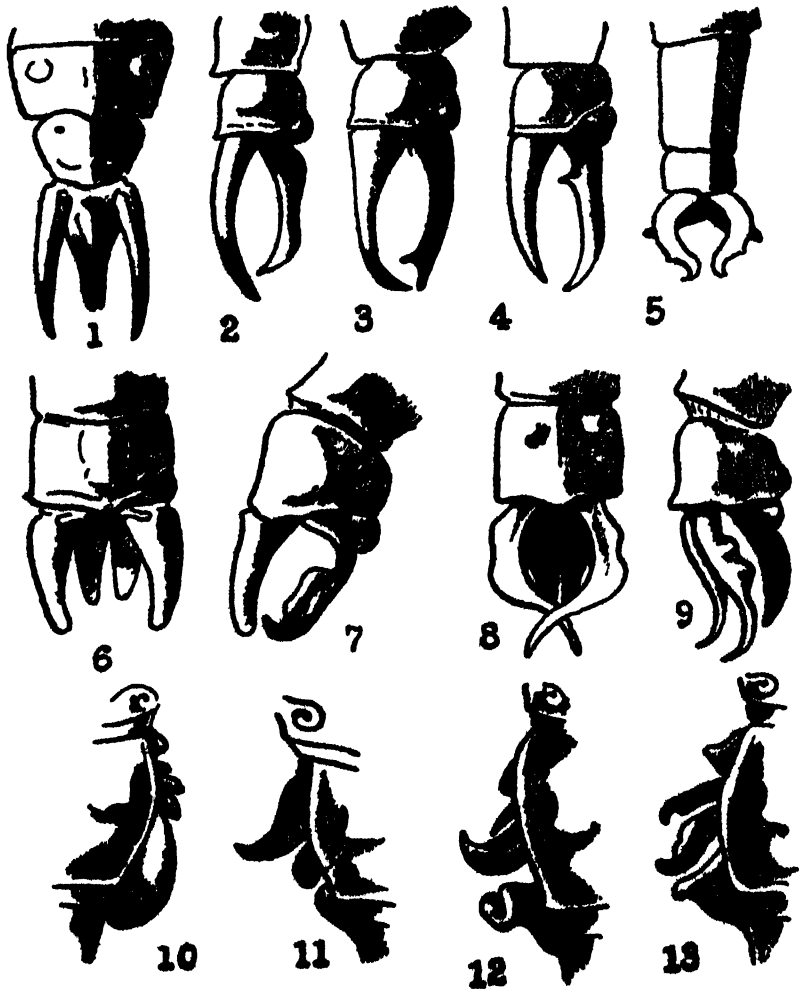


Fig. 2.

1. Anal appendages of *Onychogomphus saundersi*, dorsal view. 2. The same seen from the side. 3. The same of *Onychogomphus diminutivus*, lateral view. 4. The same of *Onychogomphus aureus*, lateral view. 5. The same of *Indogomphus longistigma*, dorsal view. 6. The same of *Ophiogomphus reductus*, dorsal view. 7. The same seen from the side. 8. The same of *Stylogomphus inglisti*, dorsal view, and 9, lateral view. 10. Genitalia seen from the side of *Onychogomphus diminutivus*. 11. The same of *Stylogomphus inglisti*. 12. The same of *Indogomphus longistigma*. 13. The same of *Indogomphus duarensis*.

Hab. Three males from the Garo Hills, Tura, Assam, collected by S. Kemp and now in the Indian Museum. The species belongs to the *geometricus* group, to which also belongs *saundersi*, *annularis* and *duaricus*, *modestus* and *diminutivus*.

The following seven species belong doubtfully to genus *Onychogomphus*, being known only from imperfect males or from females.

Little or nothing is known of the venation of most of these species, if we except *Onychogomphus* sp. Will. (here named *O. earnshawi*) and *O. echinocephalus* Fras., or it would be possible to definitely place them in the genus.

Onychogomphus earnshawi Will. Proc. U. S. Nat. Hist. Mus., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 313-315., (1907).

Male. (Female unknown). Abdomen 38 mm. Hindwing 33 mm.

Head. Labium pale yellow; labrum yellow bordered in front and behind and traversed with black; anteclypeus yellow bordered below on either side with black, postclypeus black with a narrow margin below at its middle and a large spot on either side yellow; frons yellow, its lower part in front black, above, a triangular medial basal black spot not dividing the yellow; occiput simple, nearly straight, yellow at its centre, black on either side against the eyes; back of head black.

Prothorax black margined with yellow.

Thorax black in front marked with yellow as follows:— the lower part of middorsal carina, an uninterrupted mesothoracic collar, oblique antehumeral stripes joined to the mesothoracic collar below and forming inverted "7's," a vestigial humeral stripe on either side represented by an upper spot and a smaller lower one; laterally yellow, the sutures mapped out in black, that on the anterior suture interrupted in two places.

Wings hyaline; costa yellow; pterostigma black; nodal index $\frac{10-13}{9-10} \mid \frac{13-10}{10-9}$;

4 cells in anal triangle; 4 rows of postanal cells in hindwing, the first cell divided, a single row, or occasional double-cells in anal area of forewing. *Cu*i and *Cu*ii widely divaricate at the wing margin, 5 cells between them at their distal ends, only a single row of cells between *M*i and *M*ia nearly to extreme apex of wings.

Abdomen: Segment 1 with a dorsal interrupted crescent of brown, the ends of the crescent running back and downwards, 2 yellow with subdorsal bands of brown which are confluent at the apical border of segment and cut out a tapered stripe of yellow on the middorsal carina, 3 and 4 yellow marked with black, a narrow basal ring, an interrupted median ring and a lateral apical triangular spot which is confluent with its fellow dorsally, 5 to 7 similar but the apical spots larger, confluent and covering the apical half of segments, 7 has the median annule almost obsolete, 8 to 10 black, the former with a large lateral basal yellow spot and a trace of a dorsal basal spot, 9 with a mere trace of a similar latero-basal spot.

Anal appendages. Superior twice as long as segment 10, slender, tapering, curved towards each other and downward, the extreme apex with a shining black tooth, the lower external edge on the curve before the apex minutely denticulate; brown at base shading at once into pale yellow. Inferior slightly more than half the length of superiors, broadly bifid for more than half its length, branches simple, rounded, tapering and continuously divaricate, only slightly recurved dorsally and ending at apex in a minute tooth, colour similar to superiors.

Hab. A single male, in fragments, collected by Mr. R. A. Earnshaw, at Toungoo, Burma. Mr. Williamson in describing this specimen, which is I believe still in his collection, has not named it, on account of its poor and damaged condition. This he says makes the figures of the anal appendages of questionable accuracy. Mr. Martin is of opinion after an examination of the specimen, that it is certainly new. As the number of species from India described under the

heading "*Onychogomphus species*" already numbers three, and thus creates considerable confusion, and as Mr. Williamson has given an admirable and detailed description of the species, backed up by an excellent wing photograph, I have taken the liberty of naming the species after its discoverer.

It is to be noted that the form of the inferior appendage is quite foreign to the genus. This organ is in fact identical in shape to that of a new *Gomphus* from Coorg, which is certainly not an *Onychogomphus*. The description of the upper pair applies rather closely to those of *O. circularis* Selys, but unfortunately the lower appendage in this species is missing and so the comparison cannot be carried further. The markings of the two species are also closely similar so that they may be closely related or even conspecific.

It is to be hoped that more material of this interesting insect will soon come to hand, together with some short notes on its habits which may help to throw light on its correct position. From the venation, the species is an undoubted *Onychogomphus*.

Onychogomphus maclachlani Selys *Causeries (Odonatologiques)*, No. 7, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., pp. 167 (1894); Will., l. c. pp. 312-313 (1908); Laid., l. c. p. 411 (1922).

Male unknown.

Female: Abdomen 43 mm. Hindwing 38 mm.

Head glossy black marked with bright citron yellow, the bases of mandibles and a transverse band across the frons above. Occiput simple, fringed with hairs. Prothorax black.

Thorax black marked with citron yellow as follows: a mesothoracic collar interrupted in the middle, antehumeral oblique bands not extending as far upwards as the alar sinus, but confluent with the mesothoracic collar below. Laterally two broad equally broad yellow stripes.

Legs short, brownish black, hind femora 6 mm. in length, furnished with a row of short closely set spines.

Wings hyaline, costa yellow outwardly; pterostigma pale yellow between black nervures, 4 mm. in length, covering 5 cells; no basal antenodal of second series present. Nodal index

10.13 | 15.10
12.10 | 10.12

Abdomen slightly tumid at base, laterally compressed, segments 8 and 9 slightly dilated laterally. Black marked with yellow as follows:—segment 1 brownish; 2 with a tapered dorsal stripe not quite extending to the apical border, its sides, including the oreilets broadly, segments 3 to 7 with basal lunules occupying about the basal fifth of segments and confluent over the dorsum, segment 8 with only a small basal spot on each side, 9 and 10 wholly black, the latter very short.

Anal appendages small, conical, brown.

Vulvar scale rudimentary, not discernible.

Hab. Upper Burma. Described from a single female in the Maclachlan collection, the type.

As mentioned above, Selys remarks that this species may be the female of *annularis*, but the broad differences already pointed out, when discussing the latter species, preclude this possibility.

Onychogomphus frontalis Selys. Syn. Gomph., 4th Add. Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) XLVI, p. 428 (1878); Will., l. c. pp. 309, 311 (1908); Laid., l. c. p. 409 (1922); Kirby (*Lindenia*), Cat. Odon., p. 60 (1890.)

Male unknown.

Female: Abdomen 29 mm. Hindwing 25 mm.

Head: Labium, labrum and epistome pale yellow; frons black in front, yellow above, the base black, a prolongation of this colour running forward to join the

black of front and cutting the yellow into two halves; vertex black; occiput yellow, its crest dark, sinuous, fringed with long hairs.

Thorax black marked with yellow as follows:—a mesothoracic collar interrupted in the middle line by the black dorsal carina, an antehumeral stripe squared above where it fails to reach the alar sinus, pointed below and well separated from the mesothoracic collar, a vestigial humeral stripe, laterally two broad yellow bands, one at the level of forewing, the other covering the middle fourths of the metepimeron.

Legs very robust, short yellow, outer sides of femora striped with black, hind femora with short spines.

Wings hyaline, reticulation black, pterostigma brown or blackish brown, 4 mm. in length, covering 5 cells; trigone of forewing followed by a row of three cells, then rows of two; nodal index

7-14 | 13 8

2 | 2 | 2 | 2

Abdomen of nearly uniform thickness, oreillets rudimentary, segments 8 and 9 not dilated, black marked with yellow as follows: segment 1 with a dorsal and, a lateral spot, 2 with a middorsal trilobed stripe and two parallel superposed stripes on each side, segments 3 to 7 with broad basal rings occupying rather less than the basal half of each segment (probably considerably less than half except on segment 7), all these rings nearly cut in half by an invasion of the black of dorsal carina, segment 8 with a lateral basal spot, 9 and 10 wholly black, very short.

Anal appendages slender, yellow tipped with black, separated by a conical yellow tubercle.

Vulvar scale about half the length of segment 9, lanceolate, cleft at apex.

Hub. Moolai, Burmah. Kirby in his Catalogue gives the Nicobars as a locality but this is an obvious error, as the specimen described by Selys, is the only one known. The above description differs somewhat from the Selysian which was made from a teneral specimen. I have attempted to describe the adult insect, as the description of the teneral would be very misleading to a collector who happened to come across an adult. Selys remarks that the species appears to be related to *O. reinwardti* from Java, the markings being very similar. It differs by its smaller size, the eyes yellow behind, the sides of thorax black traversed by two yellow bands (yellow marked with 3 dark lines in *reinwardti*). From the female of *modestus*, which it resembles somewhat, it is distinguished by its smaller size and longer pterostigma, etc. Type in the Selysian collection.

***Onychogomphus circularis* (Selys) *Causeries Odonatologiques*, No. 7, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., p. 165 (1894); Will. l. c. p. 312 (1908); Laidl. l. c. pp. 371, 412 (1922).**

Male. Abdomen 41 mm. Hindwing 32 mm.

Head. Labrum yellow, bordered and traversed with black, anteclypeus yellow encircled with black, postclypeus yellow with a medial black spot, frons yellow bordered with black below at its junction with the clypeus, its base above finely black; rest of head black save for a small yellow spot on occiput, the latter slightly raised at its middle and fringed with brown hairs.

Prothorax yellow, black at its middle.

Thorax black in front marked with yellow as follows:—the dorsal carina finely, a mesothoracic collar narrowly broken at its middle, an oblique isolated antehumeral stripe (which may be joined to the collar but is not confluent in the type), a small upper spot, the vestigial remnants of a humeral stripe. Laterally and beneath yellow with two medial black bands.

Legs short, femora yellow, armed with short spines, the anterior pair brown on the outer side, the hind pair black on outer side; tibiae and tarsi black.

Wings hyaline, palely saffronated, reticulation brown, costa finely yellow, postcostigma blackish brown, 3.5 mm. in length, covers 5 cells, irregularly braced; incomplete basal antenodal nervure absent; nodal index $\frac{9-16}{10-12} \frac{16-10}{12-10}$; anal triangle with 4 cells; tornus prominent.

Abdomen. (In poor condition), moderately slender, black marked with yellow, probably very similar to that of the female described below, segments 8 and 9 slightly dilated; 10 very short.

Anal appendages. Superior about equal in length to segments 9 and 10, yellow simple, curved in a semicircle towards each other. In profile, slightly thickened distad to their middle, inclined slightly down, the apices slightly emarginate. Inferior appendage absent.

Female. Abdomen 41 mm. Hindwing 38 mm.

Head and thorax similar to that of male, the humeral spot is better defined and the antehumeral oblique stripes are confluent with the mesothoracic collar, the first lateral black line nearly obsolete in its upper part.

Abdomen compressed, a little tumid at its base, parallel sided thereafter, but borders of 8 and 9 perceptibly dilated. Black marked with yellow as follows:—the whole of segment 1, segment 2 with a trilobed middorsal stripe not extending as far as the apical border, its sides broadly, segments 3 to 7 with complete basal rings, broadest on 3 and 7 and followed on 3 to 5 by a lanceolate middorsal spot. Segment 8 has small dorsal and lateral spots, 9 and 10 are wholly black.

Vulvar scale of medium size, made up of two contiguous tubercles.

Anal appendages, yellow tipped with black, slender, tapering, separated by a conical yellow prominence which terminates the abdomen.

Legs and wings as for male, nodal index slightly higher than in male.

Hab. A single pair in the Macleish collection from Upper Burma. The semi-circular anal appendages suggest those of *Heliogomphus* more than *Onychogomphus* and I think the species will ultimately be found to belong to the former genus.

Onychogomphus (ex Garo), sp. Laid., Rec. Ind. Mus., Vol. XXIV p. 409 (1922).

Female. (Male unknown). Abdomen 37.5 mm. Hindwing 35 mm.

Head. Labrum black unmarked; bases of mandibles yellow; anteclypeus yellow, postclypeus black; frons black, its crest narrowly yellow; rest of head including occiput black. The hinder margin of latter slightly elevated medially.

Prothorax black on dorsum, yellow on the sides.

Thorax black on dorsum marked with yellow as follows:—an uninterrupted mesothoracic collar, narrow isolated antehumeral stripes, no trace of humeral stripes. Laterally yellow with a broad black band over first lateral suture and a more narrow band of grayish brown along the second suture.

Legs black, the first pair of femora yellow on inner side, the hind pair yellow on outer side.

Wings. (No description of these has been given by the author.) Venationally the species is stated to be a true *Onychogomphus*.

Abdomen black marked with yellow. Dorsum and sides of segment 1 yellow, segment 2 with a middorsal trilobed stripe separated from the sides, which are broadly yellow, by a black subdorsal stripe, segments 3 to 6 with yellow basal rings interrupted by the black dorsal carina and occupying about the first sixth of each segment. Each of these segments has also a median longitudinal spot on the middorsal carina. Segment 7 has its basal half yellow, 8 has a small baso-lateral spot on each side, 9 and 10 wholly black. Apical half of segment 7 dilated, the following segments progressively narrowing.

Anal appendages short, dirty white.

Vulvar scale small, bifid apically, overhung by a projection of the 8th sternite.

Hab. A single female from the Garo Hills, Assam, 1200-1500 ft., June to July 1917. Coll. S. Kemp and now presumably in the Indian Museum. (No. 7979 Hi). Laidlaw considers this species to be allied to *L. biforceps* (Selys). It is distinguished from *L. linglii* by its much smaller size, by the labrum unmarked, and by the dorsal spots on segments 3 to 5. From *L. biforceps* by the entire absence of a humeral stripe. As I have not had an opportunity of comparing it with other species of *Lamelligomphus*, I retain it for the present in genus *Onychogomphus*.

***Onychogomphus echinoccipitalis* Fras.** Memoirs of Pusa, pp. 74, 75 (1922).

Female. (Male unknown.) Abdomen 34 mm. Hindwing 35 mm.

Head. Labium dark yellow; labrum similar but its base narrowly black; bases of mandibles yellow, anteclypeus and postclypeus olivaceous green; frons black, its crest bright yellow, its base black, from which springs a medial prolongation cutting the yellow in halves. Rest of head black including occiput which is slightly indented at its middle and bordered with a row of about twelve small spines.

Prothorax black spotted with yellow on the dorsum.

Thorax black marked with yellow as follows:—an interrupted mesothoracic collar, antehumeral oblique stripes separated from the mesothoracic collar, *humeral stripe entirely wanting*, tergum spotted with yellow. Laterally traversed by two rather diffuse black stripes, ground colour yellow, one stripe medial, the other lining the posterior border of metepimeron.

Legs black, very short and robust, femora yellow on outer side.

Wings hyaline; stigma black, rather long; venation in left hindwing aberrant (thus the hypertrigone is traversed twice and there are vestigial nervures in the trigone and subtrigone of same wing); 5 to 6 rows of postanal cells in hind

wing, 2 in the fore; nodal index:—
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 9-21 & 18-10 \\ \hline 10-11 & 12-10. \end{array}$$

Abdomen very stout, compressed, evenly wide throughout but segments 7 and 8 slightly dilated. Black marked with yellow as follows:—segment 1 with a triangular apical spot on its dorsum and the sides broadly, 2 yellow on the sides, traversed obliquely by a black stripe, dorsally marked with a trilobed lanolate stripe, segments 3 to 6 with large basal subtriangular dorsal spots covering about half of 3 and rather less of segments 4 to 6, segment 7 with its basal half occupied by a large quadrate spot, 8 and 9 with basal joints finely yellow, and small subdorsal basal lunules on either side, 10 wholly black.

Anal appendages very small, conical black.

Hab.—A single female from the Shillong-Gauhati road, Assam, ca. 1,000 ft., 2 VIII. 1910, coll. T. Bainbrigg Fletcher. The insect was ovipositing at the time accompanied by a male of *Heligomphus spirillus*, the latter not however molesting it. This species cannot be placed for certain in genus *Onychogomphus* until the male is known, although venationally it appears to belong to the genus.

Type in Pusa collection.

(To be continued.)

THE MAMMALS AND BIRDS OF KASHMIR AND THE
ADJACENT HILL PROVINCES.
BEING NATURAL HISTORY NOTES

BY

COL. A. E. WARD.

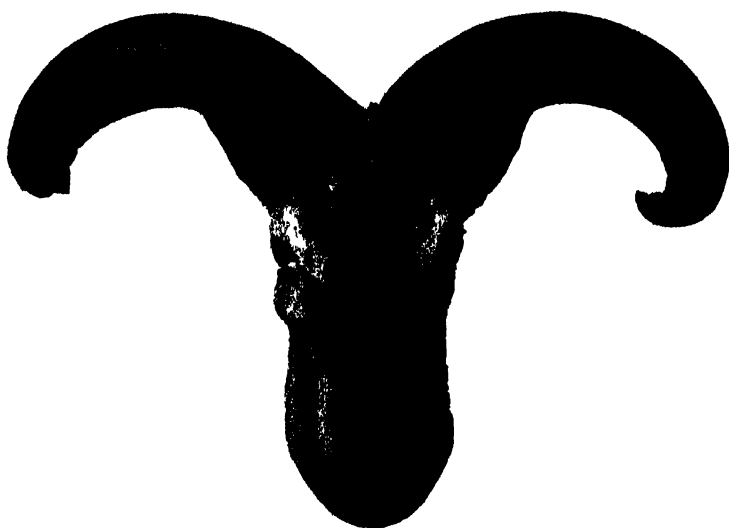
PART II.

(Continued from page 887 of Vol. XXIX.)

(With two plates and 9 Text Figures).

Sub-family 11.—CAPRINAE.—(Continued.)

THE BHARAL OR BLUE SHEEP—*Pseudos nahoor*.



The Bharal or Blue Sheep (*Pseudos nahoor*).

Local names—*Bharal*, *Sna* or *Narpu* of Ladak, *Whar* or *Mendha* of the Sutlej Valley.

The Bharal is entered in the Fauna of India series as *Ovis nahura*. Blanford although admitting that this animal is neither a true goat nor a true sheep was averse to establishing a new genus, intermediate between the goats and the sheep.

Pseudos nahoor has no sub-orbital glands, in this it resembles the goats, also the interdigital gland is, in the hind feet, feebly developed. The inguinal glands exist and here it differs from the goats.

The horns are smooth and marked with cross lines. The males have not the goatly smell. Thus in some respects the Bharal resembles the goat, in others the sheep.

The distribution is wide—common on the tributaries of the Sutlej, it extends throughout Ladak, parts of Baltistan and into the great ranges of the Kuenlun mountains. In appearance and also in its habits it resembles the sheep for it prefers the open slopes: it is capable of climbing precipices, more so than the Sharpu (*O. v. cycloceros*), but is never found in forest, in this it differs from the goats.

Description.—The ram or buck is bluish-grey, intermingled with greyish-brown in the back, the lower and hinder parts are white. The front of the face and legs are black, so is the chest. A dark line runs along the body and divides the upper colouring from the white belly. The height at the shoulder of the male is about 34 inches, length 52 inches to 54 inches—tail about 7 inches—weight, according to the time of the year, from 120 to 140 lbs. The Nanny or Ewe is much smaller than the male, the horns are short and more erect. The black markings on the chest, legs and sides are absent.

General Notes.—Eminently gregarious the Bharal is found in large flocks, have counted over 120 on one hill side, at first they were split up into three lots but eventually they got together and lay down amongst the stones. Now and again a small collection of males only can be found, generally the sexes are together. The Snow Leopard or Ounce, and the Lynx take toll of the Bharal, and so do the Wolves. On the Kharakoram they seemed to be always on the track. The Bharal seldom comes down below 12,000 ft. and in summer ascends to 16,000 ft. and over. Provided the wind is in the right direction and the stalker is concealed, Bharal will, after the first shot is fired, run for a short distance and then stand, apparently undecided what line to take, sometimes they will scatter and afford a chance for further shooting. Unlike the Sharpu, *Pseudos* will not cross with the tame sheep, nor does it get as domesticated or accustomed to living near the haunts of men; it does fairly well if kept in a paddock, but must be enclosed with a high fence as it is a wonderful jumper. It delights in the dry cold, but retires to the sheds in damp snow, at which time the Kashmir Deer delights to come out and, after running about, to sit down in the snow.

THE GOATS—Genus *CAPRA*.

The Goats are devoid of the sub-orbital and inguinal glands both of which exist in the sheep, and the interdigital gland is only found on the fore feet.

The males are odorous—Horns on both sexes, those of the males are placed close together in the skull and are long, those of the females are short and are further apart. The Goats browse more than they graze and are chiefly found amongst cliffs and low bush growth, some frequent the forests especially during the rainy season.

The Genus *Capra*, as far as these articles are concerned, is represented by the Persian or Sind Wild Goat, the Ibex, and the Markhor.

THE PERSIAN WILD GOAT, *Capra hircus aegagrus*.

This species of Wild Goat (*Capra hircus*) of our limits has been divided into two races, why it is rather difficult to follow.

Capra hircus blythi, The Wild Goat of Sind.

Capra hircus aegagrus, of Persia, Caucasus, &c.

Local names are *Tet* and *Sarak* in Sind. *Chank* by the Brahuis.

Parsang male and *Boz* female in parts of Persia.

It will be noticed that this wild goat has a very wide distribution through Sind, where it is found both at high and low altitudes, thence to Baluchistan, Persia, Asia Minor and the Caucasus. Considering this vast area the variations in size and colouring are slight.

Description.—The name given by sportsmen is the "Sind Ibex," it is a much smaller animal than the Himalayan Ibex, the horns also differ; as Blanford remarks they are "compressed in front", this implies they are devoid of the flat frontal surfaces which are seen on the true Ibex.

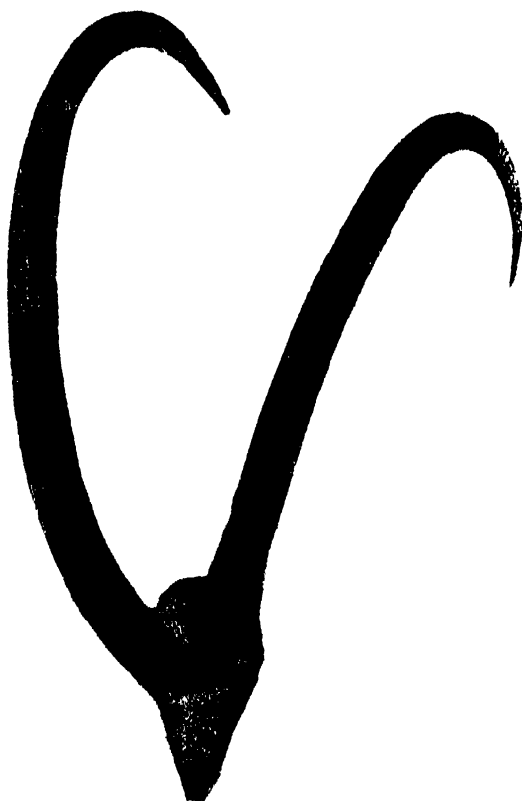
The illustration shows the compressed front or ridge very clearly, this pair of horns was exhibited at the Allahabad Exhibition in 1910.

Plate II. is the photo of a buck, standing at the shoulder 33½", the horns are 42½" and the photo is by Major Stookley who shot it in the Khirtar Range in Sind in 1919—it is in its winter coat. Blanford and others give the height of

this goat as 37", if from Sind this is very large. I have no measurements over 34" from any portion of this goat's habitat. The record horns of the Sind race are 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 7" girth, from Persia a little over 55", the horns of this latter race are thicker and average longer than those from Sind.

The female, which is a good deal smaller than the buck, has short horns inclined backwards in a gentle curve.

The summer colouring is rufous and dirty white, there is a brown line along the back from the neck to the tail; the tail, round the throat, the face, chest, the legs to the knees and flanks, are dark brown, there is much white on the lower part of the leg. The colouring varies but the deepest shade of brown is generally near the shoulder.



THE SIND WILD GOAT (*Capra hircus blythi*).

Length 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Girth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " In the Quetta Museum

Underneath, the colour is from brown to almost grey according to the season, but old bucks are much lighter in colouring than the younger. The sides of the neck are whitish and the body drab or dirty white behind the colour on the shoulders.

The domestic goat is believed to be the descendant of the Persian animal. The pursuit of the Sind Goat is a trying affair, the rocks are very friable, the sun often scorching, and the prickly cactus is detestable. Many

years ago there was not much difficulty in getting specimens in Baluchistan and the low hills, except that it was possible you might yourself be "stalked" by tribesmen; naturally in summer it was the "hottest of the hot" forms of sport.

General Notes.—More than one writer has mentioned that this wild goat probably crosses with the Markhor in Baluchistan. I have seen the head of one of these supposed hybrids which came from Takatu, and Mr. G. P. Tate gives the following interesting details:—

"I can recall only two or three examples of heads which were said by local shikaries to have belonged to this hybrid animal. The horns were distinctly curved backwards with a flange which had a much wider twist than those of the Trans-Indus Markhor. I seem to recollect a head in which one horn was curved backwards and the other one was straight and resembled the Markhor horns. The length was, as far as I can remember about 20 inches, but they were not perfect specimens as the points were broken.

This hybrid used to be met with in the Takatu and Chahiltan groups of mountains near Quetta, those that I saw I believe to have been obtained in Chahiltan."

As regards the head referred to by Mr. Tate in which one horn curved backwards and the other one was "straight" this was probably a freak. I have twice seen these heads with one horn curved backwards whilst the other was almost straight and inclined to one side.

THE ASIATIC IBEX.—*Capra sibirica*.



IBEX from the Wardwan, $48\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$.

The Sayansk type is considered to be the typical Ibex. It inhabits the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal in Siberia and is styled *C. sibirica sibirica*. The Thian Shan Ibex is *C. sibirica almasyi*. The Irtysh Ibex from the Altai Mountains is *C. s. altaica*, the Irtysh flows from the Great

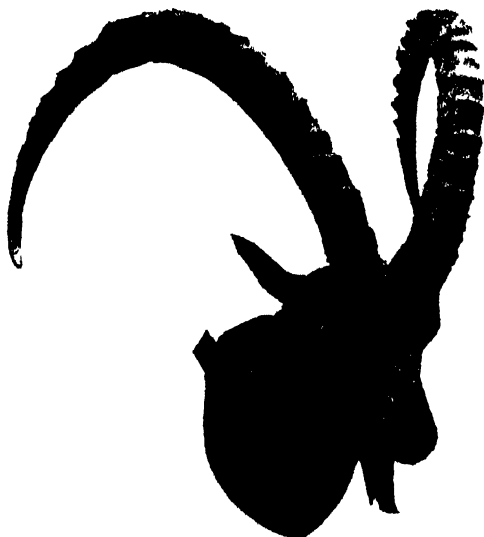
Altai range northwards through Omsk, and in the Tarbagatai Mountains this race is located—again in these ranges near the Irtysh there is another name given to a local race "*C. s. lydekkeri*." There are also the Gilgit, Baltistan, Kashmir and Lahul races.

The native names are.—*Khey* in Kashmir, *Skyn* in Ladak and Baltistan, also *Duhmo* for the female in the former country.

This Ibex is found in the hills bordering Kashmir to the north but not in the Pir range, it is common in Baltistan and Gilgit and in Ladak, but is not found in the Changchemno—On the Slyok river there are fine Ibex, mostly at the head waters.

The Central Asian Mountains in Siberia and Mongolia nearly all hold this goat which also is said to be found near Lhasa in Tibet, but this is very doubtful.

It probably will not interest the readers of the Magazine to wade through asserted distinctions of all these races, hence only a few will be described.



Thian Shan Ibex (*C. s. almayi*) shot by Mr. P. F. Hadow.

Right Horn 53": Left Horn 52½" Girth: 10½"

The huge horns from the Thian Shan range, from Gilgit, Baltistan and, formerly, from Northern Kashmir have for years past attracted attention. Mr. P. F. Hadow measured his horns from the Thian Shan as 59½" x 18½" and this is a record, this Ibex was shot in 1907 together with other grand specimens. The record head is followed closely by 58" and others over 55": a fine head shot by Mr. P. F. Hadow is figured.

If the Balti Ibex (*C. s. wardi*) is taken for purpose of comparison in colouring, for this is probably the race mostly seen by sportsman, it will be noticed that the Thian Shan goat (*C. s. almayi*) is much lighter in the shades of brown, and the lower parts and back of the legs are a drab white or sometimes nearly white. The light coloured saddle is less pronounced. All Ibex are sturdy thick-set animals with strongly made legs and differ little in this respect. The Gilgit Ibex which has been called *C. sibirica pedri* after Prince Pedro (why, it is not easy to imagine) is much like its neighbour the Balti Ibex in colour, but generally is not quite so darkly marked.

Lydekker's statement that the horns are very slender is scarcely justifiable when the long list of horns of a girth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ " up to $11\frac{1}{2}$ " is studied. Compared with the thick Central Asian heads, they are certainly of less girth, but the Ibex horns which are slender come from the Nubian and Sinaitic races. The record horns from Gilgit are $55"$ by $11\frac{1}{2}"$, $53\frac{1}{2}"$ by $10\frac{1}{2}"$ (Col. Biddulph's) and $53"$ by $10\frac{1}{2}"$, the first and last were obtained by Major B. E. M. Gurdon. As regards the Baltistan Ibex (*C. sibirica wardi*) I think Rowland Ward was the first to call attention to the dark colouring of this race and the large whitish saddle with the narrow brown line between this and the white on the neck. The Balti animal varies however greatly in colour; season and age govern the changes. The Ibex from the head of the Wardwan and in Dachin (opposite to Kishtwar) are also often very dark brown. The Kashmir Ibex has been called *C. sibirica saekem*. On the hills bordering the Vale of Kashmir, Ibex are on the decrease and a large head is seldom seen. The Ibex from the Sutlej has been named *C. sibirica filippii*. Formerly they were many in number but the horns are shorter than those of the other races mentioned. I have no measurement over $40"$, and amongst many heads seen there, none seemed to exceed this measurement.

Colouring.—If several Ibex skins from various provinces are placed on the ground and compared, it is scarcely possible to separate them according to the localities from whence they came and the horns tell but little. The colouring of a buck, when most sportsmen see him in the spring, is very light and shows up clearly against the dark rocks, for in the winter the hair is generally shaded with light or tawny brown. In summer the general hue is dark brown with irregular markings of a lighter shade, there is a good deal of dirty white or yellowish white on the back, so in summer if an Ibex is standing against a rock it does not show up plainly, but if on a snow field it appears to be very dark brown or chocolate. A male in good condition weighs slightly over 200 lbs. A female 104 lbs. The male stands from $39"$ to $41"$.

A Nanny which dashed down hill after a shot had been fired was apparently blind and continued her downward course until scrub jungle was reached, in this she got entangled and was easily captured, her horns measured $10"$ in length,—much out of condition she only scaled 86 lbs.

The female Ibex is practically all one colour, yellowish brown, and insignificant to look at but she generally governs the stalker. An old ewe standing sentry on a rock, vigilant and not even occasionally grazing, is not easy to outwit; she is ready, on suspicion arising, to utter a shrill whistle of alarm which will send the flock dashing downwards for a short distance followed by a climb upwards amongst the precipices and it will be long before the retreat ceases. In places where Ibex are much disturbed it is not uncommon to find two or three females on the look-out.

The young are born in June, at that time the big bucks leave the flock and wander up to the high cliffs, they are then easier to approach for they seldom post a sentry.

The trade in blankets manufactured from the under-fleece or *pushm* of this goat seems to have died out, grand warm blankets they were.

Although there are fewer Ibex than there were a few years ago, still the finest sport in the Himalayas can be obtained.

Of other Ibex.—There are *Capra ibex* found in the Alps but now rare, the horns are small. I have seen none much over $30"$ in length.

Capra walie (The Abyssinian Ibex) is a large heavy animal.

Capra nubiana with long, not very massive horns, has the frontal knots on the horns not so much rounded or as large as in the Himalayan Ibex.

Capra sinatica has long thin horns. A pair shot many years ago are $41" \times 7\frac{1}{4}"$ and are much curved at the end, where they are very slender. These are undoubtedly long horns but are not nearly the record.

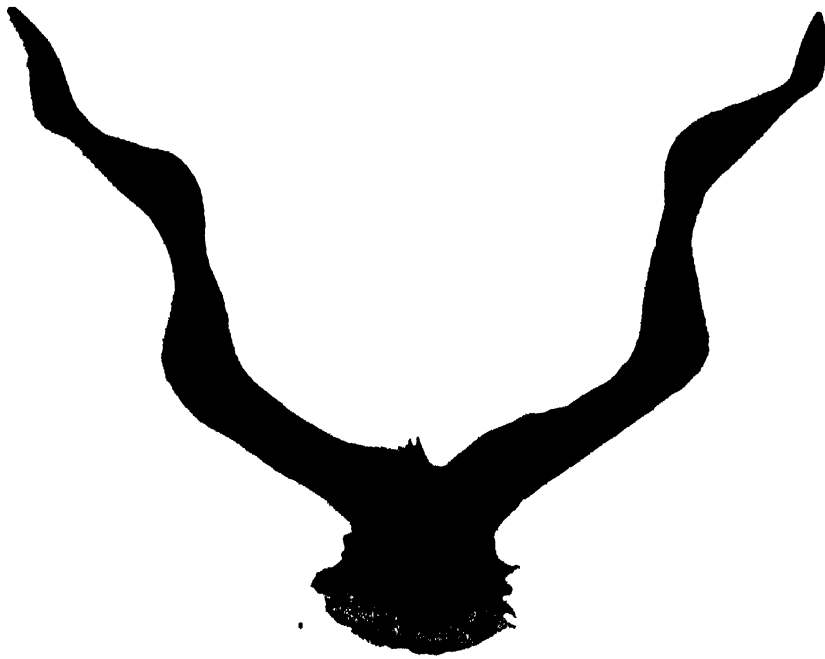
THE MARKHOR.—*Capra falconeri*.

Local names.—*Markhor* in Astor. In Baluchistan *Sara*—also *Math* (male), *Het* (female).

The Markhor is found in the Pir Panjal—Kajmag and Shamshehri ranges and in Poonch to the South-westward of the Pir Mountains; in Hazara and Chilas, in Baltistan, Gilgit and Chitral, also on the Suleiman westward of the Punjab—, in Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

Four races are recognised by naturalists, these are distinguished by the horns and to a certain extent by size.

1. The Astor race has widely divergent horns forming a very open spiral never exceeding one and a half turns. Plate 1 shows a fine head with less than two twists.



Pirpanjal Markhor (*Capra falconeri cashmiriensis*).

The best head shot of late years in the Pir Range. L. 43".

2. The Pir Panjal race has two or rather more spirals, these two are shown on the illustration figured above in the right horn. This is the best head shot of late years in the Pir Range and the horns tape 43". The shape is not constant.

3. The Afghanistan Markhor has a contracted spiral of more than two twists and is intermediate, as Rowland Ward remarks, between the Pir Panjal and the fourth race the Suleiman, the form is not however very constant.

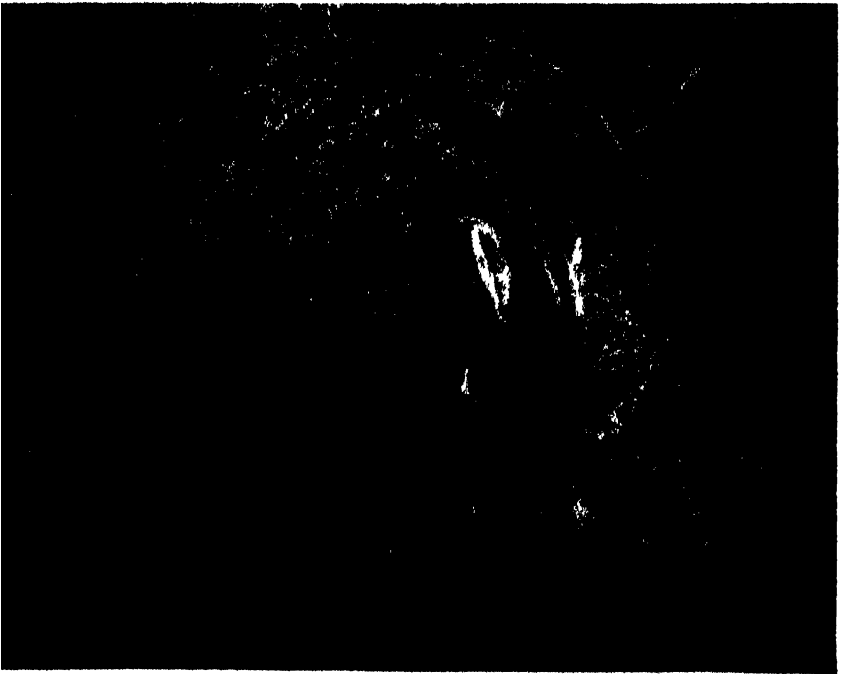
4. On the Suleiman Markhor the spirals form a screw with a front and back keel and are numerous, as many as five turns are found in the horn. The marginal figure portrays a specimen from the B.N.H.S. Collection. These horns are measured straight, not round the spirals. It is very difficult to tell where these four varieties of Markhor begin or end, for instance the Kajmag horns vary greatly and a 53" head I shot in Malanjan approached in shape the Afghan or Cabul Markhor. Sometimes from Gilgit and Baltistan the horns are not true



ASTOR MARKHOR (*Capra falconeri falconeri*)
Shot by the late Col G. Sullivan Length 52½" Girth 11"



SIND WILD GOAT (*Capra agagrus blythi*), KHIRTAR RANGE, SIND



KASHMIR SEROW (*Capra sumatrensis humei*), KASHMIR, 8".

(Photos by Major C. H. Stockley.)



Suleiman Markhor
(*C. f. megaceros*).

to the type adopted by naturalists as the Astor variety. Sir Henry Mac Mahon showed at a meeting of the Baluchistan Natural History Society in 1907 a pair of horns obtained in Takatu (Quetta) which were more like the Pir than the Suleiman race.

The extremes in the horns of *Capra falconeri* are those of the Astor, and the Suleiman. Between these two there are the considerable variations in the horns of Pir and Cabul races. It is not easy to obtain the lengths of all horns approaching the record.

Of the Astor race there are a pair (measured after drying) 60½" in length and 11½" in girth, also a single old horn 61" by 10½" picked up in Damool near Gilgit. Of the Pir race, we include the Kajmag and Shamshibri,—there is a single horn of 63" picked up many years ago by the late Colonel Cuppage, and grand heads of 59" by 10½", and again 59"—this was shot by the late Col. S. D. Turnbull. From Afghanistan and its frontier, horns measured in a straight line approaching 40" by a girth of 11" or more have been recorded. Of the Suleiman race the longest horns I have seen were 36". Rowland Ward & Co., in their Eighth Edition, record a gigantically long old horn measured in a straight line as 48½" but only 7½" girth. This may be set down as a freak.

As to size, I give some measurements made by Major Stockley and myself.

Height.	Length.	Girth.	Weight.	Sex.	Locality.
39½"	..	..	240 lbs.	Male.	Astor.
39½"	73½"	54"	....	..	Astor.
39½"	..	..	220 lbs.	..	Gilgit.
39"	..	..	....	..	Gilgit.
40"	..	..	220 lbs.	..	Kajmag.
38½"	..	..	200 lbs.	..	Pir Panjal.
39"	..	..	....	..	Suleiman.
28½"	59"	42"	....	Freak	Astor.

The Markhor from Sheik Budin seem to be small in the body and so were the few I have seen of the Afghan or Cabul race.

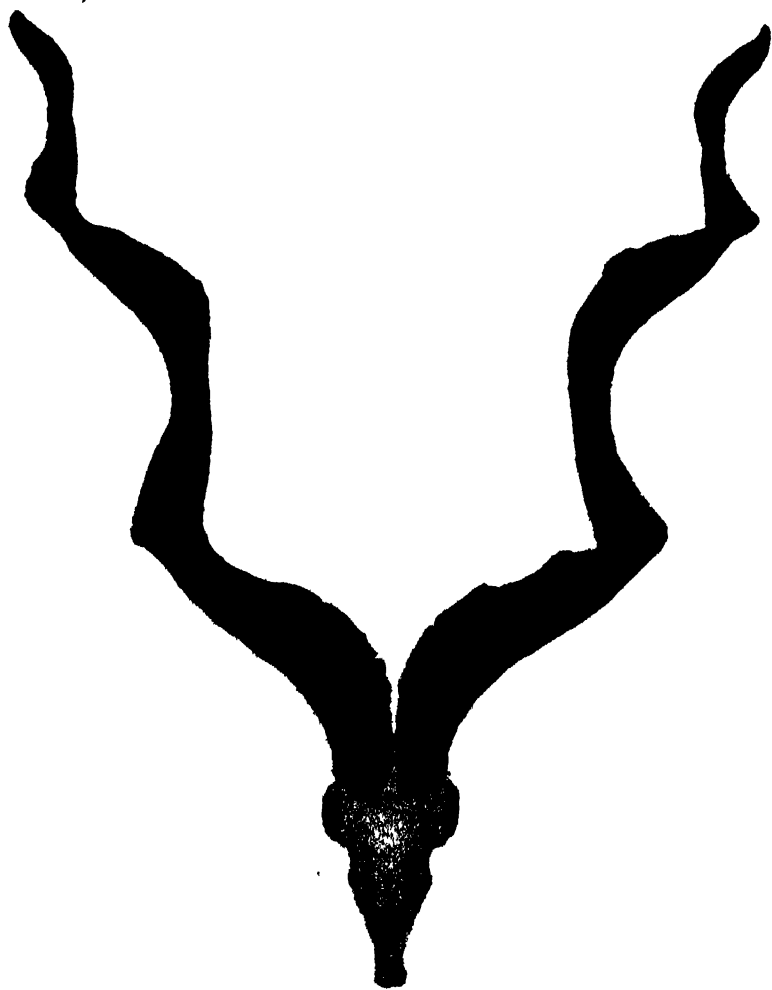
Colour.—The winter coat is grey or yellowish-grey but as the summer comes on the general colouring is reddish to yellowish-brown. The old bucks have grizzled beards darker in front than underneath.

The under part of the body is greyish as a rule and the front portions of the legs below the knees are dark.

General Notes.—The reason why the area inhabited by the Markhor is more restricted than that of the Ibex is that the former cannot exist in the high hills when covered with deep snow, it is therefore confined to those rocky mountains which are in the vicinity of low ground of 7,000' elevation or less. In the Kajmag and Pir ranges the Markhor come down in winter to about 6,000' whilst on the Indus in Baltistan they have been shot from a luhk (a raft of skins) on the river at quite low altitude.

Markhor are gregarious, in the day time they rest high up, but in the evening they rush down the steepest hills at a great pace, utterly regardless of broken ground or sliding shale. It is a fascinating sight to see the flock coming straight down a mountain side where with difficulty you have managed by the aid of hands and alpenstock to crawl. The rutting season is in November and December, when the bucks come down from the high cliffs where they have spent the summer.

Since sending this article to Press a very fine Markhor has been shot by Colonel A. B. Souter, the photograph of this head is attached. The Markhor was shot in the Mozi Nullah, Kajnag Mountains, in May 1924. The measurements taken by Major H. Wigram, Secretary, Game Department, Kashmir, are as follows :—

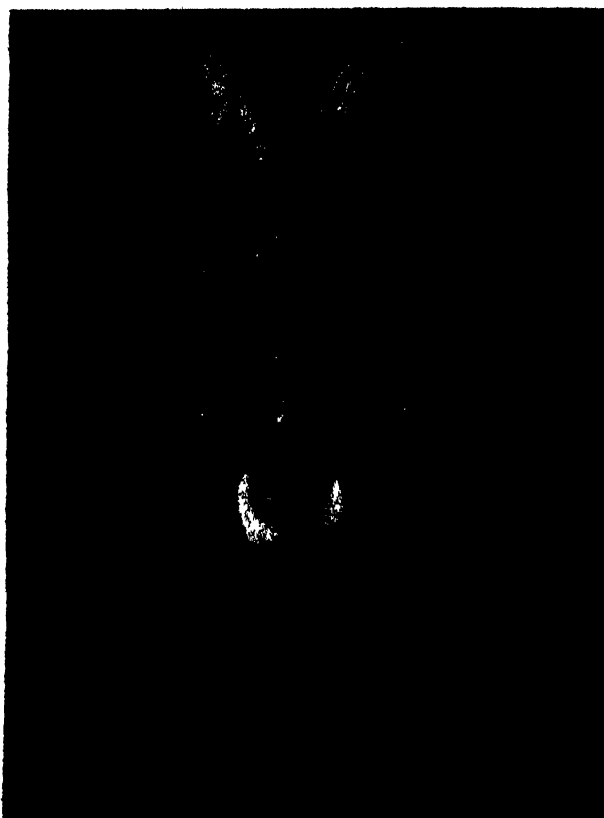


Record Markhor shot in the Mozi Nullah, Kajnag Mountains, by Col. A. B. Souter.

L. Horn.	R. Horn.	Girth.	Tip to Tip.
65½"	59½"	13½"	36½"

Some very fine heads have from time to time come from the Kajnag and Sham Shibu Hill ranges, but these horns excel any of them, and are superior to the 63" single horn picked up by Col. Cuppage many years ago which up to date was considered the record.

THE TAHR—*Hemitragus jemlahicus*.



Tahr (*H. jemlahicus*) shot by Col. C. B. Wood.

Local names.—*Khras* or *Jirgla* in Kashmir. *Kurt* in Chamba and elsewhere—*Jula* (male) in the United Provinces hills—also *Ther* or *Therni* (female)

This goat is an inhabitant of the Pir Panjal, the lower Wardwan in Kashmir, Kishwar—Badarwar and Chamba and extends eastward through the Punjab and United Provinces Himalayas, on the southern side of the big ranges of the mountains.

A dark coloured old buck standing on a cliff is a grand sight, the shaggy blackish mane hangs low down, the general colouring is a slightly reddish deep brown and there is a dark dorsal streak, not always very distinctly marked. The younger animals are not nearly so black in appearance as the older, the dark colouring being a sign of age. The horns have a sharp keel in front and flat sides, which are much striated, the back is nearly smooth but shows striations.

When writing on sport in Kashmir, &c., I gave a list of horns from Kishwar and the lower Wardwan and did not touch on heads from other places.

Prominent amongst big heads stands Shikari Wilson's (Mountaineer) specimen $16\frac{1}{2}$ " by $10\frac{1}{2}$ " in girth. I remember years ago everyone was sceptical, but it was measured by Mr. A. O. Hume—Wilson told me about this head, and if I remember correctly he got it at Harseel in Tehri territory. I notice Rowland Ward & Co. allude to it, and give three other measurements over 15"—Garhwal gives the finest heads. A very fine buck scaled close on 200 lbs. and in measurement was practically the same as an Ibex.

Height at Shoulder.	Length of body.	Tail.
$38\frac{1}{2}$ "	54"	8"

The female is smaller but the horns do not vary much in length from the males, they are easily distinguished from the really fine *Julas* by their colouring and from the hair being less shaggy. There are four mammae, whilst the Nilgiri Tahr has but two. The plate was kindly contributed by Col. C. B. Wood.

(General Notes).—Tahr are gregarious, the sexes are generally together, but, following the general rule, the big males leave the flock at midsummer, the kids are born in June and July. Like the Markhor the Tahr is found on precipices interspersed with forest trees and undergrowth, a big male is very shy and hard to locate. I have never come on large flocks of this goat nor seen them descend to feed in the evening, as is the habit of Ibex and Markhor, nor have I seen them on the very high hills above the forest line.

Tahr do fairly well if kept in an enclosure which is shaded by trees and has rocks on which they can climb, they are not however very interesting pets, nor do they appear to breed freely in captivity.

The second species of *Hemitragus* found in India is the Nilgiri wild goat or so called Nilgiri Ibex, this is confined to localities outside the areas to which these notes refer.

The measurements are slightly larger than those of the Himalayan Tahr.

Probably the record head is $17\frac{1}{2}$ " by $9\frac{1}{2}$ " but very few horns exceed 16".

The longest horns I have personal knowledge of taped 16" and were then considered a record.

The species is hard to stalk, as the females are greatly on the alert.

SEROW—*Capricornis sumatrensis*.

Ramu in Kashmir also *Yahmu*—Kust.

The Serow is found in the extreme outer hills of the Himalayas and for a considerable distance towards the big passes at various elevations from a little over 2,000 ft. to certainly 10,000 ft. It extends through Kashmir to Kishtwar—Chamba and into Kulu the United Provinces and Nepal.

(Colouring).—Blackish-red or reddish-grey are the prominent tinge. The description given by Lydekker is "flanks, buttocks, upper portion of limbs, chest and throat are reddish rusty red", the stomach and inside the thighs greyish inside the ears, and the chin whitish. Some seen are much redder than others.

Measurements.

No.	Height.	Length.	Girth.	Sex.	Weight.	Locality.
1	$38\frac{1}{2}$ "	$56\frac{1}{2}$ "	40"	Male.	..	Kashmir.
2	$39\frac{1}{2}$"	..	..	"	..	U. P.
3	38"	..	..	"	190 lbs.	"
4	37"	..	..	"	190 lbs.	"
5	33"	..	..	Female	120 lbs.	"

A very large female shot by Major C. H. Stockley in Kashmir was 39½" in height.

No. 5 was the smallest mature serow I have ever seen. She was shot in Budraj in Dehra Dun and had 10" horns.

Both sexes have horns, the record in the Dehra Dun is 14" shot by Chowdry Shib Ram on his preserves below Mussoorie. The Chowdry told me about this head. I did not see it, but it was measured by several sportsmen. A twelve inch horn is a good trophy for the male and ten very fine for a female. It is almost impossible to tell the sexes apart on the hill side, hence as many females as males are shot, but as serow pair this is not of much importance. Serow are seldom quite solitary, in the immediate vicinity the second animal will be present—very rarely more than two are together.

Serow wander very little, year after year they stay on the same hill, and often frequent the same patch of ringal or other suitable undergrowth. Even a serow, which is a very shy animal, will become accustomed to the vicinity of man:—a pair used to frequent a small patch of ringal on a bridle path leading from one homestead to another on a hill farm; the first time I pulled up my pony to look at them they dashed wildly down hill but after a few days they did not even get up from their lairs, probably they thought they were hid from view.

The young are born about May and stay for a long time with the mother. The pairing season is in the autumn.

Let us now turn to the Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 2, page 296 (*et. seq.*) we get the following races:—

Oapricornis sumatrensis.

1. sumatraensis	..	..	..	Sumatra.
2. robinsoni	..	..	..	Perak, Malay.
3. rubidus	..	..	..	Arakan.
4. milne-edwardsi	..	..	..	Eastern Tibet, Yunnan.
5. jamrahi	..	..	..	Darjeeling.
6. thar	..	..	..	Nepal, Sikkim Chumbi.
7. rodoni	..	..	..	Chamba.
8. humei	..	..	..	Kashmir.

With Nos. 4, 6, 7 & 8 we are more or less concerned.

No. 4 (*C. s. milne-edwardsi*) is described as "brownish black or blackish with reddish hairs intermixed on outside of the thighs, legs below the knees and hooks rusty-red", &c.; this is unlike the Kashmir serow.

Passing on to 6 (*C. s. thar*) we get a serow with legs which are white or greyish white below the knees and hooks, &c. (see page 309).

No. 7 (*C. s. rodoni*) is the Chamba serow and there remains No. 8 (*C. s. humei*) the Kashmir serow. I confess to being utterly puzzled because I cannot follow the differences in colouring when studying skins. Adjoining Chamba comes Kishtwar and Bodarwar and in these districts I have shot a fair number of serow and I would take the description of "*rodoni*" as applicable to 7 & 8 with very slight differences. It may be doubtful whether a sufficient number of skins were shot at the same season of the year and if adult animals were available but, as Pocock remarked, every naturalist may wish to change the names of animals and is it admissible? He hints at this in the Journal referred to.

General Note.—The serow is one of the best climbers of the mountain Game animals; whilst dashing down the rocky sides of the hill it never falters, of course being nearly always in the same patch of ground it knows the locality well but a heavy thick set creature being able to hurl itself about on a mass of rocks and bushes is wonderful.

Under certain circumstances a serow will show fight and will go for dogs when brought to bay or if wounded—many wild animals will do so, especially hinds when their fawns are chased by dogs, but they strike with their feet whilst a serow will make a headlong charge.

It is seldom that this animal can be watched, however not far from Srinagar there are several scattered over a rocky range which is fringed below with scrub jungle of no great width, this cover borders on some rock strewn fields, the villagers, working, disturb the serow and they climb on to the cliffs where they can be plainly seen and their habits studied. When the disturbance ceases they steal back into cover; when on the rocks they are generally standing still and seldom wander any great distance, evidently the instinct is to get back and hide.

GREY GORAL (*Nemorhaedus goral*.)



Goral (*N. goral*).

Length of Horn 9½", World's record.

Local name *Goral* *Pijur* (Kashmir).

The habitat as far as these articles are concerned is the Jhelum Valley—Kishtwar, The Wardwan, Badaswar and Chamba. In Kashmir proper, that is inside the Valley, there are no goral, but in the Jhelum Valley from downwards they exist; on the outside of the Pir range they are common. To get on to goral ground the sportsman must visit these localities or else he must

cross the passes which lead to Kishtwar and the lower Wardwan (Daohin). If we look at the wide distribution of Goral, which is from the lower ranges of the Himalayas, through Jammu—Chamba, the Punjab and the United Provinces into Nepal and again into Sikkim, Tibet, Burma and China, we must be prepared to find several races differing in colouring and size. For our purpose we have :—

The Western Race, The Grey Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*) is of a yellowish colour, at times what I should call a greyish brown. Chin, upper lip and throat patch white, a dorsal stripe on the older animals. Tail, black at the lower portion. Legs, lower part grey. Stomach and inside the thighs white, and—

The Eastern Race, The Brown Goral (*Nemorhaedus hodgsoni*)—(Where the boundary comes in it is hard to say, roughly we could put it at the Sardah river between the U. P. Provinces and Nepal). In this Eastern race the white on the legs is practically absent, and in some entirely so. The general colour is brown with often a reddish tinge, the throat patch is not pure white. There is a dorsal stripe of blackish brown. The stomach and inside the thighs grey. This is as near as I can get with a description taken from a few skins from the Nepalese side of which the colouring varies.

An average sized male of a Western Goral is 28" at the shoulder and weighs 50 to 65 lbs.

As to the size of horns. The plate shows what is generally acknowledged as the record 9½"; this specimen was measured by many keen sportsmen.

When quoting the size of horns Lydekker mentions an 8½" horn from Busahir, he also alludes to the horns of a female of the same length. I have horns of a male 8" from Busahir and had that of a female just under 7" from the same place, but there is no doubt heads run large in that State. B. B. Osmaston shot a female with 7" horns.

On the hill side there is practically nothing to tell the sportsman which is a male or a female, except that the latter's horns are very thin. When a female is shot, there is always the saving clause that this animal is numerous.

Goral may be called semi-gregarious in their habit. Often apparently a solitary one is found but during the stalk an unseen goral gives a succession of stamps with its forefeet and makes a hissing noise, and then two or more scamper away, for they live scattered amongst the rocky hill sides. They love precipices and can climb wherever any other goat is able and that is saying a good deal.

The Goral is a sturdy little beast which luckily gives sport close to hill stations. There are many in the Siwaliks close to the main road.

It may be stated that I have purposely omitted mention of the Grey Mongolian Long-tailed Goral (*N. caudatus*) and the Gorals which come from the East of Tibet. The latter I understand are grouped under one species *N. griseus*. Some day I may be able to refer to these Goral.

(To be continued)

THE COMMON BUTTERFLIES OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA
INCLUDING THOSE MET WITH IN THE HILL STATIONS
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY).

By

T. R. BELI, C.I.E., I.F.S. (Retd.)

(Continued from page 946 of Volume XXIX.)

PART XXXII.

Family—*HESPERIIDÆ*—continued.

Subfamily (3).—*ISMENEINÆ*.

Imago.—Large, powerful butterflies often taking long, sustained flights in great leaps or bounds so to speak, mostly straight ahead and nearly always in the morning or evening, being somewhat crepuscular in habits although, in dull weather, especially on the hills in the monsoon months when there is mist about in jungle-covered country, they may be seen quite early in the afternoon. They invariably rest on the undersides of leaves with their wings closed over the back and mostly with the fore wings well drawn down between the hinder ones; they will fly out from bushes when one passes, take some rapid flights backwards and forwards with, occasionally, a circle round and return to the same leaf where they disappear as rapidly as they appeared. They are of course very difficult to see on the wing, that is it is extremely hard to recognize the species, but the general colour will give a cue to which group they belong: *Ismene*, *Hasora* and so on. The colour is enough for this: chestnut, brown or metallic-green. They are all more or less characterised by striking colours; metallic-green with a broad orange band to the hind wing or dark-chestnut brown with bright orange-red border to hind wing, or brown with a broad, white or orange, transverse band to the underside of hind wing; or, and these are not very striking, dark-brown with two rather large whitish-yellow spots on the under-side of the hind wing (*Hasora badra*) or just hair-brown practically immaculate there (*Badamia exclamationis*). But this last butterfly is remarkable for having the longest, narrowest wings possessed by any Skipper though that is not easily seen when flying. There is another type still exemplified by *Ismene gomata* and *Ismene amara* in which the underside of the hind wing is whitish, each vein bordered on each side by a brown streak from base to outer margin or from origin of the vein to that margin. They are all large butterflies too, varying from 2" to 3" in span. And they are characterised by palpi that distinguish them from all other members of the *Hesperiidae*.

Antenna.—Club of varying robustness, always tapering to a fine point, occasionally hooked, in which case the terminal portion is always more than half the length of the remainder of the club.

Palpi.—Second joint upturned, pressed closely against the face; third joint, long, slender, naked, porrect, projecting horizontally in front of face.

Hind tibiae.—With two pairs of spurs but otherwise variable.

Fore wing.—With vein 5 equidistant from 4 and 6 or slightly nearer to 6. Otherwise the venation and shape variable.

Hind wing.—More or less lobed at anal angle, vein 5 usually well developed. Venation and shape otherwise variable.

The males never have a costal fold to the forewing but have various other secondarily sexual characters both on wings and legs.

Egg.—Small for the insects. Dome-shaped more or less with the surface ribbed meridionally, the number of the ribs varying greatly in the group and even in one genus, indeed, within very narrow limits, in the same species occasionally. Colour pink, green, yellow or whitish.

Larva.—This is characteristic, being brilliantly coloured, the pattern arranged in transverse bands, sections or spots differing from the stereotyped, longitudinal, ordinary pattern. The colours are black and rose-brick red with some blue and yellow or green with violet, or yellow and black mostly. The larva is more or less spindle-shaped with a large, rounded head that is also more or less parti-coloured.

Pupa.—Stout, quite rarely plain in colour, pink, green, always covered with a white powder; and, in some species, marked with black lines and spots; always has a rounded boss between the eyes, the cremaster well formed; but without spiracular expansion to the spiracle of segment 2 and the proboscis is not produced free beyond the wings.

Habits.—The eggs are laid on buds, shoots, leaves, on the upper or underside; always one at a time except in the case of *Ismene gomata* which lays them in batches on the undersides of leaves. The larva makes a cell by turning over a piece from the edge on to the top; sometimes at the point of the leaf where it turns over a triangular half of the leaf with the midrib as hinge; sometimes an oblong piece from edge. The pupation takes place in the cell or, after wandering, in an untidy cell made of any leaf; the edges of cell closed with silks, the inside well lined with the same material. The pupa is always attached inside by tail-fixing and body-band. The young larva is very active, running out of its cell easily and falling; the mature larva is not. The egg or larva or pupa have not been ever observed to "hibernate."

Genus 11.—ISMENE.

Characterised by Watson:—

Antennae.—Club very robust, about twice as long as shaft, terminal portion tapering to a fine point and curved into a crescent never bent into a hook.

Palpi.—Second joint upturned, pressed closely against face; the third long, slender, naked, porrect, projecting horizontally to face.

Hind tibiae.—Slightly fringed and with two pairs of spurs; in the males of all species the hind tibiae are very much swollen and have a long tuft of hairs affixed near the proximal end on the upperside beneath which, on their outer edge, they are clothed with large, rounded scales, this character being fully developed in some species, less in others.

Fore wing.—Vein 12 reaching costa almost opposite the end of the cell; 5 equidistant from 4 and 6; upper discocellular minute, middle and lower subequal, almost erect; 3 three times as far from base of wing as from end of cell; 2 three times as far from end of cell as from base of wing; inner and outer margins subequal; cell slightly more than half the length of costa.

Hind wing.—Vein 7 twice as far from 8 as from 6; discocellulars very faint, slightly outwardly-oblique; 5 well developed; 3 from just before end of cell, cell

very short, only reaching about one-third across wing; outer margin sinuate but not distinctly lobed." (*A Proposed Classification of the Indian Hesperidae.*)

Egg.—Dome-shaped, rather less than twice as high as broad; the surface shining, sculptured with 19 or 20 meridional, fine, obscurely-beaded ribs that do not quite reach the top, some of them anastomosing before doing so. Colour yellow or white.

Larva.—Stout, spindle-shaped, with a round, large, well-distinguished head that is slightly broader than high and obscurely bilobed. Body smooth, covered with minute, short hairs fairly closely. Colour of body black with white and yellow and blue longitudinal lines and yellow transverse lines and some vermillion on segment 13; the head black and vermillion radiating from centre; or colour french-grey suffused dorsally with yellowish and with large black patches and black spots; head yellow marked with black. The black larvæ characterise Swinhoe's genus *Gecana*; the light ones his genus *Burara*.

Pupa.—Stout, thickest in the middle, quadrate in front, frons with a boss or short protuberance-convexity; a well formed cremaster; colour pink and black (*Gecana*) or yellow-green and black (*Burara*).

Habits.—The eggs are laid on the upperside of a leaf (*Ismene fergussoni*) singly; or in batches of from 5 to 30 side by side on the underside of a young leaf (*Ismene gomata*) in shady jungles. The egg-larvæ sometimes eat the shell, at others do not do so and, shortly after emerging, repair to the side or point of the leaf and turn over a small triangular portion on to the top, fastening it down and coating the inside with silk; in the latter case, when they go to the point of the leaf, they cut into the midrib and turn over the piece on one side, using the midrib as a hinge. In the latter stages this last method is the usual one adopted; when the leaf is small, the whole of it is doubled along the midrib. The pupation takes place very often within the last cell which, also, may be cut entirely loose from its moorings, midrib, or stalk, and falls to the ground. The larva is very active in its first stages, becoming, however, sluggish as it increases in size. The butterflies are extraordinarily powerful fliers and frequent the jungles, keeping to the damper, denser, bigger forests. They are rarely seen feeding, being crepuscular in their habits but may be found round the foodplant on rare occasions. They are frequenters of nullas, ravines and shady spots and *Ismene gomata* is probably partly a night-flier.

"Typical *œdipodea* has a male-mark consisting of a rounded pouch of appressed scales on the disc of the upperside of fore-wing owing to which the lower margin of cell is curved up, vein 3 rises near base of wing close to vein 2; on the hind wing 8 is very short and runs up to costa near base and, just beyond it, the costal margin is folded over on the upperside; vein 7 is much as in the female but 6 is strongly curved down. The folding over of the costal margin on the upperside gives the wing, as seen from below, the appearance of being strongly arched at base and cut away obliquely to just beyond vein 7." (*Watson.*)

Watson says that other members of the genus have male-marks of variable size and shape, always on the upperside of fore wing while

some have none at all. He makes a key on the males alone in which he uses the characters of the folded costa of the hind wing, the position of vein 3 of the fore wing between the base and end of cell and the presence or absence of the male-mark as well as its shape, enumerating a total of fourteen species from the Oriental Region, China and Japan. Swinhoe, later, in his *Lepidoptera Indica*, creates special genera for what are more or less Watson's groups as far as they enter into the Indian fauna, calling them *Pola*, *Gecana*, *Tothrix*, *Burara*. These he characterises as follows:—

Fore wing.—Cell slightly exceeding half costa, its lower margin curved strongly upwards in ♂ because of rounded patch of *andraconia*; vein 12 ends opposite end of cell; discocellulars erect, upper minute, middle, equal, lower; vein 5 a little below middle, 6 from close to upper end of cell; vein 3 in ♂ from near base of wing and close to 2, in ♀ it originates a little before lower end of cell; costa arched basally; apex acute; outer margin convex, very oblique, nearly as long as hinder margin which is straight.

Hind wing.—Cell very short, about one-third across wing; vein 6 from beyond middle of cell; discocellulars faint, slightly outwardly oblique; vein 5 distinct from a little above middle; 6 from close to end, 3 from just before end of cell; outer margin somewhat sinuate.

Hind tibiae.—Two pairs of spurs; swollen in male, a long tuft of hairs from near proximal end on upperside, beneath which they are clothed with large, rounded scales along their outer edge. *Pola*.

Fore wing.—Vein 3 in ♂ emitted from middle of cell, 2 from one-fourth from base; lower margin of cell straight; a small and inconspicuous patch of *andraconia* near the middle of wing between veins 2 and 8, very slightly overlapping those veins. *Gecana*.

Fore wing.—Vein 3 in ♂ from close to distal end of cell, vein 2 from close to base; lower margin of cell straight; sex-marks of four or five short streaks of *andraconia* along middle of veins 2, 3 and in interspace 1, sometimes more or less joined together.

Hind tibiae.—Much swollen. *Tothrix*.

Fore wing.—Vein 3 of ♂ from close to lower end of cell; no *andraconia*. *Burara*.

213. *Imene fergussoni* deN. (*Gecana fergussoni*, Swinhoe).—Male. *Upperside*: bright chocolate-brown, with a distinct orange-ochreous tint in fresh specimens; the orange subcostal streak is composed of short, decumbent hairs; the base of the fore wing is clothed with longer, brown hairs and there is a fringe of long, brown hairs along inner margin; the hind wing has a complete clothing of brown hairs except the subapical marginal area. *Fore wing*: with the disc slightly paler, a bright orange-red or orange-vermilion, sub-costal streak somewhat narrow and fining to a point beyond the middle of the wing; a double rounded clump of deep-black scales a little above the middle of the first median interspace (interspace 2) crossing vein 2 and slightly overlapping vein 3. *Hind wing* without markings. *Cilia* of fore wing grey, of hind wing bright ochreous-vermilion, narrow at the apex, gradually widening to the anal angle and extending narrowly up the abdominal margin. *Underside*: much paler than above. *Fore wing* with the hinder, marginal space pale ochreous; obscure, pale, ochreous spaces in the three interspaces above the abdominal margin decreasing in size upwards; the base of the wing with a black spot on a small, ochreous-vermilion spot. *Hind wing*: a small patch of ochreous vermilion at the base with a black spot on it; all the veins ochreous-vermilion; a few short streaks of that colour in the interspaces of the disc, with longer streaks towards the abdominal margin. *Cilia* of both wings as above. *Antennæ*

black, sometimes ochreous beneath; club ochreous vermillion; palpi ochreous with vermillion sides, the last joint and a line down sides black; head and body above concolourous with the wings; thorax with long, iridescent, greenish hairs; abdomen with vermillion tip; on the underside the body and legs are ochreous-vermillion, abdomen has blackish, segmental bands at the sides. Female. Like the male above and below, the subcostal streak often very narrow, of course no male-mark: clothing of hairs as in the male except that the whole disc and outwards of the hind wing is destitute of them. Expanse 52-60 mm.

Egg.—Hemispherical in *shape*; the top slightly depressed with a central, large oval or circular, impressed micropyle. *Surface* shining, with 19-21 rather fine but distinct, minutely beaded meridional ridges or ribs starting at the base and running towards the apex; only half the number of these ridges, generally each alternate one, reach the circumference of the micropyle; the other half lose themselves in the surface at about two-thirds the height of egg; the space between the ribs is minutely, transversely, closely and parallelly striate. *Colour* pinkish when first laid, becoming livid dirty-white, the raised ribs remaining always white. B: 1. 25mm. H: 0. 9mm.

Larva.—The body is cylindrical in *shape*, ending squarely at the extremity of the wedge-shaped, anal segment; the neck is little narrower than the stout large-seeming head and there is a somewhat tumid collar just behind it. The head is moderately shining as to surface, covered with small shining, glassy tubercles, each bearing a short, fine, grey hair which is directed downwards and appressed to surface: these hairs fairly numerous; clypeus rather small, triangular and black; the false clypeus not easily discernible; the labrum and ligula small, glassy-translucent; the basal, antennal joint opaque-white; the second, antennal joint glassy; eyes black; the mandibles rose-red; colour of the head brick-red with 6 black bands radiating from centre of face, expanding outwards, there being one dorsal above the middle of face, one dorsal below—thus 2, and four other radii. *Surface* of the body velvety dull, covered all over with a short sparse fur or dense covering of very short, black, erect hairs not in any way hiding the pattern of colour; the main hair tubercles are curious: quite circular, absolutely flush, glassy discs, the hair arising from each similar to those of the rest of the body. The spiracles are of ordinary size, flush, oval, light brown in colour with a darker brown stripe on each side of the central slit and with a thin, shining black edge or border to the oval; those of segments 2 and 12 larger by far than the others, especially those of segment 2. *Colour* of the body is velvety-black above a spiracular, white line which runs from the front margin of segment 2 to the hinder margin of segment 13 (that segment well developed dorsally, thinning to a point spiracularly); a subdorsal, white line with a blue tinge, the two close together; a canary-yellow, dorso-lateral, thicker line which is somewhat interrupted sending short off-shoots downwards on each segment, one in middle of segment and one before the hinder margin which off-shoots reach about to the lateral region and are slightly thicker than the mother-line; the intersegmental membranes bluish white; these membranes showing only as thin lines near the posterior off-shoots and having one, or two, similar, parallel, white, short lines in front of them on each segment; a subspiracular, white line absolutely parallel to the supraspiracular one, both well free of the spiracles; the spiracular space between these two spiracular lines light smoky-greenish like the ventrum; prolegs the same; the true legs very light glassy-yellow; segment 13 has a vermillion mark surrounding the dorso-lateral hair-tubercle on three sides, leaving the posterior side free, the mark thickened and produced slightly triangularly along subdorsal line; segment 14 smoky light-greenish, the actual flap separated by an impressed line from the basal portion; this flap broadly rounded at end, its dorsal line sloping nearly at an angle of 90° to the longitudinal axis with a white spot

dorsally at its extreme margin. The black colour under a lens is really very dark greenish black; segment 2 is shining black with a subdorsal line running diagonally forward and the two spiracular lines—all whitish. The soles are nearly completely circular—not quite a circumference but narrowly interrupted. L: 60mm; B: 7 mm. in the middle.

Pupa.—Similar in shape to that of *Bibasis*. The head and segment 2 quadrate, broader than long, eyes prominent, rounded as also a short, blunt knob on the frons which is produced straight out in front—the eyes somewhat flattened dorsally; segment 2 short, sloping in dorsal line at an angle of about 45° to the longitudinal axis of the pupa; the thoracic, dorsal line is in the same plane as that of segment 2 and its highest point, the apex is somewhat behind the line joining the junction of its hinder margin with the wing-line after which the slope falls to the margin of segment 4; thorax stout, evenly convex or humped though not highly, a little broader than head after the shoulders which are slightly prominent and evenly rounded; hinder margin meeting the wings in a rounded angle of about 80°; the abdomen behind the thorax is circular in the transverse section, thinning gradually to end from segment 8, there being a slight dorsal constriction and an extremely slight, very gradual lateral constriction; segment 14 is a short conical piece or cap to abdominal cone, the cremaster an oblong production thereof as long as the cone, bent down somewhat, the extremity set with the short, bunched, hooked shaftlets; the front margin of segment is emarginate deeply in a small semicircle on dorsal line and, besides, impressed-toothed all along; segment 13=12, somewhat shorter than 14 + cremaster, also impressed-toothed along front margin; bevels of 8 to 10 quite well developed, front ones bordered behind by a ridge. Surface with all segments well marked, shining, shallowly large-pitted on the abdominal segments, the pits not very numerous with a very minute hair from each only visible against the light with a powerful lens; covered all over with a white, cereous excretion that is quite easily rubbed off; cremaster rugose on edges; toothed margin of segments 14 (front) and 13 slightly raised, tumid. *Spiracles* of segment 2 not particularly indicated; others oval, flush with the surface, about three or four lengths to a segment-length and deep-black in colour, about twice as long as broad. *Colour* pinkish, light, powdered all over with white, cereous powder; a large black spot over each spiracle, about two spiracle-lengths above each and about two spiracle-lengths in diameter; also the following deep black markings: 5 of a narrow, triangular shape along front margin of segment 3 (thorax), one central, the others subdorsal and lateral; one, powdered over white, in centre of segment 2: an indistinct mark just above each spiracle-patch; a dorsal spot on segment 12, 13, one on each: a spot on top of each eye: cremaster with a lateral, ventral spot; lateral margins and tip black. L: 25mm.; B: nearly 10mm.

Habits.—The eggs are always deposited in some shady spot on the tops of the leaves and singly. The little larva emerges through the top and often does not eat the shell. It makes a cell at the point of the leaf by bringing the edges together or turning over one half for a very short distance from the tip onto the other half with the midrib as hinge; fixing the piece turned over down from tip backwards along edge, leaving egress at midrib, lining the inside thickly with silk; continuing this style up to maturity and uses old leaves all the way through; the eggs are deposited on old leaves, the food consists of old leaves as distinguished from the young, pinkish ones and the cells are made of old leaves or even, finally, of a withered leaf if it happens to be soft enough to be suitable which it rarely is as the withered leaves are generally brittle and hard.

The final cell is occasionally cut altogether loose from the plant and falls to the ground or, if not actually cut loose, it falls to the ground eventually. The larva is not fond of sunlight and feeds generally in the early morning or towards evening, probably mainly at night and is very liable to be eaten by birds though it is rarely parasitised by flies or ichneumonids; there are often two or three eggs laid on one plant but it is of course impossible to say whether all by the same butterfly or by different individuals although commonly two larvae of equal age are found together. The butterfly flies fast and rapidly but very straight as a rule and hovers at leaves rather like a humming-bird moth or settles somewhat heavily upon the surface; it rarely visits flowers, if it ever does so, and it has never been seen at water by the writer. It is difficult to catch on the wing when seen as it flashes past in a moment and keeps close to the foliage of the trees or plants amongst which it is generally found. The foodplant of the larva is *Combretum extensum* (Combretaceæ), an extensive climber in the forests of the Western Ghats from Thana southwards and in Ceylon and Malaya; it nearly always grows in the vicinity of water and is plentiful in Kanara in nalla-beds. The larvae are also not at all scarce when looked for in the proper places in the Kanara District. The skipper is never found outside the areas of heavy rainfall (60 inches and over) and it has not been met with in the plains. Swinhoe (*Lepidoptera Indica*) gives the habitat of the butterfly as South India: Travancore, the Nilgiri Hills and Kanara District.

214. *Iamone gomata* (Moore) (*Burara gomata*, Swinhoe). Male. *Upperside* with the ground colour grey, the cilia whitish. Fore wing: the nervures broadly brown, a thin line of that colour inside the cell; the interspaces, especially the lower, irrorated with brownish-grey; costa, apex and outer margin darkening to brown. Hind wing: the costal space narrowly yellow; the veins with broad, brown streaks broadening outwards, leaving very narrow streaks of grey in interspaces; outer margin broadly brown; yellow, decumbent hairs on fore wing along upperside of subcostal vein to end of cell with longer grey hairs at base and a fringe along inner margin; on the hind wing the whole hinder area is thus haired, reaching to end of cell and outwards along veins 6 and 7. *Underside*: Fore wing with ground colour bluish-white; the veins greyish-blue or greyish-green, metallic, streaked on each side with black, the streaks broadening outwards, the three lowest veins streaked only at their outer ends, leaving the whole space below the median vein unmarked. Hind wing: the ground colour purer white; all veins greyish-blue, the black bands more uniform in width, covering the whole surface with black and white lines except the cell and a continuation outwards which is immaculate. Antennæ black; palpi greyish-ochreous with a black line on outside, the last joint black; head with a black spot at base of each antenna; body brown; thorax with dull, greyish-green and ochreous hairs; beneath the body is ochreous as well as legs, the abdomen with lateral bands of ochreous and black continued upwards more obscurely.—Female. *Upperside* black tinged with purple except on the outer margin which is darker than the rest of wing; purple-green streaks in the interspaces giving the whole a purple-metallic sheen; two obscure, pale spots in the middle of the disc of fore wing in an oblique line, the upper near base of interspace 3,

the other in the middle of interspace 2. *Cilia* and *underside*; as in male but the black line darker, thicker and purple-black, the ground-colour with a bluer tint, the pale, hinder marginal space more limited on the fore wing by fuscous from the base outwards. A line of subcostal hairs as in the male, but these hairs blue; the other hairs as in male, but not in cell outwards or along veins 6, 7. *Expanse* 52-57mm.

Egg. In *shape* a dome. *Surface* shining, minutely and somewhat distantly tuberculate, with 19 meridional rays from the base upwards, half of which do not reach further than three-quarters up to the top, 7 or 8 of the others reaching further up but none of these getting to the very apex which is occupied by the micropyle-surface, a slightly flattened, more or less circular, slightly roughened portion, 0.35mm in diameter; all these meridions are about 0.025mm. in height and about 0.05mm. in width, obscurely beaded throughout their lengths and lose themselves in the surface at their extremity, sometimes it is every alternate one that is short, sometimes two succeeding ones; the surface is, besides, rayed finely, parallelly, transversely between the meridions, each such cross-ray being distant 0.025mm. from the one next it. The meridions are 1mm. apart at the widest part of the egg which is from the base upwards for a small distance—the base being absolutely perpendicular all round to the resting-surface and not constricted. *Colour* very pale honey white. These eggs are laid in batches in parallel rows, from three to fifteen in number and each two of a row are joined at their bases which are practically contiguous, by a line of translucent gum-substance between each opposite meridian along the leaf-surface. H: 1.6mm; B: 0.9mm.

Larva. Pl. II, fig. 29. — Subcylindrical in *Shape*, fattest in middle, gently decreasing in diameter to anal end and segment 2; segment 2 slightly tumid, of much smaller diameter than the head; anal segment flattened somewhat and rounded at end, gently sloping more or less evenly with the dorsal line from middle, overlapping the anal claspers, rounded broadly at end; segment 2 has seven black longitudinal lines, one dorsal, the others symmetrically below, as well as a black spot at the base of the leg; the anal segment has a triangular, subdorsal, shining patch on each side at the extremity, the apex pointing backwards, as well as a row of 6 black spots along the front margin; the head is roundly square, very slightly bilobed, the lobes being separated from each other by a thin, depressed line; the clypeus is an equilateral triangle, one-third height of face; the false clypeus outside it slightly curvilinear, half of the height of face, also triangular, both with the apex pointed; the labrum is transverse, oblong, orange; the ligula transversely oval, as long as base of clypeus, with a deep triangular emargination occupying the whole of the front margin; the basal antennal joint is light; the second, antennal joint is red-brown; the mandibles are orange tipped dark-brown, cutting edge with short blunt teeth towards the top, otherwise quite simple; the eyes are five nearly in a straight line, the first or top one displaced slightly behind the line, 1, 2, 3, 4 equidistant from each other, 5 much further down, 6 behind the line and forming a right-angled triangle with 4, 5 on a level with 4; the surface is shining, covered not very densely with fine, dark, short, semi-decumbent hairs all over which are about 0.2 mm. long, the colour light-brown yellow with a horizontal line or row of six spots across the clypeus, two on it, one on each side and the eye-spot on each cheek and a semicircle of four larger ones above them—two to each lobe—as well as a dark-brown mark at each extremity of the impressed line separating clypeus from labrum (the base of mandible); the prolegs and true legs are moderately strong, but rather short. *Surface* dull, the segments well marked, the whole clothed with short, fine, erect, light hairs, longer round the anal margin. *Spiracles* are small, oval, flush, dull black; those of segments 2 and 12th much longer. The colour of the larva is light bluish french-grey suffused dorsally on segments 5-12

with bright greenish-yellow; the following black markings: segment 3 with spiracular, roundish spots, a lateral, triangular patch with a short line behind it and a subdorsal and dorsal longitudinal line; segment 4 similar, the lateral, triangular patch reaching the dorsoventral line with 2 spots, postspiracular; segment 5 with an interrupted dorsal and subdorsal, longitudinal band and a small, lateral triangular patch with a spot behind it; segment 6 a broad band covering the whole anterior half with a row of three spots immediately behind it; the central one dorsal, the smaller ones, one in each lower posterior corner-post-spiracular; segments 8-10 exactly similar to 6 except that 8 has a second row of three spots behind the others and above them; segments 5, 7, 9, 11 have three dorsal spots: two or three lateral and two or three subdorsal, the front ones large, the hinder ones small, besides as well a largish, triangular patch antepiracular, above the dorsoventral line with a few small dots behind it; segment 12 has three on front margin close together, the middle one dorsal, as well as three on hinder margin, the segment being laterally all black besides; segment 13 has two subdorsal spots on front margin and a shining one behind on the hinder margin as well as a dorsolateral, triangular spot; legs, prolegs, ventrum yellowish-green. L: 40 mm. B: 17 mm.

Pupa.—Pl. II, fig. 29a.—The general shape is that of the pupæ of *Iamene fergussoni* or *Bibasis sena*; it is not covered, like they are, however, by cereous powder nearly so much but has similar markings. The head has the frons in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the pupa and is square in front with a small, conical, rounded knob or boss between the eyes just above the base of the proboscis as well as another, longer and sharper, immediately above it, the former directed straight forwards, the second forwards and upwards; the latter being, properly speaking, on the vertex of the head, the hinder part of vertex as well as segment 2 are in a plane at 40° to the longitudinal axis of pupa; segment 2 is convex longitudinally as well as transversely and has both margins straight, being one-third the length of thorax; the thorax is very lowly humped and has the hinder margin a quarter circle curve meeting the wings in a widely open, broadly rounded angle of about 90° ; segments 4, 5 are coequal in length, equal to segment 2; segment 13 dorsally expanded into a plate; the cremaster is moderately long with strong extensor ridges and it is triangular, the extremity blunt; the dorsal plate of segment 13 is a transverse semi-ellipse, the hinder margin straight, the front one curved, this curve with a small, semi-circular emargination in the dorsal line, the whole plate slightly raised with the front edge bluntly serrated; the front edge of segment 14 similarly toothed and emarginate also raised above hinder margin of 13; thorax slightly humped, fattest in middle, shoulders rounded and even, eyes prominent, dorsal constriction slight; proboscis reaching ends of wings. *Surface* more or less dull, segments well marked, the whole body being covered with very short, erect, light bristle-like hairs, a bunch or ring of slightly longer, dark ones below the longer head-process on each side. *Spiracles* of segment 2 linear, the expansion on the anterior margin of segment 3 behind them conical, rather prominent, black, its front face flattened and wrinkled; the rest rather small and narrow-oval, the colour of the body. *Colour* of body light pinkish white-green and marked black; the whole of the front of head yellow-orange, the lower knob black, the eyes also black and there are three black spots in a row across, the central one touching the root of the proboscis, as also two spots on each eye of which the upper is the larger and, further, two more above these eye-spots of which the lower is nearer to the centre of face or dorsal line than any of the others, also another dorsal on vertex of head; segment 2 immaculate; segment 3 or thorax has a row of black marks along its anterior margin, the dorsal or central one being continued as a streak onto the apex of the segment and very nearly to the posterior margin; along the wing margins are two black spots on either side of pupa; each segment 4-12 has a

lateral large black spot or blotch, those on segments 6-8 being larger than the others; on the posterior margin of segment 14 is a black line or border with a small rounded sinus or curve on the dorsum, the concavity directed forwards; the strong extensor ridges of the cremaster black as well as the cremaster itself; thorax and wings are hyaline light-green, the abdomen pale brownish-pink dorsally and nearly white beneath. L : 26mm.; B : 17mm.

Habits.—The eggs are laid on the undersides of very young leaves while these are quite small and pinkish and they are laid in batches of from 5 to 30, side by side in rows. The egg-larvæ, emerging, eat the leaf-substance, omitting the veins, packed together in one company. Before the first moult each one turns over a triangular portion from the edge, fastens the edges of the piece down, coats the inside with silk and lives inside; at the third moult each one goes off to a separate leaf, eats a line from the edge to midrib, and at right angles to it, about a third of the way towards the base from the point on one half, turns the triangular piece over on to the top, eating away the cuticle along the midrib for the hinge; next it eats a band of cuticle in a curve from the edge on the same side a bit further up to the mouth of its cell on the midrib—the beginning of this line is as far as 2-3rds of the way up the leaf: and the area thus demarcated marks the limit of its food during that stage of its growth; after the 4th moult it wanders off from its cells to feed on other leaves, always returning to rest—it generally finishes a whole leaf before going off to feed on another. After the last moult it makes a cell of a half leaf or whole leaf according to the size of the leaf chosen, never feeding on any part of the leaf thus chosen. Changes to a pupa after wandering, often on another plant of another species and this last cell is made by just laxly joining the edges of the leaf together. The pupa is attached by the tail and a body-string.

The larva grows slowly, taking about a month to reach the pupal state and the emergence of the butterfly takes place in about a fortnight. The perfect insect is rarely seen and keeps to dense shade in the big jungles; it practically never goes to flowers but occasionally may be found sitting on a dropping of animals in shady places. It flies straight and fast, but is heavy when settling. It is most probably a dusk-flier if not absolutely nocturnal in its habits; a supposition that is strengthened by the abnormal fact that the female is metallic while the male is dull in colouring, a rare occurrence amongst butterflies. In Kanara the eggs and larvæ are not difficult to find and may be said to be comparatively plentiful locally—in such places as offer fitting conditions for the growth of the foodplant, *Heptapluron venulosum* Seem, a large, stout climber of the evergreen jungles over 1,000' above sea-level in the Western Ghats of Bombay from Belgaum District southwards with large, alternate, generally 5-digitate, fleshy leaves of 9" to one foot in diameter and (in the flowering season) large compound umbels of small whitish flowers with purplish stalks. The climber grows much in nallas and damp places, is common on the Kanara ghats in the evergreen jungles and is spread throughout

India, Malaya and Tropical Australia. The known distribution of the butterfly is Sikkim, Assam and South India. Colonel Swinhoe notes that he has it from Sikkim, the Khasia Hills and Kanara; the type came from N. E. Bengal.

In the black and white plate II there is a representation of the larva and pupa (figures 29 and 29a respectively) which might help to recognise them if found.

Genus 12. - HASORA.

This is characterised by Watson as follows :

"Antennae. - Club thickening rather abruptly and gradually tapering to a fine point, bent beyond the thickest portion usually at a right angle but sometimes into a hook; terminal portion not quite as long as the remainder of the club.

Palpi. - As for the subfamily.

Hind tibiae. - Very densely fringed and with two pairs of spurs.

Fore wing. - Vein 12 ending opposite the end of cell 5 nearer 6 than to 4; upper discocellular minute, middle and lower inwardly oblique and in the same straight line; 3 almost from the middle of cell, 2 nearer to base of wing than to 3; vein 1 distorted at the base; cell less than two thirds the length of costa; inner and outer margins subequal.

Hind wing. - Vein 7 slightly nearer to 6 than to 8; vein 3 from just before end of cell, 2 from middle of cell; with an anal lobe."

The female differs in vein 3 of the fore wing being three times as far from the base of the wing as from the end of cell.

Egg. - Dome-shaped with 16 to 18 meridional ribs and white or green in colour as a rule.

Larva. - Spindle-shaped with the head comparatively small for the subfamily although quite large enough to attract attention, the body slightly shining as to surface, covered with longish soft light hairs, very long for hesperid insects; the colour of the body chiefly some shade of green or neutral tint with lateral patches of mauve or black on segments 6, 8, 10, 12 and with longitudinal yellowish lines, two subdorsal on each side and one subspiracular.

Pupa. - Stout, generally green, with or without black markings; always powdered with a ceraceous powder; the cremaster well-formed and a boss between the eyes on frons; the proboscis not produced beyond wings.

Habits. Egg always single, laid on the leaf-buds and in the axils of young leaves. Larva emerges through a hole it eats at the top; makes a cell at first by doubling a very young leaf along the midrib, the edges fixed down by silken threads and the inside carpeted more or less completely; later on—the leaves having grown in the meantime—it is made of a portion of a leaf turned over with the midrib as hinge on to the top from the point backwards for which purpose a line is eaten in from the edge to, and at right angle to, the midrib; finally a whole leaf is used. It of course depends upon the size of the leaf and the larva; sometimes several leaves, when too small, are made use of to make the house in which case it is somewhat untidy-looking. Pupation takes place in a similar cell and generally after a short spell of wandering, on any plant; and the pupa is attached strongly by the tail and a body band. The larvæ are fast growers and very active when young, running in and out of their cells with great alacrity. The foodplants

of the larvæ are leguminous but are, apparently, not interchangeable, each species being more or less confined to the one; it is not quite certain that *Hasora alexis* does not feed upon several: two at least, *Derris*, *Milletia*, both climbers of large size and *Pongamia*, the Indian Beech, a tree, are the plants chosen. The butterflies are all stout insects: the flight strong and extremely rapid, a series of jerks or jumps or skips up and down. Although, apparently, the insects all frequent open country as well as jungles and hills, the habits are somewhat crepuscular, they all rest with the wings perpendicularly held over the back and sit on the undersides of leaves invariably; go freely to flowers and moisture and bird-droppings on leaves. The genus is distributed throughout India, Malaya, the Philippine Islands, Fiji, New Guinea and Australia. Some 68 species are known of which only 9 are recorded as belonging to the Indian fauna. Of these four come into these papers and are all that have been bred from the egg or larva or any other way.

The two types of the genus are *Hasora badra*, (Moore), and *Parata alexis*, (Fabricius); the name *Hasora* being now reserved by some authors for those insects that are without a discal streak on the fore wings in the male, *Parata* for those that possess such a brand. Watson says:—"The type species of *Parata* differs from the type species of *Hasora* in being provided in the male with an oblique, discal stigma on the fore wing and also in some slight differences in the outline of the wings. These two characters exist together only in the type species of *Parata* and we find other species with the discal streak of *Parata* and the outline of *Hasora* and vice-versa, while the streak itself appears in every degree of intensity, being sometimes very prominent and at other times barely traceable or altogether absent, the females in all species being structurally inseparable."

Quite lately, Colonel Swinhoe Watson's remark dates from twenty-years back has adopted the genus *Parata*, however, for such butterflies as possess the sex-brand in the male and his judgment is based on a much larger number of individuals, probably also species, than were available in Watson's time. It may be taken, therefore, that the two divisions *Parata* and *Hasora* are separable in both sexes and possibly, in consequence, that male-marks constitute a really specific difference or a character of specific importance; but it is, probably, a matter of more individual appreciation and will always remain such in the future as it has in the past. It may be noted, in the meantime, that the earlier stages of *Parata* and *Hasora* are indicative of the fact that *Hasora chabrona* is much more nearly allied to *Parata alexis* and *Parata butleri* than it is to *Hasora badra* and this is confirmed by the very much stronger resemblance that the first three bear to each other as imagines than any one of them bears to *badra*.

All the butterflies are dark brown in colour above, often with some semihyaline spots on fore wing, the hind wing always immaculate,

except in *chuza* from Borneo and Burma that does not concern us ; all have, on the hind wing below, including even *chuza*, a broad, transverse white or yellow (in *chuza*) band ; or the hind wing under-side is more or less immaculate with one or two, never more, yellowish, medium sized spots (*anura*, *badra* and *simplicissima* have the spots, all others being banded—only *badra* concerns us here).

215. *Hasora badra*. (Moore).—Male. *Upperside* : ochreous-brown, very dark when fresh ; base of both wings darker brown. Cilia of both the wings grey. Fore wing with three minute, conjugated spots near the costa one-fourth from apex, sometimes absent ; clothed with decumbent brown hairs, long at base of wing ; no fringe of hairs to inner margin. Hind wing without markings. *Underside* : paler ochreous-brown with a slight purplish tinge. Fore wing with a dark patch before the middle, a dark fascia from the costa ; outer margin narrowly brown leaving a pale, submarginal shade ; the hinder, marginal space pale ochreous-grey, this colour running up a short distance in the middle, a patch of blue-grey scales below costa at end of cell. Hind wing somewhat darker than fore wing with a broad, discal fascia somewhat paler than the ground colour with an ochreous-white, short streak at its lower end ; a suffused blackish patch covering the anal lobe ; an ochreous-white, round spot at the end of cell.—**Female.** *Upperside* : darker than the male. Fore wing with the basal third covered with ochreous-brown hairs and shorter, brown ones beyond ; two or often three subapical, semihyaline-ochreous spots and three large, discal, quadrate, ochreous-white spots of which one in the cell towards its end, another obliquely outwards underneath it and the third, in interspace 3 above and outside that again, smaller and more elongate : all three forming a triangle. Hind wing with the basal, abdominal third covered with ochreous-brown hairs and shorter ones beyond but otherwise immaculate. *Underside* : similar to that of the male but much darker. Fore wing with the dark fascia as in the male, the spots as on upperside, the lowest of the three quadrate spots touching the greyish-white hinder marginal space. Hind wing as in the male. Antennæ in both sexes dark-brown, the inside of crook reddish ; palpi ochreous beneath and the second joint black in the middle in front with a brown line down side ; head, thorax, abdomen above concolorous with wings ; beneath the pectus is ochreous and the abdomen brown, banded ochreous ; legs brown above and ochreous beneath, tarsi ochreous ; thorax above clothed with long, brown hairs. Expanse 50 to 53mm.

Egg.—Dome-shaped, nearly twice as broad as high, the base slightly constricted about 0.1mm. below the broadest part. The surface is shining and sculptured by 16 strong, meridional ribs that lose themselves somewhat suddenly in the surface round a 0.5mm. broad, circular space on the top in the very centre of which is the perfectly-circular, quite smooth, 0.1mm.-broad micropyle ; the ribless apical surface surrounding this micropyle is excessively finely shagreened the shagreen-pits or risings about 80 to 0.05mm. square and crossrayed besides between what would be the continuations of the ribs were they there ; these cross rays are nearly exactly 0.033mm. apart, about 0.006 or 0.006mm. in thickness ; the ribs are just 0.05mm. high and 0.075mm. wide with a triangular section somewhat rounded with the cross rays running up the sides but not reaching their tops so that the tops are perfectly shining smooth. The colour is white, very slightly green-tinted possibly. B: 1mm. with the base 0.9mm. widening at a height of 0.1mm. to its greatest breadth ; H : 0.55mm.

Larva.—This very like that of *Hasora chabrona* in general shape ; nearly twice as fat at middle as at segment 2, the head nearly as broad as the middle of the body ; the ventrum is flattened as usual, the dorsum convex—the cross-section would be circular but for the flattened ventrum as the larva sits close-applied to

surface; segment 14 is as long as 12 and double 13, semicircularly-rounded; indeed a quarter-sphere, the extremity very close to the resting surface slightly over-reaching anal claspers which show broad and quite short beneath it; these anal claspers with short, cylindrical, whitish shanks, a broad ancle (in sense of the longitudinal axis of larva) which is very narrow and an equally narrow foot which is divided into two lobes, one internal towards ventrum, the other external; the prolegs similar to this; the true legs nearly white (with a slight greenish tinge) rather short, with equal segments, shining and somewhat translucent; segments 13, 14 are nearly completely white with a clothing of long white hairs not quite as long as segment 14, segment 13 being longer dorsally than in the spiracular region where, as a matter of fact it is extremely short, nearly linear, so that the hinder margin is convex backwards; segment 2 is little longer than 13 in dorsal line, highly polished black with the neck bluish-white running into the occipital triangular sinus on the hinder margin of the head, only visible (this neck) when the larva moves the head in eating &c.; head 4.5 mm. in diameter by about the same height, very broadly bilobed, but very shallowly so; the surface of the head rough with numerous little tubercles closely placed from each of which arises a whitish hair at least as long as half the breadth of the true clypeus but many of them round the outer head are quite as long as half the breadth of head; the colour is sealing-wax red with the middle of true clypeus black in a fat-drop-shaped mark leaving the angles and sides narrowly red, also a large, black mark on each lobe of face reaching up beyond the apex of false clypeus and down along the side of that clypeus as far as the middle of its sides, being as broad as it is long; also the whole eye-curve is black—in a black circle that is; the true clypeus is an equilateral triangular not reaching half the height of the head with the apex acute, the false clypeus a gothic arch outside it, the strip very narrow at base outside the true one, widening upwards and reaching well over half the height of the face, the apex acute as a gothic arch should have it; the labrum is transverse, as broad as the true clypeus, the hinder margin very slightly curved, as long as half the length of true clypeus, narrowing somewhat forwards red like the head with the very front of it white; the ligula rather more than half its breadth, not quite its length, kidney-shaped-circular, the sinus not half its depth and narrow, the angle of sinus about 45°, the colour deep reddish honey-coloured with the edges of sinus blackish; antennal, basal joint red, the other two the same colour as ligula; mandibles also similarly honey coloured, evenly not very broadly black-ended, the cutting edges to all intents entire; the eyes 1 to 6 in a straight line practically, 1 a bit behind perhaps, 1 to 4 equispaced, equal in size, 6 nearly 2X as far below and 5 behind making an equilateral triangle with 4, 6; all black. *Surface* dull; the segments well-defined; covered with similar hairs to those on the head and rather densely, those on the black patches black, the rest white, not all of exactly the same size or length, some being shorter, those round the anal end longest. *Spiracles* seven or eight to a segment-length, oval, flush, about twice as long as broad, soiled-whitish; those of segment 2 twice as large, those of 12 smaller than those of 2 but larger than rest. *Colour*: a sort of pale indigo hue with the ventrum, segments 13, 14 and the spiracular region whitish with a very slight greenish tinge; a subdorsal and dorsolateral longitudinal yellow line from and including segment 3 to hinder margin of segment 12 and faintly on to the white of segment 13 with five transverse, yellow or white lines to each segment reaching down to an imaginary supra-spiracular line (except on segments 13 and 14 which are practically immaculate and segment 2 which is shining-black); a large black patch laterally on segment 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 reaching from the dorsolateral, longitudinal line to the supra-spiracular and nearly as long as broad, starting very close to the front margin—there are always three of the thin, yellow, transverse lines behind those patches; on segments 5, 7, 9, 11 these patches are represented merely by a black transverse streak between the first and second transverse, yellow lines

situated about the middle of the segment; prolegs all coloured like the ventrum and the true legs, also the anal claspers. L.: 38 mm.; B.: 6.25mm.

The body-colour -pale indigo with a greenish tint—is darkest on 3 to 8, lighter behind that. The feet of prolegs and claspers are circular, the circle being supplied with tiny hooklets all along its circumference except at the back; this circle doubles in the direction of the length of larva along its diameter and becomes long oval when clasping.

Pupa.—This is like that of *Hasora alexis* in shape; it has, however, a longer snout; the eyes are prominent, the front of the head square except that the frons is produced into a short triangular prominence or cone continued into a porrect, rather long, cylindrical, blunt-topped snout directed slightly upwards which is about as long as segment 2; segment 2 rather long and convex with its dorsal line in a plane inclined at an angle of 45° to the longitudinal axis of the pupa the frons is in a plane perpendicular to that axis; the thorax is humped the front slope more inclined to the axis than segment 2 with the posterior slope from the apex nearly parallel to that axis and with the hinder margin a quarter circle curve meeting the wings in an open, broadly-rounded angle of about 60° ; there is a rather slight lateral constriction behind the prominent eyes and a more gradual one at segment 4; the body is fattest in the middle although only slightly broader than at shoulders which are not prominent in any way and are evenly rounded; the transverse section of the body is circular more or less, decreasing from middle to the anal end in diameter; at the anal end where the stout, oblong cremaster has the lateral faces pear-shaped; segment 13 is longer in the dorsal line than segment 12, disappearing on the dorsoventral line, has a minutely-toothed front margin and a dorsal, convex shield with a semicircular sinus on dorsal line on front margin; the cremaster on the whole, is triangular consisting of two dorsal pieces starting broad and rounded from the lateral parts of hinder margin of 13, narrowing backwards into the stout, rather short, four-sided, terminal portion, the two pieces bent out at right angles just where they narrow backwards and not meeting in the dorsal line but divided there by a depressed line; ventrally on segment 14-cremaster there are two other pieces symmetrical with the dorsal ones which, with their lower edges enclose a widely semicircular space in which the broad clasper scars appear as two symmetrically-juxtaposed, semicircular plates; the blunt extremity of the cremaster is slightly dilated and covered with short, largely-hooked sensory shafts; head might be described as a short, transverse oblong or trapezoid (for of course it is deeper behind than in front) with the prominent eyes forming its lateral ends, produced conically between these eyes into a perfectly cylindrical snout or frontal process; the cylindrical part being twice as long as the posterior, basal trapezoid, the vertex being therefore dorsal, and about as long as segment 2, while the frons is ventral and about the same length or a trifle shorter, the process or snout dividing the two from each other; the frons, as a matter of fact is not entirely ventral but slopes towards it; the clypeus is also sloping ventral and is trapez-shaped, the hinder margin curved forward and equal to the lateral margins, the distal margin only about one-quarter its length and triangularly emarginate where it receives the base of the ligula between the inner eye-covers, this ligula diamond shaped here at base, then contracted into a short longitudinally-oblong, narrow piece connecting it with the distal half which is longitudinally oval between the bases of the proboscis-halves; the fore legs reach to about one-third the length of the wings, the mid legs and antennae to two-thirds and the proboscis reaches just a wee bit beyond the end flanked on each side by a slight production of the costal ends of the apices under which they are somewhat tamid because of the ends of the hind legs beneath; eyes prominent laterally, the crescent narrow-shining dividing the eye-surface into a large inside two-thirds and an outside third. *Surface* of pupa shining, covered thickly with a white,

cereous powder that has to be rubbed off to see the details; segment 14 (mostly cremaster) equals more or less 13 (mostly consisting of dorsal plate) which again equals 12=11 in length; the bevelled margins of the segments 8 to 11 are well-developed, the hinder ones smooth, the anterior ones very sparsely pitted superficially and they are much longer laterally than dorsally and ventrally; segments 10, 9, 8 increase slightly in length forwards until 8 is nearly double 12; segments 7-6 are again shorter than 8 equalling 9 about; segment 5=half 8 and 4 equals half 5; the thorax .5 + .6 + .7 together in length and has the hinder margin a quarter circle curve meeting the wings in a deep, somewhat broadly-rounded angle of somewhere about 70°, its front margin is perfectly straight; the shoulders are very slightly prominent but on the whole even; segment 2 in length between 5 and 6 with the front margin quite straight; the surface of the wings has the veins rather deeply impressed, the head with its process, segment 2 and thorax are very superficially cross-wrinkled and covered sparsely, including the snout, with fine, light, somewhat soft woolly looking hair that is about as long as a spiracle length; the abdomen is nearly absolutely smooth except for a similar hair-covering and the front margins of segments 6, 7, 8 are beaded in the dorsal region; the cremaster sculpture and the sinus in front margin of 13 have been mentioned above. *Spiracles* of segment 2 are indicated by a very little transverse black, conical prominent just behind them on the surface of segment 3 (thorax), this prominence rugose, slightly longer transversely than longitudinally, rather broader than the antenna adjacent; the other spiracles are about four to a segment-length long, about twice as long as broad or more, somewhat narrowly oval, raised discs, black. *Colour* of pupa very light green with the following absolutely black markings; the whole of the cylindrical part of snout of head a small spot on anterior, upper margin of eye; a spot on dorsal line on front margin of 2; a similar, larger spot in dorsal line of hinder and front margin of thorax; all spiracles and sometimes a slight suffusion round them; the front margin of segment 13; and the markings on cremaster; the beading on front margins of segments 6 to 8 rusty as well as the hooklets of cremaster. L. 28 mm.; B: 7 mm. at middle; snout 2.25 mm. long, included in the length; breadth of head across front of eyes: 5 mm.; H: 7 mm. at middle.

Habits.—Since writing the above a small larva came out of an egg and the following is a description of it:—

The little egg-larva of *Hasora badra* is somewhere about 2.5 mm. in length and 0.15 mm. in diameter, one of the middle segments measuring about 0.2 mm. in length; on each segment there are two subdorsal hairs and two dorso-lateral ones (one on each side) a supra-spiracular and two subspiracular hairs more or less in a line; these hairs are at the most 0.1 mm. long, the dorsal trapeze is 0.090 mm. long or about one-third of a segment length, more or less, the subdorsals being 0.15 mm. apart while the dorso-laterals are 0.25 mm.; the supra spiracular hair is about two spiracle-lengths above and slightly in front of the spiracle, the subspiracular one below, also in front of and about two spiracle lengths off and the other hair is more directly under the spiracle at an equal distance from it, perhaps a bit behind it; there are no other visible hairs except two towards the end of the leg-base next the foot; the subdorsal hairs on free margin of segment 14 are 0.15 mm. long, the longest on body. Segment 2 is 0.1 mm. long and black dorsally, chitinated, red-brown or brown-red laterally and ventrally; the spiracle of segment 2 is 0.025 mm. long by less

in breadth, a broad oval ; the rest about 0·0163 mm., long by less in breadth ; that of segment 12 between these in size and rather rounder. The head is 0·55 mm. high of which the prominence of the mouth parts takes up 0·1 mm.; it is only 0·3 mm. thick ; the colour is shining-black, rather wrinkled-rugose and minutely shagreened besides under the microscope and there are the usual main hairs but no others ; all erect or nearly so, about 0·1 mm. long and white, translucent ; as a matter of fact they vary from 0·05 mm. to 0·15 mm. in length, only two of 0·15 mm. those at the end of little white antennæ ; the labrum and ligula are the same shape and comparative lengths compared to the clypeus as in the adult larva ; the mandibles are strongly toothed and the eyes similar. The colour of the little larva when it first comes out of the egg is yellowish, soon becoming green after it has eaten.

The egg-larva wanders about a bit before settling down which it eventually does inside one of the still-folded (along the midrib), young leaves upon which the egg is laid, always singly ; sometimes it is deposited upon the tender end of the creeper, just upon the bare bark. The caterpillar spins a few webs inside the folded leaf and eats the edges during the first stage. As it grows it changes its abode, or as it consumes the leaf in which it lives ; and, in the end, growing with the foliage, as this latter increases in size and hardens in consistency, it eats food that is more and more mature and naturally also makes its house of similar leaves although it never wanders far to feed and never eats anything but fairly young leaves. This accounts for the fact that its appearance is strictly limited to the times when the climber has young foliage which is in the hot weather just prior to the break of the monsoon and the monsoon time itself. The most prolific time for broods is towards the months of September and October in the Kanara District. The foodplant of the caterpillar is *Derris uliginosa*, Benth., a leguminous climber characterising the sea-coast and muddy salt-water creeks from the Western Coast of India to Ceylon, China, N. Australia, Polynesia, Madagascar and Zambesi-land in Africa. That is Botany. The distribution of the butterfly is given by Swinhoe as India and Ceylon ; to Burma, Sumatra, Java as far east as Borneo. He says :—"Horsfield and Moore record it from Java. Moore's description in *P.Z.S.*, 1865 is from a Bengal example. We have both sexes from Java ; Borneo ; the Runjit Valley, Burma ; Sikkim and the Khasia Hills ; we cannot distinguish any specific difference between the Java, Bornean and Indian examples. Fergusson records it also from Travancore ; Watson from the Chin Hills ; Wood-Mason and de Niceville from Cachar ; and Davidson, Bell and Aitken from Kanara. Our figures of the larva and pupa are copies of Horsfield and Moore's figures." And extraordinarily bad figures at that although the actual markings of the larva are more or less correct. The pupa is painted brown and it is really green, white from the powder

that always covers it. Swinhoe's representations are in his *Lepidoptera Indica*, Volume IX, Plate 751. It is extremely probable that, eventually, the habitat of the butterfly will be found to be same as that of *D. uliginosa*, Benth, the caterpillar's foodplant. At any rate eastwards to Polynesia. Africa is not so likely—but, all the same, not impossible. The pupation takes place in a doubled leaf or amongst several leaves on the plant; sometimes between two fixed down one on top of another; and the pupa is fixed by the usual tail-pad and body-string. It is active and squirms a lot when touched but makes no perceptible noise. The growth of the larva is rapid; the times for the stages normal; the time spent in the pupa also. The butterfly comes out in the early mornings and always sits with its wings held perpendicularly over its back on the undersides of leaves. It is a very powerful flier and mounts high into the air at times and does not seem to be averse to sunlight and hot places. It comes greedily to flowers in the mornings until about 11 o'clock and again in the afternoon. In Kanara the larvæ are found along the banks of salt-water creeks and estuaries as well as along the sandy shores where the small rivulets and springs dribble through from the hills; it is there the foodplant grows. The butterfly is often seen further inland in the thick, big jungle and certainly ascends the immediately adjacent ranges to 1,000' or more. When on the wing it is nearly impossible to capture with a net for it flies in dives and often not straight; but, when at flowers, it can be caught. It just arrives and that is all one knows about it. You see it settle rather heavily on a spray and then is the only chance. If you delay, it is just gone! And it would puzzle the sharpest eyes to say how and in which direction. Otherwise, that is except at flowers, the insect is hardly ever seen in Kanara notwithstanding that it cannot be rare, judging by the numbers of eggs laid and found, and the larvæ it would be possible to gather in, were anybody to put their mind to it. There is one place at the upper end of an estuary in Kanara about 18 miles away from the sea where there is a plantation of the exotic *Coccolalpinia coriaria*, Will., the Divi-divi or American Sumach, introduced years ago, which flowers profusely in the month of October and scents the whole atmosphere for hundreds of yards around with a pleasant fragrance that attracts insects by the thousand both day and night. And this was—and probably is—the one place where *badra* was a certain find as long as the flowers lasted. It was also a sure find for *Halpe honorei*, a rare Skipper and *Satuspes infernalis*, a rarer sphingid moth that fed in the evenings and mornings. A further charm was added to the general perfection of the place by thousands—literally—of the smallest of Sun-Birds (*Arachnothera minima*) making the whole place musical with their soft, low twitterings.

The way these *Ismeneinae* prepare the tail-fixing for the pupa is perhaps somewhat peculiar; two ropes of silk attached, at the ends

to the leaf-surface, meet in a knot; or a short loop is made with a knot in the middle, which is increased into a small pad, into which the hooklets of the cremaster are screwed in the usual manner.

The egg that produced the little larva of which a description is given in the foregoing, was brought in fresh on the 19th of September. The caterpillar came out of it on the 22nd, three days afterwards. It was full-grown on the 5th, and had settled down to pupate on the 7th of October. The butterfly emerged on the morning of the 20th and was a female. In the case of a male the larva changed into the pupa on the 4th of October, actually cast its skin on that day; and the butterfly appeared on the 14th. In the case of the female the casting of the skin probably took place actually on the 10th. So that ten days is probably the duration of the pupal stage and 18 days would represent the period of larval growth and existence; the whole time from butterfly to butterfly would come to four weeks at the outside under normal conditions, that is when there is plenty of food in the form of young leaves. Very few larvæ are to be found at the beginning of the monsoon or in the hot weather when the climbers begin to put forth young leaves in any number but, later on, in August and September, they are quite plentiful in Karwar. After November-December few young leaves are produced and what happens then is, probably, that most of the eggs laid are parasitized and come to nought or that, larvæ being born, succumb, through insufficiency of nourishment, or from other causes due to exposure, enforced by having to wander in the open in search of the tender food, to the attacks of enemies such as birds, lizards, hymenopterous insects and spiders. So that extraordinarily few eggs laid would result in butterflies which, then, when provender again began to appear in May and June, would only exist in small numbers to continue the cycle. The egg being always laid upon tender shoots and leaves preclude the probability of their lying over and no case has ever come to notice of a larvæ æstivating as those of the genus *Tagiades* are known to do.

(To be continued.)

THE SNAKES OF BOMBAY ISLAND AND SALSETTE.

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(With four plates and a text figure.)

Read before the Bombay Natural History Society at a meeting held on the 19th September 1923.

The layman's chief concern in regard to a snake is as to whether it is poisonous or not. As a rule he is indiscriminating and either increases the distance between himself and the reptile or deals it an exterminating blow after which, if interested, he sends us the mangled remains for identification and report. The victims frequently arrive at the Society's rooms and are examined and reported upon favourably or otherwise. A reference to the Society's records will show that a number of snakes so received are obtained within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the neighbouring Island of Salsette. I do not mean to imply that these delectable islands are particularly 'snakey' although many people might be misled into believing it when we consider that one of the City's most populous wards is named Nagpada— the hamlet of the Serpent, and that Nagdevi Street is so called after an old serpent shrine. To be exact however, out of over 300 different species of snakes found within the Indian Empire, thirty-six species have been recorded from the Islands of Bombay and Salsette and the surrounding seas. Of these sixteen, including ten sea snakes, are poisonous, the remainder may be classed as more or less harmless to man.

The Terrestrial Snakes of these Islands are all species inhabiting the Main Peninsular area of India; by which is indicated that area below the Gangetic plane and exclusive of the Southern and Western Region. Our snakes are the common snakes of the Indian plains. We can lay no claim to any hill species except to a single Pit Viper which has been recorded from Kheneri caves, where the chain of hills that bisects Salsette reaches an altitude of 1,500 feet— the highest point on these islands. The belt of low-lying land under tidal influence which encircles the coast, and also our rivers and creeks afford harbourage to certain aquatic species, found under like condition on the main land. Such snakes as are found within our dwellings will be found in a similar association with the human element in towns and villages of the Main Peninsula.

Snakes are divided into nine families, four of which are represented in the Islands of Bombay and Salsette. We will take them in their natural orders commencing with the lowest forms, the burrowing snakes, and passing to the most highly developed species the Vipers.

BURROWING SNAKES.

The burrowing snakes are poorly represented locally. There are four families of typical burrowing earth snakes but only one of them, the *Typhlopidae*, is found on these Islands*. Its representative is a little snake which will be commonly found when digging earth in Bombay gardens. At first sight you would probably mistake it for a worm. It has the colour and appearance of an earth worm but if you took it up in your hands you would see its little forked tongue shooting out very rapidly, and if you examined it very carefully you would find that its body was covered with tiny scales. Lay it on the open palm of your hand and it will wriggle away in that typical snake like manner. You are now sure that it is a snake. This is the little blind snake *Typhlops braminus*. The eyes are very small, and protected by semi-transparent shields so as to be scarcely visible. The eyes of a snake are lidless. They vary in size from minute as in burrowing species, to enormous as

* On the road to Powai Lake in August this year I found the remains of a Burrowing Earth Snake (*Silybura* sp. Family *Uropeltidae*). Identification of the species was impossible. Phipson's Burrowing Snake (*S. phipsoni*) occurs at Thana and very probably in the hilly portions of Salsette.

in some of the tree snakes. They are covered by a transparent cap which is likened to a watch glass. This transparent cap is apparently the lower eyelid which has become joined to the upper lid thus losing all mobility. The same feature is to be seen in certain types of Lizards in which the whole of the lower eyelid is composed of a transparent disc which in certain species fuses with the rudimentary upper lid. Burrowing snakes are said to be degraded members of the tribe which took to this mode of life at the early stage of evolution. In addition to the rudimentary eye of the Blind Snake, examination will reveal that in these snakes the large ventral scales have completely or partially disappeared. These would manifestly be an inconvenience in burrowing, and have therefore been either lost or modified. The food of the blind snake consists of earth worms and also of the larvæ of ants. It is an inoffensive creature and will do no harm.

BOAS.

Our next family are the *Boidæ*, i.e., Boas or constricting snakes. The *Boidæ* are divided into two groups or sub-families, one include the Boas and the other the Pythons. The Boas are typically South American, the greatest of the tribe is the giant Anaconda, but certain genera of this subfamily are Asiatic, among these the *Eryx*. Two species of *Eryx* occur locally. The Red Earth Boa, *Eryx conicus*, and the Black Earth Boa, *Eryx jaculus*. Both these snakes occasionally form part of the local snake charmers outfit, particularly the Black Earth Boa. Like the bearded lady this snake is an object of wonder, for we are told that it has two heads—for six months one of these is in active operation, the other being apparently dormant, and at the end of the period the roles are reversed—a great convenience—it were a pity to spoil it but the phenomenon is explainable. The Black Earth Boa is a burrower. Your burrowing snake has apparently no neck, the body looks like a cylinder—the head really resembles the very short tail—the mouth is small and is placed under the projecting snout and is similar in shape and position to the vent, the eyes are hardly in evidence; thus the uncritical observer will have some difficulty in distinguishing the head from the tail. In habit the Black Earth Boa is extremely sluggish. The *Sampwala* removes it from his little round basket and it lies inert upon the floor but when picked up it will coil itself tightly round your hand. Like all Boas it is a constrictor and kills its prey by crushing it. Rats and mice are its chief victims. Its temper is uncertain, the snake may lie inert and take no notice or it may make a sudden vicious and unexpected snap at you. The young of the Black Earth Snake is very differently coloured to his parent. One killed in Messrs. Phipson & Co.'s godown, Apollo Street, was a pale straw colour with three broad black bands in the vicinity of the tail. The uniform black colouring seems to be assumed with age. The Red Earth Boa (*Eryx conicus*) is sometimes seen with the snake charmer but not commonly, he is a rather handsome snake, brick red in colour rather blotched with white. The unpracticed eye might be misled into mistaking him for a Russel's Viper. He has the same heavy build and a rough imitation of the viper's colour and markings, but if turned on his belly the ventral scales will be found to be typically those of a burrowing snake. They are quite narrow and do not extend completely across the body as do a viper's. Like the black earth boa this species feeds chiefly on rats and mice. So much for the Boas.

PYTHONS.

The next to be dealt with are the Pythons. Unlike the Boas, the Pythons are typically old world species. The Common Rook Snake or Indian Python (*P. molurus*) is found in Salsette, and I have seen one killed beyond Parel. A specimen 12 ft. long was recently killed at Andheri, the reptile was roused from a hedge by a terrier, and in a very short time the snake had the dog firmly wrapped within its coils; the struggle took place on the edge of a tank, snake and

dog, in a struggling heap, rolled into the water, the cold douche seems to have damped the ardour of the Python who immediately loosed the terrier and in endeavouring to escape was killed. Under suitable conditions the common Python attains the enormous length of 20 feet, but our local specimens never average beyond 10 or 15 feet. Locally their chief food appears to be poultry and small animals. Pythons are voracious feeders and are capable of making an enormous meal. They are also capable of long fasts; one kept alive in the Society's rooms refused food for 10 months; his



L
Lower extremity of a Python showing claw-like structures on either side of the vent. They are the terminations of the rudimentary hind-limbs.

forward alternately till the head of the victim enters the gullet, the muscles and ribs now come into play, the jaws then work in unison till the prey

record was however easily eclipsed by an individual in the Paris Zoo who is said to have gone on hunger strike for a period of two years and six months. The power most snakes possess of swallowing prey greatly exceeding their own calibre is remarkably exemplified in the Python. A writer in the *Asian* records having disposed of one that had swallowed a young wild boar, and the Society's journal records an instance of one that had swallowed a 6 feet panther! The distinguishing feature of all snakes is to be found in the structure of the jaws. If one has the opportunity of watching a snake swallowing its prey one discovers that its jaws possess the power of working independently, the right upper and lower jaw may be firmly closed on the victim while the left halves push forward in an attempt to obtain a fresh bite, the jaws of either side push

is swallowed. The phenomenon is explained by the fact that the two halves of a snake's lower jaw are not rigidly attached to one another in front as is the case with other animals. The long lower jaw bones are connected in front by an extremely elastic ligament which gives them the power of independent action. An examination of a snake's skull also reveals the fact that the lower jaw bones are attached to the skull by ball and socket joints and held in position by means of elastic muscular bands so that in the act of swallowing the mouth can be widely opened. In most snakes, the bones of the upper jaws, and the palate are also mobile. This is not all, to aid the passage of the victim down the body of the snake there is a further peculiarity in the structure of the skeleton. In most animals the ribs rising from the spinal column are normally attached below the body to the sternum or breast bone, now snakes have no breast bone, the mobile ribs are therefore quite free below and are capable of being widely expanded. These peculiarities in the structure of a snake account for enormous differences observed in the relative proportion of the captor and its quarry. Snakes do not chew or masticate their food after covering it with saliva, they swallow it entire and the loosely attached and widely distensible jaws, and the expandible ribs are adaptations in its structure which enable it to accomplish the feat easily.

By many the Boas and Pythons are believed to paralyse their prey by a supposed power of fascination. It is a belief which must however be discredited. Observation has shown that the majority of animals possess no special fear of snakes; a duck placed in the python's cage will waddle unconcernedly practically into the jaws of the crouching reptile. I have seen a rat in a Russell's Viper cage squat himself amongst the coils of the snake.

Mr. H. M. Phipson has commented on this fact in his notes on the Python in the second volume of the Society's Journal. He writes "The rats on being placed in the cage appeared to take little or no notice of the snake. They would frequently run over the coils in their efforts to find their way out of the cage; and on occasion, when the snake remained quiet for a time they would frequently approach it, smell it, or even bite at it. The hens appeared to have even less instinctive fears of a snake and would if left to themselves for a short time commence scratching and picking up grains in the cage. The crows, on the other hand, showed considerable apprehension of the danger" (Phipson, Journ., B. N. H. S., Vol. II, p. 166).

The only animals that show a decided terror to snakes are monkeys and it has been concluded that human beings have inherited the fear of snakes from their anthropoid ancestors!

The family *Boidæ*, and more especially the Pythons are believed to be the ancestral group from which all other snakes have been derived. Pythons, like some of the burrowing snakes, display unmistakable evidence of their derivation from the more ordinary type of limbed reptile, by their retention, both internally and externally, of the vestiges of the hind limb. In the python a small pair of spur-like structures will sometimes be found in the neighbourhood of the vent, these are the rudimentary hind limbs. They are used by the Python as claspers when pairing (See Fig.)

COLUBRINE SNAKES (*Colubridæ*).

Passing over three families of earth snakes, the *Ilysiidæ*, the *Uropeltidæ* and the *Xenopeltidæ*, of which no representatives have been found in our islands,* we come to that large family of typical snakes, the *Colubridæ*, which numbers the majority of living snakes within its fold. This enormous family is divided into three great groups, the differences being based on the structure of the teeth. Three types of teeth are to be distinguished in snakes: solid teeth, grooved teeth and tubular or "perforated" teeth; in the grooved teeth an open channel or groove runs along the outer surface of the tooth, its object being to convey the

* Vide footnote on page 153.

secretion of the poison glands into the wound. The tubular tooth is merely a further development of the grooved variety, the groove being so deep that its sides meet and form a hollow tube: Grooved teeth with the open canal may be situated either in front of the jaws or at the back of the jaws. Tubular teeth are always in front. Colubrine snakes are therefore classed into groups in accordance with the type and position of the teeth. The first group is the Aglypha or solid toothed Colubrinæ. These snakes, like the pythons, boas and burrowing snakes, have solid teeth and may be regarded as non-poisonous.

But it must be remembered that the distinction correctly speaking is merely one of degree; experiments have proved that snakes of the family *Silybura* (Burrowing Earth Snakes) secrete a certain amount of venom in the parotid glands which, when mixed with the saliva, is sufficiently potent to enable these snakes to paralyze their prey, and the same may also be said of snakes of the genus *Zamenis* and *Tropidonotus*; in this respect all Indian snakes may be said to be poisonous, though comparatively few are harmful to man.

The second section of Colubrine Snakes is known as the Opisthoglypha or back-fanged Colubrinæ, snakes in which one or more of the hindermost teeth are grooved and channelled and connected with a small poison gland. This is quite a small group to which some of our tree and semi-aquatic snakes belong. They are only mildly poisonous, the venom being just sufficient to kill small mammals and birds on which these snakes feed. The last group of Colubrine snakes are the Proteroglypha or the front-fanged Colubrinæ which are far more venomous and include the deadly cobras, kraits and sea snakes. Representatives of all three colubrine groups are to be found on the islands. The solid-toothed Aglyphous Colubrinæ include the following genera: *Polyodontophis*, *Lycodon*, *Rhabdophis*, *Macropisthodon*, *Ptyas*, *Zamenis*, *Oligodon*, *Dendrelaphis* and *Chersydrus*. The Back-fanged Colubrinæ or Opisthoglypha include the tree snakes *Dryophis* and *Dipsadomorphus* and the two aquatic genera *Hurria* and *Gerardia*. The Proteroglyphous or front-fanged colubrinæ include the three Elapine Genera—*Callophis*, *Bungurus* and *Naja* (Coel snakes, Kraits and Cobras), and the *Hydrophina* (Sea snakes).

SOLID-TOOTHED COLUBRINÆ (*Aglypha*.)

Let us commence with the solid-toothed snakes or Aglyphids. This series is divided into two sub-families—the *Colubrinæ* or typical snakes and an aberrant division, the *Achrochordina*, whose members lead an exclusively aquatic existence.

The first of the *Colubrinæ* to attract our attention is the Common Wolf Snake *Lycodon aulicus*. This is perhaps the commonest snake in Bombay. It is to be found in the busiest centres of the City and is equally common in its suburbs. It is a slender snake, smooth and glossy in appearance, its colour varies from pale to deep glossy-brown, almost bluish-black in certain lights. Its back is ornamented with slender white rings arranged in pairs. Its lips and under surface are a glossy-creamy-white. This is the snake which is most easily mistaken for the Common Krait, so closely does it resemble the latter in colour and markings. The wolf snake generally takes up its quarters among loose brick work or in the rafters of ceilings, it is a wonderful climber, and very active in its movements, when freshly caught it will struggle vigorously and attempt to bite, but it is easily tamed and after a few days of captivity will submit readily to handling. It feeds chiefly on lizards. Some years ago we received a letter from a member stating that he had killed a snake with legs—the monstrosity arrived and on examination proved to be common wolf snake that had succeeded in swallowing a lizard several sizes too large for it. The victim in its vigorous struggles to free itself had forced its legs through the body of the snake.

Our next species is by no means a common snake in Bombay, we have only a single record of its occurrence. This is Jordon's Polyodont, *Polyodontophis*,

subpunctatus, a slender snake, pale brown in colour with a line of black dots along the middle of the back.

Our next genera of Aglyphous snakes are *Rhabdophis* and *Nerodia*. One of each is found in Bombay, viz., the Buff-striped Keelback *Rhabdophis stolicus* and the Checkered Water Snake *Nerodia piscator*. The Buff-striped Keelback appears to arrive with the frogs on the advent of the monsoon and seems to disappear with them at the close of the rains. During the monsoon it is extremely common in the rice fields and tall grass, in fact it will be found anywhere where its food is plentiful. This consists almost exclusively of small frogs, and it is surprising the number of little frogs that one of these reptiles is able to account for. In disposition it is perhaps the gentlest snake that it is possible to find, even a freshly caught specimen will never attempt to bite, although it will struggle vigorously for freedom. In colour it is a deep purplish-brown, a buff coloured stripe runs along the entire length of each side of its body, the underside is creamy-white, certain individuals have the underside of the throat and lips a bright yellow; it is a slender graceful long-tailed snake, easily tamed and easily kept in captivity.

The Checkered Water Snake (*N. piscator*) is the common fresh water snake of all India. It is to be found in almost every pond, tank, or well. Its colouring is difficult to describe as the snake shows a great variation in colour and markings. The ground colour is usually a shade of green irregularly blotched with black, a dark check-stripe is always present running from the eye backwards to the angle of the jaws. The Checkered Water Snake is an active vigorous snake and when caught it will bite readily but, as with most snakes, a few days of captivity suffice to tame its spirit. It is one of the snakes commonly included in the collection of the local Snake-charmer.

Next follows a short, stoutly built, snake known as Green Keelback *Macropisthodon plumbicolor*. The snakes known as keelbacks are so named because in such species the scales covering the back are provided with a longitudinal ridge or keel, sometimes with several keels; in species like the *Phoxnora* the lateral scales are furnished with serrated keels which being rubbed against one another produce a rustling sound. The Green Keelback is not a common snake in Bombay. We have only records of two specimens. Its colour is uniform grass green, but the young have a special livery of their own, this is rather exceptional as in snakes the young are usually similar in colour to the parent. The young green keelback affects a broad black chevron on the nape of its neck, the hinder portion of this marking is often outlined in bright yellow giving the young snake a handsome and striking appearance. The green Keelback is a ground snake found chiefly in grass land and open spaces. When alarmed it possesses the power of flattening its body to a remarkable extent and lying close pressed to the ground is thus able to escape detection. This power of flattening the anterior portion of the body is possessed by many Snakes and reaches its highest development in the cobra.

Two species of Dhaman or rat snakes are found in these islands, the Common Indian Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus* and the Fasciolated Rat Snake *Zamenis fasciolatus*.

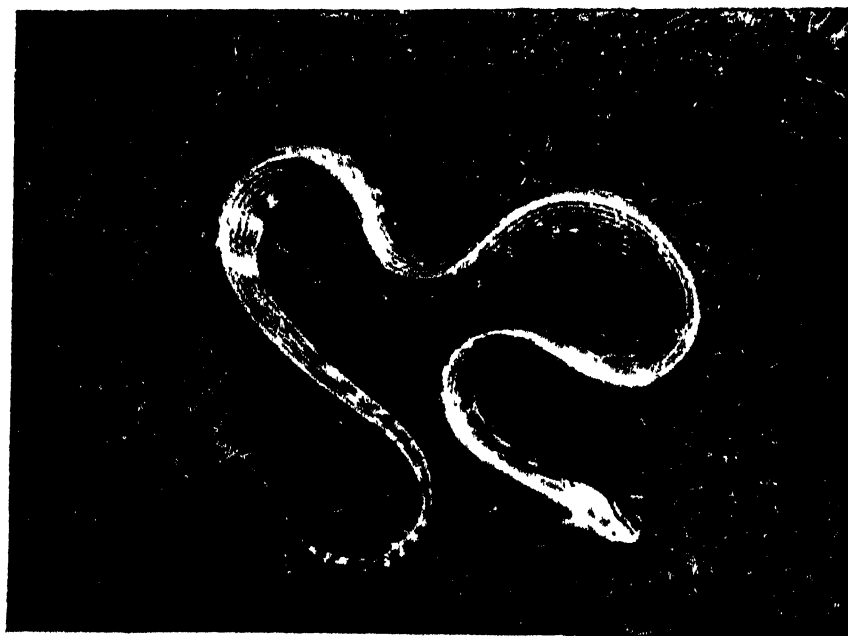
Local belief credits both these species with being the female cobra. As the cobra is at no loss to obtain a mate of his own species from the plentiful supply available, this slur on the marital relations of the cobras is unwarranted.

The Common Rat Snake is a vigorous fellow that grows to over 10 feet in length. It is quite a common snake in the City and the suburbs. In one of the by-walks of the Victoria Gardens I once interrupted the nuptials of a pair of Dhamans. The colour of this snake varies. Dark brown specimens are met with, sometimes tawny yellow to a light wheat colour, we have had a black Dhaman from Cumballa Hill, the under surface is yellowish white. A distinctive feature in the colouring of the dhaman is the marking of the labials—the



RED EARTH BOA.
(*Lias conicus*)

BLACK EARTH BOA.
(*Lias jaculus*).



THE CHECKERED WATER SNAKE (*Nerodia piscator*).

Photographs of plaster casts in the Prince of Wales' Museum.

(Photos by C. McCann.)



THE DHAMAN OR RAT SNAKE (*Ptyas mucosus*)



THE COMMON KRAIT (*Bungarus candidus*)

Photographs of plaster casts in the Prince of Wales' Museum.

(Photos by C. McCann.)

scales covering the lips,—the sides of the throat and belly. Each of these scales is outlined in black, and gives the snake a distinctive appearance, the eyes are large and bright and the neck narrow and distinct. The upper surface of the tail is sometimes covered with a net work of black markings. This is very distinct in some specimens and hardly noticeable in others. The Dhaman is capable of moving over the ground at a terrific speed. Snakes have been described as 'rib walkers.' The under surface of a snake's body is covered with transverse scales called ventrals. Except in burrowing species and sea snakes these scales usually extend right across the body, and under the tail they sometimes divide into a double series. Now each of these large scales corresponds to a pair of ribs, and in gliding, the scales in the fore-part of the body are erected and obtain a purchase on the ground with the aid of the ribs, in such a manner that the rest of the body is drawn up behind. This method of progression explains the climbing power of snakes, and is no doubt true for slow movement but it does not account for the great speed at which certain species are able to cover the ground and it is thus claimed that the action of the muscles alone are quite sufficient to account for the movement of a snake without the ribs having to play any essential part. The Dhaman is a dangerous snake when brought to bay. It will literally fling itself at its attacker and, although non-poisonous, is capable of inflicting a severe wound. The principal food of the Dhaman consists of rats which accounts for its presence among dwellings.

The fasciolated Rat Snake (*Zamenis fasciolatus*) attains a length of about 3 feet and is quite a small snake when compared to the species just described, the colour is brown above, white below, the fore-part of the body is ornamented with cross bars consisting of brown or black spots encircled with white. Often these cross bars are not readily apparent and the snake presents a uniformly brown surface. On account of its general colour resemblance to the cobra, and perhaps also because of its power of flattening the anterior portion of its body when excited, natives speak of this snake as the female cobra.

The next species to be dealt with is that extremely handsome snake *Coleber helena*, the Trinket snake, the young of this species is particularly beautiful, the cross bar ornamentation of the fore-part of its body has been likened to a series of bracelets, each cross bar is composed of a chain of oval white spots outlined in black, these markings disappear towards the tail and in adult specimens are hardly in evidence at all. The ground colour of this snake is in varying shades of brown, there is usually a black stripe radiating from the eye to the lips sometimes two or three of these lip stripes are present. It is not a common snake in Bombay and we have had only one or two records of its presence on these islands. Though occasionally found among dwellings it is really a snake of the jungle. Specimens kept in captivity in our Museum have never survived very long; in disposition they were extremely active and easily roused to anger. Like other species of the genus these snakes kill their prey by crushing it in their coils before swallowing it.

We will now pass to the next genus of snakes the *Oligodon*, two representatives of which are found within our limits—these are the Banded Kukri Snake, *Oligodon arnensis*, and the Variegated Kukri Snake, *O. taeniolatus*; till quite recently the former snake was included under a separate genus *Simotes*, the Gods have now decided that the difference which divided these two genera do not really exist, so both are now combined under the one genus—*Oligodon*, where let us hope they will now remain content and happy. The Banded Kukri Snake (*O. arnensis*) is not very common in Bombay; it is a short smooth snake, the general colour being brown with distinct black cross bars, each of the bars being outlined in colour of lighter tone, the bars are more distinct on the back and break up in the sides of the body; the belly is white but each of the ventral scales have the lateral edges marked with black.

The Variegated Kukri Snake (*O. taeniolatus*) is also uncommon; it is similar in form to its banded cousin; its markings are however by no means so precise and regular. The prevailing colour is light brown with irregular shaped transverse dark markings, the costals or scales covering the dorsal surface are arranged in 17 rows while in the Banded Kukri Snake these scales are in 15 rows. The method of counting the rows of costal scales in a snake is by no means as difficult a task as one would expect—except of course when these are minute—an examination of these scales will reveal that their arrangement is very regular, being set in a series of transverse rows; with the point of a pin one is able to easily follow the alignment of a single row and count the number of scales of which it is composed.

The shape, arrangement and character of a snake's scales afford important characters for its classification. The scales covering the dorsal surface of a snake's body are known as costals. Those covering the belly are spoken of as ventrals, while those beneath the tail are described as subcaudals. These subcaudals may form complete plates, when they are described as being 'entire', or may be broken up into a double row of plates, when they are described as "divided." In the same manner the ventral scales may stretch across the whole width of the belly or they may be much narrower. In the latter instance, as far as our Indian Terrestrial species are concerned, the owner may at once be classed as non-poisonous. The shield covering the vent of a snake is known as the anal, it may be 'entire' or divided in two. The scales covering the head of a snake may be similar to those covering the body, as is the case in most vipers, but usually they are in the form of large, flat, juxtaposed shields, the shape, number and proportions of which furnish very important characters for distinguishing the various genera and species.

The local Aglyphous colubrine snakes hitherto described were chiefly ground species. The next snake to be dealt with is a typical tree snake, i. e., the Bronze-backed Tree snake (*Dendroluphis tristis*). If in peering among the branches of a tree you discover a long brown snake with a rather elongate head, very large golden brown eyes and a creamy yellow belly and a long tapering tail it will probably be an individual of this species. A closer inspection will reveal a yellow stripe running along each flank of the body to the commencement of the tail, and that the neck and fore-part are marked with a series of black streaks. On the back of the snake's head, between the two broad shields known as the parietals, there is a light yellow spot, and at the apex of each scale covering the body there is a minute depression or pit, these depressions are known as the 'apical pits', these pits are said to coincide with the termination of nerve fibres extending along the outer folds of the skin and are of frequent occurrence in snakes, and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation of their character, have been termed 'Organs of a sixth sense'. Certain snakes are spoken of as 'flying snakes', from their ability to shoot down from a height and reach the ground at an angle, the body being kept rigid during the movement. From the character of its scales the Bronze-backed tree snake is said to include this habit among its accomplishment. Each scale covering the ventral surface of the snake bears a pair of ridges. These ridges have been likened to hinges; now the space between these ridges can be drawn in, making the belly deeply concave—this concavity of the under surface gives the snake the necessary support in its progress through the air; in the same manner a split bamboo would be supported if dropped vertically from a height. The Bronze-backed Tree Snake appears to me to be a very gentle snake, a conclusion I have arrived at from observation of specimens kept in captivity. Its principal food consists of lizards.

We have received specimens from Andheri and it will be found in the more wooded portions of Salsette.

The last of the Aglyphous Colubrinæ to be mentioned is the Rasp-skinned Water Snake, *Chersydrus granulatus*, a member of the subfamily *Achrochordinæ*. As previously stated these snakes are purely aquatic being found in harbours and estuaries in purely salt or brackish water. The Granulated or Rasp-skinned Sea Snake is so called because its entire head and body are covered with close fitting granular scales, by which it may be recognised from other sea snakes whose heads are covered with flat shields. This is one of the commonest sea snakes found in Bombay harbour and is the one most frequently taken in the nets of the fishermen; it is our only non-poisonous sea snake. In common with other sea snakes this species shows the flattened tail and the almost complete absence of ventral scales, both characters being adapted to facilitate swimming.

BACK-FANGED COLUBRINÆ (*Opisthoglypha*).

We will now pass to the Opisthoglyphous or back-fanged Colubrinæ. Snakes of this class are to be regarded as mildly poisonous and are furnished with grooved fangs situated at the back of the upper jaw. They are divided into two groups one, *Dipsadina*, typical tree snakes, the other, *Homalopsina*, contain species found in brackish water or estuaries. Two species of tree snakes are found locally. The Brown Tree Snake, *Dipsadomorphus trigonatus* and the Green Whip Snake, *Dryophis mycterizans*. The Brown Tree Snake is fairly common in Salsette. Its general colour tone is grey, the body being irregularly blotched with brown and white. The chief peculiarity in its colouration is its striking resemblance to the saw-scaled viper (*E. carinata*); we have an example of each of these two widely different species in which the markings of one are an exact replica of the other, a point which bears out the danger of identifying snakes from the point of colouration alone. An examination of the scales will immediately reveal striking points of difference: the viper's head is covered with tiny scales, similar in conformation to those covering the body, the head of the tree snake is covered with flat shields, typical of colubrine species, this point alone will suffice to distinguish these two species.

The Brown tree snake feeds chiefly on lizards and it is a fairly common snake in Bombay and Salsette. The second typical tree snake is the Green whip snake (*D. mycterizans*), a very common species found in gardens within the city and all over Salsette, its colouring is entirely protective, being almost a uniform light green, the snake is most difficult to detect among foliage and its slender whiplike body coiled among the branches aids further in the deception; a further detail in the colouring is a yellow line pencilled along each flank; the head is long and narrow and ends in a pointed snout. Its disposition is fierce, on being disturbed the snake will rear up the fore-part of the body in a series of rigid curves, and widely expanding its jaws will present a most formidable appearance.

Its principal food consists of lizards, though specimens in captivity will feed readily on mice. As an Opisthoglyphous or back-fanged Colubrine, the Green Whip snake is mildly poisonous, the venom secreted in its salivary glands being sufficient to paralyse its victims. These are usually seized by the head, the snake hanging head downwards and darting unerringly at its prey.

The fourth subfamily of Colubrine snakes are the *Homalopsina*, they are thoroughly aquatic back-fanged colubrinæ characterised by the nostrils being situated on the upper surface of the snout.

Two representatives of this group are to be found in our mud flats, estuaries and creeks; the commoner is the Dog-faced Water snake, *Hurria rhynchoceph.* This snake lives in the mud banks of creeks, rivers and estuaries; it has the power of accommodating itself to fresh or salt water. It feeds on fish. The colour is grey or olive-blackish above with more or less distinct cross bars, the under

surface is whitish with large black blotches and cross bars. The body is stout, the head very small and the snout covered with small shields, the scales being strongly keeled. The second species found locally is *Gerardia prevostiana*, Gerard's Water Snake. In colour it is dark olive above and white below with dark edges to the ventral scales.

FRONT-FANGED COLUBRINES (*Proteroglyphæ*).

We now come to the most important branch of Colubrine species, i.e., the front-fanged colubrines which includes our deadly poisonous species. In these snakes the anterior teeth in the upper jaw are grooved or "perforated." The 'Proteroglyphous' snakes are divided into two groups, the Elapine snakes, including the terrestrial poisonous species, and the Hydrophine snakes including the sea snakes. To take the land snakes first.

I am afraid our poisonous snakes must at once be put on the blackest of black lists. In all India there are only five land snakes about the deadly virulence of whose poison there can be no question. We are guilty of harbouring 4 of the big five namely the Cobra, the Common Krait, the Russell's Viper and the Phooras or Saw Scaled Viper. To the list of our local poisonous land snakes must be added the Green Pit Viper (*T. gramineus*) and a small coral snake (*Callophis trimaculatus*) which has been taken in Bandra and Colaba.

To take the poisonous species individually, no one should need an introduction to the Cobra, he is invariably the star turn in every snake charmer's outfit. Our local species is the typical cobra with the spectacled hood. Calcutta favours the monocellate variety with a single white circle in the centre of the hood, and in Cutch, Kathiawar and Rajputana the Cobra one meets is usually uniformly black with no pretensions to any markings. Within the City limits the cobra, being a bureaucrat, resides amongst the high Government officials on Malabar hill, if you seek him further afield you will find him in the more plebeian vicinity of Parel, and among the suburban villas of Salsette. Although it is possible to find him anywhere the cobra possesses a fondness for taking up his quarters in the neighbourhood of dwellings. Loose brick work, old walls and masonry afford him comfortable quarters and hence he is to be met with in gardens and out-houses. His principal food consists of rats and frogs, but not being averse to a diet of eggs, the proximity of poultry would appear an added attraction.

An extraordinary belief is current not only in India but also in Europe that snakes are in the habit of entering cattle sheds with the object of sucking milk from the cows—the belief provides your *gowlee* or milk man with an excellent explanation for the sudden shortage in the milk supply of a favourite cow or buffalo. The humble *gowlee* aside, I have had an honest gentleman go red in the face and stoutly maintain that he had actually caught and killed a cobra in the act! May he be forgiven—the feat is materially impossible!

I believe the cobra to be by nature a timid snake. One might meet with an aggressive individual, but, like most snakes, his first impulse on encountering man is escape. If this is denied to him he will probably rear up, expand his hood, and be quite prepared to do you in, but if left alone he will probably retire with good grace. You will recollect the canny individual who distrusted 'Alph Cheem's' morning ablutions and retreated tail first down the bath room drain! Instances are on record of our cobras being able to eject or spit out their venom. There is an African species which makes a habit of this, but the Indian cobra unless exceedingly aggravated does not usually indulge in this much-to-be-condemned practice. It should also be noted that young cobras are from birth quite capable of inflicting a mortal wound, being in tender youth—lively and irresponsible, they are more to be dreaded than their rather staid and sober minded forbears.

The Common Krait (*B. candidus*) possibly needs some description. As I said previously he is so apt to be confused with what is perhaps the commonest nonpoisonous snake in Bombay, i.e., the Common Wolf Snake (*L. aulicus*). Both snakes in life are deep brown in colour. Both are finely marked with linear white rings or arches and the unpracticed eye would have some difficulty in telling t'other from which. A stricter comparison of the two species—a dead Krait is more suitable for this—will reveal certain quite obvious points of distinction. First as regards colour the white linear rings of the Krait will be found to be more in evidence at the tail end of the body, while towards the head they are wider apart and less pronounced. Exactly the opposite holds good in the Wolf Snake. Now look at the scales. In the majority of snakes the scales covering the dorsal surface, known as costals, are mostly uniform in shape and size, but in the Krait and a few other species the central row of scales running along the spine are enlarged and hexagonal in shape and stand out in contrast to their neighbours. This is one of the more obvious points which will serve to distinguish the Krait from Common Wolf Snake, the costal scales are uniformly shaped in the latter species.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting the venom in sufficient quantities the manufacture of antivenine to counteract the effects of Krait poison has not yet been undertaken, in fact the manufacture of an antidote to the venom of any poisonous snake depends entirely on the possibility of obtaining the particular venom in sufficient quantity. The Krait must be regarded as one of our deadliest snakes, yet in disposition, the common Krait may be set down as extremely timid. Col. F. Wall, the greatest authority on the subject in India, believes it to be one of the most inoffensive snakes, and states that it would take a great deal of provocation to make a Krait bite. The writer can corroborate this from first hand experience. Years ago two small boys succeeded in tying a vigorously protesting snake with a small piece of twine to the end of a stick, the operation was performed with much labour and trouble, and the snake brought home in triumph. The triumph was short-lived, authority, declaring the victim to be a Krait, administered deterrent castigation to the victors, but you will admit that the provocation was extreme and the snake without malice. Yet it is certain that a number of deaths from snake-bite in India are caused by the Common Krait. Periodically we have instances of this in Bombay, and quite recently a case, was reported from Parel in the local papers. Locally the Krait would appear to be a common snake, particularly around Parel, Bandra, Santa Cruz and in the outlying portions of Salsette. We also have records of Kraits killed at Malabar hill. The Krait shares with the Cobra a fondness for intrusion into dwellings in which instance it will usually take up its quarters in the roof or the ceiling. From Bandra a few weeks ago we received a battered Krait together with a communication from a gentleman stating that he had caught it in his bed and enquiring as to the suitability of the snake as a bed companion. In replying we endeavoured to make it clear that sleeping with Kraits was unhealthy and, as a practice, greatly to be discouraged. The Common Krait like other members of the genus lives chiefly on snakes. Specimens kept alive in the Society's museum subsisted exclusively on this diet.

The last of our Colubrine poisonous land snakes is a little Coral Snake *Callophis trimaculatus*, a specimen in our collection was taken at Bandra and another from Colaba. Practically nothing is known as regards the poison or the habits of this species. It is a slender snake attaining a length of about 13 inches, the colouring is a light bay, each scale with a brown dot, the head and nape are black with a yellow spot on each side, the belly is a uniform coral red and the tail has two black rings, a distinctive livery which ought not to be difficult to recognise.

As regards the sea snakes probably few of us ever meet with one. On the advent of the monsoon they are occasionally washed up on the beach at Back Bay, and bathers at Juhu might find them cast up in the sands. This does not imply that it is dangerous to bathe at Juhu. There may be dangers but this is not one of them. Sea snakes are not vicious and it is a mercy because they are all poisonous, the commonest sea snake in Bombay, *Enhydryna olakadien*, is said to be 6 times more virulent than the cobra. On an evil day during the monsoon I was inveigled into joining two others who were going out with the fishermen to the fishing stakes at the mouth of the harbour. Two weary hours our boat lay in a heaving sea moored to one of these stakes. The experience is never to be repeated. After an eternity the nets were drawn and the catch placed in the boat. The harvest included a number of sea snakes. These the fishermen seized and cast into the sea. They displayed not the slightest trepidation in handling the wriggling and writhing brutes which made no attempt to bite during their vigorous struggles for freedom.

In the systematic list appended below it will be seen that 10 different species have been recorded. The commonest is *Enhydryna olakadien*, the Jew-nosed Sea Snake, a robust fellow of an olive grey tint with black transverse bands. Another of the commoner species is the Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Hydrua platurus*, a very handsome snake this, with a bright orange belly and dark chocolate upper surface. A third species known as the Chittul (*Lioelasma cyanocincta*) heavily built, the head large and the fore part of the body cylindrical, the colouring is greenish olive banded with black. A distinctive trait in the build of many Sea Snakes is the extreme slenderness of the anterior part of the body as compared with the girth further back, the tail is always strongly compressed and paddle-like, all the scales are small and there are often no enlarged ventrals. The eyes are small with round pupils. The colouring of a Sea Snake is protective, as a general rule the dorsal surface is bluish-black, the colour descending to the flanks in bars which are separated by light toned inter spaces, the under surface is similarly light in tone, the general pattern is said to harmonise with the rippled surface of the ocean, the dark upper surface renders the snake invisible from above; while the light under parts when projected against the light of the sky render it equally inconspicuous to enemies from below.

VIPERS (*Viperidae*).

As regards the Viperine species we are guilty of harbouring three, the Russell's Viper (*V. russelli*), the Saw scaled Viper (*E. carinata*) commonly known as the Phoomsa, and the Green Pit Viper (*T. gramineus*). How marvellously efficient is the poison apparatus of a Russell's Viper! In Viperine snakes it reaches the highest development. It is the specialist's hypodermic syringe *in excelsis*. First we have the reservoir in the shape of a large gland situated below and behind the eye for secreting the poison, the needle is represented by the hollow tubular fang, the connection between the needle and the reservoir is supplied by a duct which connects the poison gland to the base of the fang. Spare needles are provided in the shape of fangs situated either below or at the side of the fang proper ready for use should any damage occur to the fang in action. The fang may be erected or lowered at will, and when not in use is folded back and kept safe out of harm. When a snake opens its mouth to strike, the fangs are automatically erected, at the same time the poison gland is compressed by the powerful cheek muscles and the contents driven forward into the duct and down the hollowed fang and out at the opening near the point. You will note the contrivance is perfect and the venom is driven deep into the heart of the wound. In spite of its indescribably sinister appearance the Russell's Viper is only a handsome snake. Its colour is usually some shade of brown, ornamented along the length of the body by three rows or chains of oval spots of a deeper tone. Quite often these markings are finely outlined in white



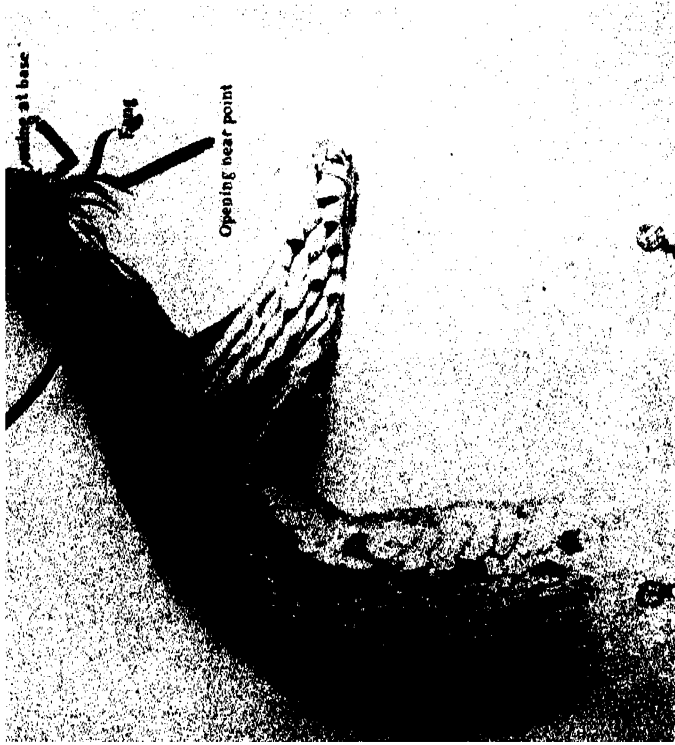
RUSSELL'S VIPER (*Euprepis russelli*)



PHOORSA OR SAW-SCALED VIPER (*Echis carinatus*).

Photographs of plaster casts in the Prince of Wales' Museum

(Photos by C. McCa)

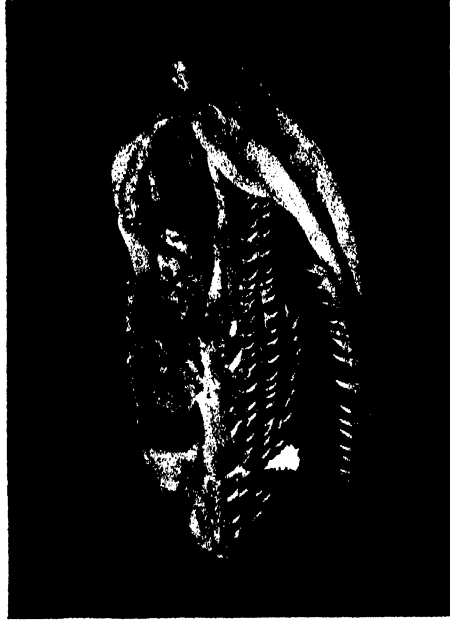


Poison apparatus of Russell's Viper (Lateral view).

as of exhibits in the Prince of Wales' Museum.



Skull of Russell's viper showing fangs that carry the poison.



Skull of checkered Water Snake (*N. piscator*) showing the relatively equal teeth none of which are grooved to carry poison.

but our local specimens do not usually show this additional ornamentation. In habit the snake is sluggish and morose showing a disinclination to move from a position it has occupied. It has a fondness for basking in warm sunlight, a habit it shares in common with most vipers. The Russell's Viper may be found anywhere, in fields, paths and open jungle, and often in the neighbourhood of dwellings attracted possibly by the presence of rats. Our records show specimens killed at Parel, Bandra, Andheri and Santa Cruz. It is an extremely prolific species. A gravid female kept alive in the Society's rooms presented the Museum with 60 young, all alive and kicking and all only a few shades less venomous than the parent. The Russell's Viper is one of our deadliest snakes, though cases are on record in which the bite has not proved fatal. Fortunately a serum is now manufactured which combines properties which will effectually counteract both the poison of the Russell's Viper and the Cobra. The serum is available at most Government hospitals and dispensaries and also at the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel.

The "Phoorsa" or Saw-scaled Viper (*E. carinata*) does not attain a large size locally, rarely over a foot, but there is a great deal of iniquity within that small compass. One cannot say that it is a common snake locally. We have examples from Bandra, Andheri and Santa Cruz. The name Saw-scaled is derived from the fact that each of the tiny scales covering his flanks is provided with a central serrated, saw-like, ridge. When disturbed the snake adopts a pose which is characteristic. A reference to the accompanying photo will illustrate the snake's position in attack; when in this position the coils are continuously in motion rubbing against one another bringing the rough keeled scales into contact and producing a rasping sound which is quite audible. The demonstration is accompanied by continuous hissing, rapid vibration of the tongue, and a vicious darting forward of the head, the pose expressing the very embodiment of the motto '*Nemo me impune lacessit*' (Apologies to all Scotchmen). It is extraordinary how many people still believe that a snake's tongue is its 'sting.' The narrow forked tongue which the snake often protrudes is the seat of the sense of touch. It is often exerted with a rapid motion, sometimes with the object of feeling some object, as when a snake is examining its victim preliminary to swallowing it, and sometimes under the influence of anger or excitement. The colouring of the Phoorsa varies considerably and is generally in harmony with its surroundings. Our local specimens vary from reddish-brown—the colour approximating red earth—to a pale-buff. The back is irregularly blotched with markings of a deeper tone. Its disposition is vicious in the extreme, and it will bite on the smallest provocation. Specimens we have kept in captivity would hiss and strike at people merely standing by the cage. Their food in captivity consisted chiefly of mice and as an occasional relish, a centipede or a scorpion. The *Echis* is essentially a snake of open sandy places. Locally it will be found in fields, often in paths. Going to the Railway station from the Volunteer camp at Santa Cruz we discovered one of these snakes on a road adjoining the camp—death lurking in a path trod bare by many feet. Another that I met in Andheri was in the process of enjoying an afternoon nap on a bit of corrugated zinc forming the roof of a hen coop. The zinc was hot to the touch and the snake basking in the hot sun evidently enjoyed the added warmth from below—but he could not have approved of the terrific bang I caught him as he slept. As stated previously the saw-scaled viper has a very good mimic in the Brown Tree Snake (*D. trigonata*).

The Green Pit Viper (*T. gramineus*) in our area is probably restricted to the hilly portions of Salsette. A specimen was killed at the Kheneri Salsette Caves during the monsoons in 1920. The snake is easily recognised by its bright almost uniform green colouring, and its typical blunt viperine head covered with small scales and the 'pit' or hole between the eye and the nostril. In

habits it is almost entirely a tree, or more correctly bush, haunting species where its green colouring harmonises with the foliage, making it very difficult to detect. Green Pit Vipers we have kept in captivity in the Society's Rooms fed very readily on mice. The snake lies coiled on a branch with the head poised downwards and darts with lightning rapidity at its victim as it passes below. The mouse is held firmly in the snake's jaws until its struggles have ceased, after which the swallowing process commences. The method adopted is in marked contrast to the tactics of the Russell's Viper. That snake lies coiled in the corner of its cage and as soon as its prey comes within range the viper strikes and immediately releases its hold and takes no further interest in the proceedings, the snake appears to realize that its victim once injected with the fatal venom cannot be lying far off. It is only after the lapse of some time that the snake commences the search for its prey.

BOOKS ON SNAKES.

Appended is a systematic list of the snakes of Bombay and Salsette, in each instance I have given references to the literature in which descriptions of the appearance, habits, etc. of the species mentioned will be found. I have restricted these references to two works which are accessible to local Residents viz., the *Fauna of British India "Reptilia"* by G. A. Boulenger, and Col. Wall's *Serial on the Common Indian Snakes* which appeared in the Society's Journal. The latter is profusely illustrated with coloured plates and diagrams. A simple chart for distinguishing poisonous from non-poisonous snakes has also been issued by the Society which will be found very useful as it helps those not fully conversant with the subject to recognise a poisonous from a non-poisonous species. There have been so many instances of people dying from sheer fright after having been bitten by a non-poisonous snake that a small chart readily understandable by the layman will be found invaluable in instances of this nature. Col. Wall's "*Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes*," of India, which gives in greater detail the descriptions of Indian Poisonous Land Snakes, is profusely illustrated with diagrams, and further deals with symptoms of snake poisoning and its treatment. is a work which should be in the hands of every doctor or layman in this country. Copies of the chart may be had on application to the Society.

TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE.

To the series of nostrums, charms, and mantras reputed to be sure and certain cures for snake bite there is no end. That a bite from any of our deadly poisonous species does not always prove fatal is certain, in such instances circumstances have generally prevented the victim from being injected with a fully lethal dose. Similarly people bitten by quite harmless snakes have submitted themselves to treatment whereby another marvellous 'recovery' is reported in the local press.

In the serum treatment for snake bite science has provided a remedy against the venom of certain snakes. Unfortunately the specificity of different snake poisons is such that the serum prepared from the poison of a given species is only potent against the venom of that particular species. Therefore in India we should require at least 6 different antivenines, viz., serums for the Cobra, King Cobra, the Krait, the Banded Krait, the Russell's Viper and the Phoomsa. The impossibility of collecting poisons of all these species in sufficient quantities for the purpose of immunisation of large animals prevents the manufacture of antiserums for these snakes with the exception of two, the Russell Viper and the Cobra. At the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, a polyvalent serum is now prepared with a mixture of equal parts of Cobra and Russell Viper venoms. This serum is highly efficacious for both the poisons from which it is prepared but would be of little or no value for the bites of other Indian Poisonous Snakes. It is the only antivenine issued from this institute. Little is known in Bombay of the

facilities available locally for immediate treatment in cases of snake bite. I am indebted to Dr. D. A. Turkhud for the following note:—

"It is not generally known that the treatment with antivenine for cases of Snake-bite is available at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Old Government House, Parel, and that such patients are received there for treatment at any hour of the day or night. A number of cases of snake-bite are successfully treated in the Laboratory every year.

FIRST AID.

But before a case of snake-bite is sent, it is very necessary to see that a preliminary precaution is taken to prevent the injected venom from being rapidly absorbed into the body of the patient. This should be effected by applying a ligature at once to the limb above the seat of bite. A piece of bandage or a handkerchief should be used for this purpose, but it is well to remember that the ligature should be placed above the part of the limb which contains double bones. Thus, in the upper extremity the handkerchief should be tied above the elbow, while in a person bitten on the leg, the ligature should be placed above the knee-joint.

After this first aid has been rendered, the patient should be sent to the Laboratory with the utmost despatch, and if possible, a telephone message should also be communicated to the Laboratory (Telephone No. 40979) advising that a case of snake-bite is being sent for treatment. The snake if secured, alive or dead, should also accompany the patient.

The treatment consists of injections of antivenine given either subcutaneously or intravenously according to severity of the symptoms. The antivenine is efficacious against the venom of Cobras and Russell's vipers only; it is of no use against the bites of Kraits and Phoosars.

Antivenine is kept in the Parel Laboratory for the treatment of cases only, and is not available for sale. Should any one wish to purchase it, he should indent for it direct from the Central Research Institute at Kasauli, near Simla, where it is manufactured. In every case, after recovery, slight sloughing invariably occurs at the site of bite; this should be treated with ordinary antiseptics.

The treatment of snake-bite with permanganate of potassium is not to be recommended; the experiments conducted by the late General Bannerman, I.M.S., have conclusively proved its inefficacy.

Sub-Order.—OPHIDIA.

Family.—*TYPHLOPIDÆ*.

Typhlops braminus (Daud.) Common Blind Snake.

Typhlops braminus (Daud.) Boulenger, Fauna of British India, Reptilia, p. 236; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXV, p. 378. Description and coloured plate.

Bombay (A. M. De Cruz); Bandra, Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.), Girgaum, Bombay (P. F. Gomes); Colaba, Bombay (S. H. Prater); Bandra, Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. I, p. 84; *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 49).

Form.—Worm-like; body covered with minute cycloid scales. Scales 20 round the body. Length 6·7 inches.

Colour.—Brown above, pale beneath.

- * *Distn.*—*S. America*, Mexico. *Africa*, South of the Equator. *S. Asia*, Arabia to S. China and Coastal Islands, *Islands of the Indian Ocean*, Madagascar, Comoro, Mauritius, Cocos, Ceylon, Andamans, *Malay Archipelago*, Java, Borneo, Celebes, *Pacific Islands*, Ceram, Philippines, Guam, Formosa, Loo Choos. (Wall.)

* The *Distribution* notes are quoted from Col. Wall's "Hand list of snakes" which contains the most recent information available in this respect.

Family—BOIDÆ.

Sub-Family—PYTHONINÆ.

Python molurus (Linn.) *The Indian Python or Rock Snake.* "Harr"

P. molurus (Linn.) Boulenger, Fauna British India. Reptilia. p. 245. Wall, Common Snakes of India. Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXI, p. 447, Description and coloured plate.

Andheri Salsette (R. H. Prater), Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ. Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 49).

Form.—Massively built, head flat, snout long, skin smooth and glossy, tail short and rapidly tapering. Length up to 20 feet, average 10-12 feet. Scales 60-75 rows, ventrals 242-265, subcaudals 60-72.

Colour.—Yellowish, above, with a series of reddish-brown black-edged spots or blotches.

Distn.—Ceylon, Peninsular India. To the extreme limit of Sind. (Habb River). Bengal Himalayas. Dehra Dun to Sikkim. Assam. Burma. Siam S. China and Coastal Islands. Malay Peninsula? Malay Archipelago? Java. (Wall.)

Sub-Family—BOINÆ.

Eryx conicus (Schneider). *The Red Earth Boa.*

Gongylophis conicus (Schneid.) Boulenger. Fauna Brit. India Reptilia., p. 247, Fig.

Eryx conicus (Schneid.) Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXI, p. 2 descript. and coloured plate. Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); 2 Colaba, Bombay (Major Winter, R.A.M.C.); Parol, Bombay (Col. Bannerman); Colaba, Bombay (Lt. Jenkins, R.G.A.); Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); 2 Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 49); Bombay (Major Ward); Bombay (M. Chadwick); Bombay (Mr. Montgomery); Santa Cruz (Major H. R. James).

Form.—Stout, body short and heavy, tail short and blunt, skin rough owing to keeled nature of scales particularly above the tail. Length 2 feet 9 inches. Scales in 40-55 rows, ventrals 162-196, subcaudals 16-24.

Colour.—Reddish-brown with a broad zig-zag pattern or series of dark-brown, black-edged spots on the back. Lower surface creamy.

Distn.—Peninsular India. South of the Himalayas. Baluchistan. Fort Munro. (Bombay coll.) Sind. Larkana. (Bombay coll.) Ganges Valley. Allahabad. Palair, Boxar, Naini Tal Dist. (Ind. Mus.) Behar. (D'Abreu.) Lower Bengal. Singhum, Manbhum, Chaibassa. (Ind. Mus.) Ceylon? Trincomalee? (Bombay coll.) (Wall)

Eryx jaculus (Linn.) *Black Earth Boa.* "Dô moo samp".

Eryx johnii (Russ.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India Reptilia, p. 248. Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXI, p. 12. Coloured Plate.

2. Apollo Street, Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Victoria Gardens Bombay (J. M. Doctor); Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 49.)

Form.—Stout, head small, not distinct from neck, snout projecting; tail short and blunt. Scales midbody 47-65, ventrals 199-213, subcaudals 18-27. Length 3 feet 7½ inches.

Colour.—Adult, uniform black, young straw-coloured with indistinct transverse dark bands, 3 transverse bands usually distinct on the tail.

Distn.—*Peninsular India*, South of the Himalayas, *Baluchistan*, *Hanna*, *Duki*, (Quetta Mus.) *Sind*, *Karachi*, (Ind. Mus.,) *Larkana* (Bombay colln.), *Punjab*, *Rajanpur*, *Pind Dadun Khan*, (Ind. Mus.) *Multan*, *Jullunder*, *Delhi*, (Bombay colln.) *Jhelum*, (F. W.) *U. P. Agra*, (Ind. Mus.) *Lucknow*, (Bombay colln.) (Wall.)

Family—COLUBRIDÆ.

Sub-Family—ACHOCHORDINÆ.

***Chersydrus granulatus* (Schneider).** *Rasp skinned Water Snake.*

C. granulatus (Schneider) Boulenger, Faun. Brit. India. Reptilia, p. 335.

4 Bombay Harbour (S.H. Prater); 2 Bombay (B.N.H. S. coll.) 3 Bombay Harbour (H. M. Phipson, Journ. B. N. H. S., Vol. III, p. 49. Bombay Harbour (C. McCann.)

Form.—Body compressed stout, covered with small rhomboidal scales, about 100 round midbody, tail flat, paddle like, covered with small scales like body. Length 4 feet.

Colour.—Dark olive with pale rings.

Note.—Common in the harbour. Often washed ashore during the monsoon.

Habitat.—Coasts of India, from Bombay on the Malabar Coast and Hiji on the Coromandel coast to Tuticorin, coast of Ceylon, Burma, Andamans, Malay Peninsula to Cochin China, Malay Archipelago Papauasia (Wall).

Sub-Family—COLUBRINÆ.

***Nerodia piscator* (Schneider).** *The Chequered Water Snake.* “Pani Samp”

Tropidonotus piscator (Schn.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India Reptilia, p. 349; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ. Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XVII, p. 857.

Bombay (Col. Light); Bombay (P. M. D. Sandersen); Andheri, Salsette (K. R. Rane); Cumbala Hill, Bombay (Hon'ble Hill Trevor); Ghatkopar Salsette (H. Wise); Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); Andheri, Salsette (S. H. Prater); Bombay (Prof. J. P. Mullan); Malabar Hill, Bombay (Mrs. Bowen); 7 Bombay, H. M. Phipson, (Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. I, p. 5; *Ibid* Vol. III, p. 51 *T. quincunctatus*.)

Form.—Head oval, neck narrow, body stout, ridged owing to keeled condition of scales, tail round long and tapering. Scales in 19 rows ventrals 125 to 144, subcaudals 58 to 90. Length 4 feet 10½ inches.

Colour.—Variable, Ground colour dull green, olive green, olive brown, or brown of almost any shade dark or light. Some individuals are uniformly coloured, some show a chequering usually of black in the form of specks, spots or blotches.

Note.—Found in tanks, wells, streams and inundated rice fields.

Habitat.—*Ceylon*, *Peninsular India*. To *Baluchistan* in the extreme North-West. *N. W. Frontier*. To *Malakand*, *Western* and *Eastern Himalayas*, *Assam*, *Abor Hills*, *Burma*. As far North as *Mansi*, and *Bhamo*, *Andamans*, *Malay Peninsula*, *Siam*, *Indo-China*, *China* As far North as *Fokien*, *Malay Archipelago*, *Sumatra*, *Borneo* *Java* *Formosa* (Wall.)

Rhabdophis stolatus (Linn.) *Buff-striped Keelback*. "Nanati".

Tropidonotus stolatus (Linn.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India Reptilia, p. 348; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XX, p. 603. Description and coloured plate.

Sion, Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Santa Cruz, Salsette (Mr. Framjee); Andheri, Salsette (S. H. Prater); Bombay (N. B. Kinnear); Santa Cruz, Salsette (Col. Forbes).

Form.—Slender graceful with a long tapering tail; eye large and round, iris golden; skin rough owing to keeled scales. Scales in midbody 19 rows, ventrals 125-161, subcaudals 50-85. Length 2 feet 6 inches.

Colour.—Brown of various shades deep to light, a buff stripe beginning at the neck runs along each flank to the tip of the tail, cross bars of deeper tone more or less in evidence, lips orange yellow.

Notes.—Common during rains, grass lands, inundated fields, gardens, mostly in proximity of water.

Distn.—Ceylon. *Peninsular India*. Up to about 5,000 feet. As far North as Sind. *N. W. Frontier*. (Malakand F. W.) *Himalayas*. *Assam*. North and South of the Bramaputra. *Burma*. As far North as Myitkyina. (Lat. 26° Long. 96° 3'). South to Tenasserim. *Andamans*. *Nicobars*. *Malay Peninsula*. *Siam*. *China*. *Yunnan*. *Formosa*. *Philippines*. (Wall.)

Polyodontophis subpunctatus (Dum. & Dibr.) *Jerdon's Polyodont*.

P. subpunctatus (Dum. & Dibr.) Boulenger, Fauna British India Reptilia, p. 303.

Bombay (S. D. Navalkar).

Form.—Head short, indistinct from neck, eye small with round pupil, body smooth and slender. Scales 17 rows; ventrals 151-220; subcaudals 47-76. Length 17 inches.

Colour.—Pale brown above with a line of black dots along middle of back; a dark line or series of dots along flanks, head black, lips yellowish, bands of yellow above and below nape, belly scales flanked with black dots.

Note.—Rare locally.

Distn.—Ceylon, *Peninsular India*. South of Rajputana, and South of the Ganges Valley. (Wall.)

Macropisthodon plumbeicolor (Cantor). *Green Keelback*.

Tropidonotus plumbeicolor (Cant.) Boulenger, Fauna, Brit. Ind., Reptilia, p. 351.

M. plumbeicolor (Cant.) Wall, Comm. Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XVII, p. 1, descript. and col. plate.

Parel, Bombay (Parel Laboratory); Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.).

Form.—Stout, tail short and tapering rapidly, skin rough owing to keeled scales. Scales 23-27 rows, ventrals 144-160, subcaudals 35-50. Length the 2½ feet.

Colour.—Uniform dull green with faint black markings, young with broad chevron-shaped collar bordered posteriorly with bright yellow.

Notes.—Rare. In grass land.

Habitat.—India, *Peninsular India*. Except the Ganges Valley. In or near elevated terrain usually up to 7,000 feet. *Punjab*. Ambala (Stoliczka). *Sind*. (Murray). *Ceylon*. (Wall.)

Lycodon aulicus (Linn.). *Common Wolf Snake*.

Lycodon aulicus (Linn.) Boulenger, Fauna British India, Reptilia, p. 294; Wall, Common Indian Snakes, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XIX, p. 87. Description and col. plate.

2 Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Byculla, Bombay (S. H. Prater); Fort, Bombay (S. H. Prater); Colaba, Bombay (S. H. Prater); Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Raojee Kaneria); Girgaum, Bombay (P. F. Gomes); Malabar Hill, Bombay (W. S. Millard); Bombay (Capt. F. Hutchinson); Govt. Dock Yard, Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Cumballa Hill, Bombay (E. C. Acworth); Apollo Street, Bombay. (Phipson & Co.); Malabar Hill, Bombay (G. A. D. Macbain); Bombay (In horse's shoe); Andheri, Salsette (W. F. Rutherford); Andheri, Salsette (S. H. Prater); Bombay (Mr. F. Powell); Malabar Hill (Mr. Harter); Bombay (Prof. J. P. Mullan).

Form.—Head, flat, snout, flat and depressed with swollen lips, spatulate in adult, body slender, skin smooth. Scales in 17 rows; ventrals 183-209, subcaudals 57-77. Length 2 feet 4 inches.

Colour.—Variable, uniform chocolate-brown with white linear bands or reticulations, lips white or spotted, belly white.

Notes.—Commonest snake in the locality, even in most populous areas in houses, store rooms, godowns and gardens.

Habitat.—Ceylon. *Peninsular India*. *Sind*. Larkhana. (Bombay colln.) *Himalayas*. Kulu to Sikkim. *Assam*. As far North as Dibrugarh. *Burma*. As far North as Myitkyina. South to Tenasserim. East to Shan States. *Andamans*. *Nicobars*. *Malay Peninsula*. *Indo-China*. *China*. Yunnan. Southern Provinces and neighbouring Islands. *Malay Archipelago*. Java to Timor. *Philippines*. (Wall.)

***Ptyas mucosus* (Linn.) *Dhaman* or *Common Rat Snake*.**

Zamenis mucosus (Linn.) Boulenger, Fauna. Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 325; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XVII, p. 272. Description and coloured plate.

2 Bombay (N. H. S. coll.); Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Mrs. Monteath); Malabar Hill, Bombay (W. S. Millard); 1 Mahim, Bombay (11 feet 9 inches J. W. Mason); 1 Bombay (E. R. Jackson); 1 Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Uniform black, B. N. H. S. coll.); 1 Parel, Bombay (Col. G. Liston); Victoria Gardens, Bombay (*in copula* S. H. Prater, July); Andheri, Salsette (F. Hoarn); Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); Borivili, Salsette (S. H. Prater); Bombay, (Prof. J. P. Mullan); 6 Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ., B. N. H. S., Vol. I, p. 4; *ibid* Vol. III, p. 51).

Form.—Head elongate, eye large and lustrous, body robust, tail long and tapering, skin smooth. Scales 17 rows, ventrals 180-213; subcaudals 95-146. Length 11 feet 9 inches, average 6-8 feet.

Colour.—Variable. Yellowish-brown, light wheat colour, a deep brown to black. Frequently black markings on posterior part of body. Scales of lips, sides of throat, belly and tail edged with black.

Notes.—Common. Fields, and in neighbourhood of dwellings.

Habitat.—Ceylon. *Peninsular India*. To the Himalayas. *Sind*. *Baluchistan*. *Afghanistan*. *Transcaspia*. *Assam*. North and South of the Brahmaputra. *Burma*, *Andamans*. *Malay Peninsula*. *Indo-China*, *S. China*. Including neighbouring Islands and Formosa. *Malay Archipelago*. Java. (Wall.)

***Zamenis fasciolatus* (Shaw). *Fasciolated Rat Snake*. "Nagina".**

Zamenis fasciolatus (Shaw). Boulenger, Faun. Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 327; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXIII p. 34. Description and coloured plate.

1 Bombay (S. D. Navalkar); 1 Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); Parel, Bombay (Col. Glen Liston); 1 Juvem, Salsette (Col. Kirtikar). 1 Powai, Salsette (S. H. Prater).

Form.—Snout projecting, body, round and smooth. Scales 21-23 rows, ventrals 191-232, subcaudals 73-88. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Colour.—Ground colour: Brown, dark to light yellowish with narrow black cross bars edged in white. Adult uniformly coloured or marking usually evident in the posterior part of the body; belly and lips white or yellowish.

Notes.—Not common. Locally spoken of as the female cobra.

Habitat.—*Ceylon, Peninsular India.* To the base of the Himalayas. To Calcutta in the N. East. To the Punjab in the N. West. (Ambala, Bombay colln.) (Wall.)

Coluber helena (Daud.) *The Trinket Snake.*

C. helena (Daud.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 331; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., om. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXII, p. 22, Description and col. plate.

1 Bombay (N. H. S. coll.); 1 Bombay (Rev. Fr. Dreukman).

Form.—Head narrow, snout blunt, body compressed. Scales 23-27 rows, ventrals 217-265, subcaudals 73-100. Length 5 feet 3 inches.

Colour.—Adult brown with cross bands of squarish black spots, a vertical black streak below eye, oblique streak behind eye. Young pale brown with black cross bands superposed with chains of white spots.

Note.—Not common locally.

Habitat.—*Ceylon, Peninsular India.* To Sind in the North-West, and Jalpaiguri Dist. in the North-East. *Western Himalayas.* Almora District. (F. W.) *Assam.* Naga Hills. (Saniaguting, Ind. Mus.) (Wall.)

Dendrelaphis tristis (Daud.) *Indian Bronze-backed Tree Snake.*

Dendrophis pictus (Gm.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 337.

Dendrelaphis tristis (Daud.) Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XIX, p. 77b, Descrip. and col. plate.

Andheri, Salsette (B. N. H. S. coll.). Andheri, Salsette (S. H. Prater.)

Form.—Head distinct from neck, eye large with round pupil, body long, smooth and slender, belly with marked ridges along either side, tail long and tapering. Scales in 15 rows, ventrals 163-205, subcaudals 110-150. Length 4 feet 4 inches.

Colour.—Bronze. A yellow stripe along the flanks from the neck to commencement of the tail.

Note.—Tree snake. In tree and scrub jungle. Uncommon.

Habitat.—*Ceylon, Peninsular India.* As far North as Sind (Brit. Mus.)

Bengal. Jalpaiguri Dist. Kalna. (F. W.) *Eastern Himalayas* Darjeeling Dist. *Burma.* Mergui (Nos. 7654 and 7655, Ind. Mus.) (Wall.)

Oligodon arnensis (Shaw). *Banded Kukri Snake.*

Simotes arnensis (Shaw). Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 314.

Wall, Common Snakes of India; Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXII, p. 749, Descript. and col. plate.

Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Bandra, Bombay (N. B. Kinnear); Ville Parle, Salsette (Prof. J. P. Mullan). Bandra (A. Kirke Smith); Santa Cruz (Salim Ali).

Form.—Head short not distinct from neck, eye small with round pupil, body cylindrical. Scales smooth in 17 rows, ventrals 164-202, subcaudals 41-59. Length 24 inches.

Colour.—Greyish brown with regular black ornes bands, an angular black band on the upper surface of the head between the eyes succeeded by a band on the back of the head and a third on the collar. Lower surface uniform yellowish.

Notes.—Uncommon.

Habitat.—Ceylon, Peninsular India. To Dera Ghazi Khan. (Bombay colln.) N. W. Frontier (Bannu. F. W.) Western Himalayas. Almora Diet. (F. W.) Eastern Himalayas Nepal to Sikkim. (Wall.)

Oligodon taeniolatus (Jerd.) *Variiegated Kukri Snake.*

Oligodon subgriseus (D. & B.). Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India Reptilia. p. 321; Wall. Common Snakes of India. Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XIX, p. 55. Descrip. and col. plate.

2 Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); Bombay (Revd. Fr. Dreckman.)

Form.—Head short, body slender and rounded, the girth being evenly maintained throughout the body, tail short. Scales smooth in 15 rows, ventrals 160-218, subcaudals 38-56. Length 19 inches.

Colour.—Variable. Prevailing tone buff to brown with irregular shaped transverse dark markings.

Habitat.—Ceylon, Peninsular India. To Sind, Baluchistan, and N.W. Frontier. In the North East to Bengal. (Karagola, Purnea Dist. Ind. Mus.) Western Himalayas. Garhwal Dist. (Dhikala. Ind. Mus.) (Wall.)

Series.—OPISTHOGLYPHA.

Sub-Family.—HOMALOPSINÆ.

Harria rhynochops (Schneider). *Dog-faced Water Snake.*

Cereberus rhynochops (Schn.). Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India. Reptilia. p. 374; Wall. Common Snakes of India. Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXVI, p. 89. Descrip. and col. plate.

1 Bombay (B.N.H.S. coll.); 1 Bombay (F. Spencer), 1 Bombay (B.N.H.S. coll); Juveni, Salsette (C. McCann); Mazagon, Bombay (E. R. Jackson); Bombay (Prof. J. P. Mullan); Juven, Salsette (Revd. Fr. Dreckman); 4 Bombay Harbour (H. M. Phipson, Journ. B. N. H. S., Vol. III, p. 50); Bandra, Bombay (Mr. Kirke Smith); Backbay, Bombay (C. McCann).

Form.—Head narrow in front, swollen at the back, body stout, skin rough owing to keeled scales, tail short tapering rapidly to a blunt point. Scales 21-25 rows, ventrals 132-156, subcaudals 49-72. Length 3 feet 3 inches.

Colour.—Grey olive or blackish with black cross bars; lower parts white with black blotches.

Notes.—Common in local creeks and on the mudflats in fresh or salt water.

Habitat.—Coasts and tidal Rivers from Bombay to Indo-China. Ceylon. Andamans. Nicobars. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra to Celebes. Philippines. Formosa.

Gerardia prevostiana (Eyd. & Gerv.). *Gerard's Water Snake.*

G. prevostiana (Eyd & Gerv.) Boulenger. Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptilia, p. 379.

Backbay, Bombay (J. Mann.); Versova, Salsette (A. Coirodi); Chaupati Sands (Prof. J. P. Mullan); Sion, Bombay (Prof. J. P. Mullan).

Form.—Head small not distinct from neck, eye small with vertical pupil, body cylindrical, smooth scales in 17 rows, ventral 146-158, subcaudals 31-34.

Colour.—Above uniform dark olive, lower portion of sides whitish, belly white with dark edges to the scales.

Distr.—Coasts and Rivers of India. Alibag. (Bombay colln.) Bandora. (Brit. Mus.) Cannanore. (F.W.) Burma. Rangoon. (F.W.) Pegu. (Brit. Mus.) Amherst. (Ind. Mus.) Ceylon. Kelani River.

Sub-Family.—*DIPSADINÆ*.**Dipsadomorphus trigonatus** (Schn.). *Common Cat Snake*.

Dipsas trigonata (Schn.) Boulenger, Faun. Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 358;
Dipsadomorphus trigonata (Schn.) Wall, Common Snakes of India,
 Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XVIII, p. 525.

1 Cumballa Hill, Bombay (J. R. Needham); 1 Malabar Hill, Bombay
 (N.B. Kinnear); 2 Malabar Hill, Bombay (W. S. Millard); Bandra,
 Salsette (Prof. J. P. Mullan); Andheri, Salsette (Prof. J. P. Mullan);
 Santa Cruz, Salsette (Col. Forbes); Andheri, Salsette (S. H. Prater);
 Bandra, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop) Malabar Hill, Bombay (Sir Stanley
 Reed).

Form.—Head flat, heart shaped, neck slender constricted, eye large, body
 smooth slender gradually increasing in girth from the neck down
 wards, scales 21 rows, ventrals 229-269, sub-caudals 79-92.

Colour.—Light-yellowish-brown, back and sides with zig-zag white
 black-edged markings.

Note.—Bears a superficial resemblance to the saw-scaled viper, *E. carinata*,
 in shape and colour.

Habitat.—*Peninsular India*. To the Himalayas. *Punjab*. *Sind*. *Baluchistan*.
Transcaspia. *N.W. Frontier*. *Western Himalayas*. *Subathu*.
 (Ind. Mus.) *Almora*. (F.W.) *Eastern Himalayas*. *Sikkim*. (F.W.)
Bengal. As far East as Calcutta. *Ceylon*. *Uva Prov.* (Haldamulle.
 F.W.) (Wall.)

Dryophis mycterizans (Linn.). *Green Whip Snake*. “Hira Samp.”

D. mycterizans (Linn.) Boulenger, Fauna British India, Reptilia, p. 370;
 Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc.,
 Vol. XVI, p. 533. Coloured Plate.

Malabar Hill, Bombay (Major Kilkelly); Malabar Hill, Bombay (Lt.-
 Col. H. Child); Malabar Hill, Bombay (B.N.H.S. coll.); 1 Bombay
 (Rev. Fr. Dreckman); Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill (W.S.
 Millard); Parel, Bombay (Col. Glen Liston); Andheri, Salsette (S. H.
 Prater); Bandra, Salsette (Prof. J.P. Mullan); 1 Bombay (Prof. J. P.
 Mullan); Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); Bombay (F. Birkett
 6' 11"); Santa Cruz, Salsette (M. Fox).

Form.—Extremely slender and whip like, snout narrow and pointed.

Colour.—Bright Green, a yellow line along each flank. The skin between
 distended scales black and white.

Note.—On trees and shrubs, in gardens and open jungle.

Habitat.—*Ceylon*. *Peninsular India*. Excluding the Valley West of
 Patna. *Bengal*. *Eastern Himalayas*. *Assam*. *Burma*. *Siam*. *Indo-China*.
 (Wall.)

Series.—*PROTEROGIYPHA*.Sub-Family.—*HYDROPHINÆ*. Sea Snakes.**Hydus platurus** (Linn.). *Yellow-bellied Sea Snake*.

Hydus platurus (Linn.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 397;
 Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc.,
 Vol. XXVI, p. 803. Descript. and col. plate.

1 Bombay Harbour (S. H. Prater); 1 Bombay Harbour (Major C. H.
 Ward); 1 Bombay (Mr. Nigel Kerr); Bombay Harbour (Prof. J. P.
 Mullan); 7 Bombay Harbour (H. M. Phipson, Journ., Bom. Nat.
 Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 52; *H. bicolor*).

Form.—Kel like, head long; tail as in other sea snakes flat and paddle like.
 Scales 45-57 rows, ventrals not distinct.

Colour.—Variable. Usually uniform, black above, yellow beneath, tail
 yellow with black spots or cross bands.

Habitat.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. *Malay Peninsula. Malay Archipelago. Formosa. Japan. Loo Choo Islands. N. Australia. New Zealand. South Africa. N. America. Pacific Coast. S. America. Pescadores.* (Wall.)

Microcephalophis gracilis (Shaw). *John's Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis gracilis (Shaw) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 404.

1 Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); 1 Bombay Seas (H. E. Hefford).

Form.—Head very small, snout projecting considerably over lower jaw, anterior part of the body extremely slender, scales 19-21 round neck, 20-33 round midbody, ventrals distinct 225-204. Length 3 feet.

Colour.—Bluish-black or olive above, with light cross bands.

Habitat.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. *Malay Peninsula to S. China. Malay Archipelago.* (Wall.)

Dolichodira diadema (Gunther). *Gunther's Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis obscurus, Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 401.

4 Bombay Seas (H. M. Phipson Vol. III, p. 85; *H. diadema*).

Form.—Head very small, body very long and extremely slender in front, 34-40 scales round neck, 45-50 round midbody, ventrals 332-438, length 3 feet 11 inches.

Colour.—Olive or dark green above, yellow cross bars forming complete rings round neck, a yellow spot on the snout, 2 yellow streaks on head.

Habitat.—Coasts of India, Gulf of Siam to Borneo.

Micromastophis fasciatus (Schn.) *Schneider's Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis fasciatus, Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 404.

4 Bombay Seas (H. M. Phipson, Journ. Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 53, *H. chloris*; *H. lindsayi*.)

Form.—Head very small, body long, extremely slender, scales 25-31 round neck; 40-48 round midbody, ventrals 345-500.

Colour.—Head and neck black; latter with yellowish cross bands; body pale, with black cross bands or annuli, which are broadest on back. (Boulenger).

Habitat.—Coasts of India. From Bombay to Tenasserim, *Malay Peninsula. S. China. Malay Archipelago.*

Leioselasma cyanocincta (Daud.) *The Chittul.*

Distira cyanocincta (Daud), Boulenger, Fauna British India, Reptilia, p. 410; *Hydrophis cyanocincta* (Daud) Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ. Bom. Nat. Hist. Society, Vol. XXVI, p. 433. Descript. and col. plate.

2 Bombay Harbour (B. N. H. S. coll.); 1 Bombay (H. M. Phipson); 1 Juven. Salsette (Rev. D. Dreckman); 1 Versova, Salsette (J. P. Mullan).

Form.—Heavily built, head large, fore part of the body cylindrical. Scales 27-33 rows round neck, 39-43 mid body, ventrals 300-426. Length 6 feet.

Colour.—Greenish-olive above with black rings broadest on the back.

Habitat.—Coasts of India. From the Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. *Further East to China. Japan. Papuasia.*

Leioselasma mamillaris (Daud.) *Broad-banded Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis mamillaris (Daud). Boulenger, Fauna British India, Reptilia, p. 401.

2 Bombay (B. N. H. S. coll.); 1 Bombay Harbour (S. H. Prater).

Form.—Head small, anterior body very slender, scales 25-29 round neck; 31-40 round mid body; ventrals distinct 287-316.

Colour.—Black with yellow rings.

Habitat.—Coasts of India; Bombay to Vizagapatam (Boulenger).

Leioselasma spiralis (Shaw). *Narrow-ringed Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis spiralis (Shaw) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 401.

Bombay Seas (H. M. Phipson, Journ. Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. I, p. 84, *H. robusta*).

Scales—28-29 round neck; 33-35 round mid body, ventrals 310-320 (Boulenger).

Colour.—Olive above yellowish beneath, with black rings, a series of round black dorsal spots between rings, head black above with horse-shoe shaped yellowish mark; end of tail black.

Habitat.—Coasts of India, Persian Gulf to Tenasserim, Siam? Malay Archipelago (Wall).

Polyodontognathus caeruleus (Shaw). *Meru Sea Snake.*

Hydrophis caeruleus (Shaw) Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind., Reptilia, p. 400.

4 Bombay Harbour (Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc. coll.).

Form.—Scales 35-38 round neck, 48-50 round the mid body, skin rough owing to beveled scales, ventrals 294-309.

Colour.—Grey above, with black cross bands, broader on the back, head uniform black.

Habitat.—Coasts of India. Bombay to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula, Siam (Wall.)

Echydria valakadlen (Boie). *Jew nosed Sea Snake.*

E. valakadlen (Boie) Boulenger, Fauna British India, Reptilia, p. 406, fig. Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXVI, p. 803. Description and col. plate

3 Bombay Harbour (B. N. H. S. coll.); Bombay Harbour (S. H. (Prater); Bombay Harbour (Prof. J. P. Mullan).

Form.—Body robust, fore part cylindrical, hind part compressed and heavy; chin deeply furrowed. Scales 47-61 neck, 50-70 mid body, ventrals 284-314.

Habitat.—Coasts of India, Persian Gulf to Tenasserim. Malay Peninsula, Sum. Coch. China, Malay Archipelago, Papuasia, New Guinea. (Wall.)

Lapemis curtus (Shaw). *Shaw's Sea Snake.*

Echydria curtus (Shaw) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 396, Wall, Common Snakes of India, Vol. XXVI, p.

Bombay Seas (H. M. Phipson), Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, p. 59, *H. curtus*.)

Form.—Body short and stout; scales all hexagonal or square, ventral scales hardly distinguishable on the posterior part of the body. Scales 30-38 (neck); 33-42 (mid body).

Colour.—Pale yellowish with transverse black bands, end of tail black.

Habitat.—Coasts of India, Persian Gulf to Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Malay Archipelago.

Sub-Family—ELAPINÆ.

Bungarus candidus (Linne). *Common Krait*. "Manäre".

B. caeruleus (Sehn.) Boulenger, Faun. Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 388.

B. candidus (Linn) Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XVIII, p. 711; Description and col. plate.

Malabar Hill, Bombay (B.N.H.S. coll.); 3 Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); Bandra, Salsette (Mrs. F. A. Little); Malabar Hill, Bombay (Rev. R. M. Gray); Santa Cruz, Salsette (Capt. Bull); 5 Parul, Bombay (Col. Glen Liston); 1 Dadar, Bombay (killed a girl G. Liston); Malabar Hill, Bombay (N. B. Kinnear); 4 Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ., B.N.H.S., Vol. III, p. 52, *B. arcuatus*); Bombay (Prof. J. P.

Mullan); Bandra, Salsette (F. Hearn); 2 Andheri, Salsette (S. H. Prater); Andheri, Salsette (T. B. Hawkins); Parel, Bombay (killed a coolie girl. "Times of India", Aug. 1923); Bandra, Bombay (L. H. Saville).

Form.—Body rounded, smooth and glossy; snout rounded, head merging gradually into body; tail tapering and slender, scales 15 rows, ventrals 220, subcaudals 40-51.

Colour.—Deep chocolate-brown to blue-black with narrow white cross bars more in evidence posteriorly.

Note.—Resembles *L. aulicus*, the common Wolf Snake, in general shape, colour and markings. Common in dwellings.

Habitat.—*Ceylon. Peninsula India.* To the Himalayas. North-East to Bengal. North West to Sind and Baluchistan. *Western Himalayas.* Up to 5,000 feet. (Almora Bakloh F.W.)

Naja naja, var caeca (Meri.). *The Cobra.*

N. tripudians (Merr.) Boulenger, Faun. Brit Ind., Reptilia, p. 420; Wall. Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXII, pp. 243, 550.

6 Bombay (H. M. Phipson, Journ., B.N.H.S., Vol. I, p. 85; Vol. III, p. 59, *Naja tripudians*); Borj Bunder, Bombay (H. Saxby), Port Trust Offices, Prince's Dock (L. H. Saville); Malabar Hill, Bombay (N. R. Kinnear), Malabar Hill, Bombay (W. S. Millard); Colaba, Bombay (B.N.H.S. coll.); Apollo Street, Bombay (16 Nov. 1889 Times); Breach Candy, Bombay (N. R. Kinnear); Sion, Bombay (Col. Laston, killed a child), Victoria Gardens, Bombay (J. M. Doctor); Bandra, Salsette (B.N.H.S. coll.); Andheri Salsette (S. H. Prater); Bombay (Prof. J. P. Mullan); Palli Hill, Bandra (Col. Forbes); Malabar Hill, Bombay (Mr. Denso); Juvem. Salsette (Col. Kirkitar); Malabar Hill, Bombay (Mr. Paudyal).

Form.—Head flattened, not distinct from neck, hood commences just behind the neck, not readily noticeable till distended, smooth and glossy.

Colour.—Local variety. Brown with black and white spectacle marking on the hood; and black and white spot on each side of the under surface of the hood.

Habitat.—Variety. (*caeca*) Ceylon, Peninsula India, Punjab, Sind, Himalayas upto 5,000 feet, Bengal, Assam, Burma (Wall).

Callophis trimaculatus (Daud). *Slender Coral Snake.*

C. trimaculatus (Daud) Boulenger, Fauna British India, Reptilia, p. 384. Colaba, Bombay (H. M. Phipson); Bandra, Salsette (H. M. Phipson).

Form.—Body smooth; slender cylindrical. Tail short, head not distinct from neck, scales 13 rows, ventrals. Sub-caudals.

Colour.—Light buff, each scale with a brown dot, head and nape black with a yellow spot on each side behind the occiput. Lower parts uniform red, tail with two black rings.

Habitat.—*Ceylon. Trincomalee. Tissamaharana. Matale. Peninsula India. Madras. Trichinopoly. Travancore. Anamalais. Mahableshwar. Walayar. Colaba. Bandora. Nagpur. Bengal. Jalna. Nerva.* (Wall.)

Family—VIPERIDÆ.

Sub-Family—VIPERINÆ.

Vipera russelli (Shaw). *Russell's Viper.* "Ghoonas."

V. russelli (Shaw) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 410; Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., XVIII, p. 1, Description and coloured plate.

Parel Laboratory Grounds (12 specimen 1905-1910 Col. Glen Liston);
Bandra, Salsette (W. S. Rodgers); Andheri, Salsette (F. Hearn);
Santa Cruz, Salsette (R. W. Dunlop); Andheri, Salsette (C. Sharman);
Bombay (J. P. Mullan); 3 Bombay (H. M. Phipson); Andheri,
Salsette (M. V. Rane); Andheri, Salsette (J. Ali); Bandra, Salsette
(W. Rodgers); Andheri, Salsette (Col. Kirtikar); Bombay (C. D.
Baker), Andheri, Salsette, (S. H. Prater).

Form. - Stout, head flat, heart shaped, tail short, skin rough owing to
ridges on scales.

Colour - Various shades of brown three rows or chains or series of deep
brown (light edged) diamond shaped markings which vary in intensity.

Habitat.—Ceylon. *Peninsular India.* Excluding the Ganges Valley.
North West to Sind and Baluchistan. *Western Himalayas.* Kulu
to Western limit of Nepal. *Bengal Burma. Siam.*

***Echis carinata* (Schn.). The Saw-scaled Viper or Phorasa.**

E. carinata (Schn.) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 422;
Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol.
XVIII, p. 525. Description and col. plate.

Bombay (N. B. Kinnear), Santa Cruz, Salsette (S. H. Prater); Andheri,
Salsette (S. H. Prater), Bandra, Salsette (S. A. G.), Ghatkopar, Salsette
(H. Wise).

Form. - Thick set; short rapidly tapering tail, head narrow in front,
and broad behind, skin rough, scales heavily keeled, lateral scales with
serrated keels, scales 29-35 (mid body); ventrals 132-195, subcaudals
21-40, length 2 feet 6 inches

Colour. - Light shade of buff or tawny. Local specimens reddish-brown
irregularly blotched or spotted with darker shades; an undulating line
along the flanks and a dagger shaped mark on the head nearly
always in evidence.

Habitat.—Ceylon, Peninsular India, except a small tract west of the
Western flat and south of Karachi and the Ganges Valley, Sind, Balu-
chistan, Afghanistan, Transcaasia, Persia, Arabia, Africa north of the
equator. (Wall).

Sub Family—*CROTALINÆ*.

***Trimeresurus gramineus* (Shaw). The Green Pit Viper.**

T. gramineus (Shaw) Boulenger, Fauna Brit. India, Reptilia, p. 429;
Lachesis gramineus, Wall, Common Snakes of India, Journ., Bom. Nat.
Hist. Soc., Vol. XVI, p. 536.

Borivili, Salsette (C. McCann).

Form.—Head blunt, narrow in front swollen behind, a pit or opening
between the eye and the nostril, scales 21 rows, ventrals 145-175,
sub-caudals 53-75, length 2½ feet.

Colour.—Uniform bright green with a white yellowish flank streak, dark
cross markings sometimes evident.

Habitat.—Hills of Peninsular India, Himalayas Assam, Hills and Plains
Burma, Hills and Plains Tenasserim, Andamans, Nicobar Malay
Peninsula, Indo-China, S. China, Formosa, Malay Archipelago,
Sumatra, Java (Wall).

A NOTE ON THE WEAVERS AND FINCHES OF THE PUNJAB.

BY

HUGH WHISTLER, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., C.F.A.O.U.

As in my previous note on the Corvidæ of the Punjab published at page 157 of Vol. xxix of our Journal, my object in putting together this note on the Weavers and Finches of the Punjab has been two-fold; on the one hand the account collects together all available records to show the status and distribution of the various species; on the other it indicates directly or by implication the gaps in our knowledge and the points on which further information is necessary, and will I hope encourage the publication by our members of further records, so that in due course the history of our Punjab species may be accurately known.

As before, the Punjab, for the purposes of this note, has been taken as the area which falls within the political and administrative boundaries of the Punjab Government; but I have not hesitated to draw on records beyond those boundaries where their enumeration has helped to indicate the status of the species within my area.

The Common Baya Weaver -- *Ploceus philippinus philippinus* (L.).

It is curious how incomplete is our information on this common bird.

It certainly does not occur throughout a large area of the northern and western Punjab but its exact limits are hard to define and there is also some doubt about its status.

According to Ward (Jour. B.N.H.S. xvii) it occurs in the plains of the Jammu Province; from here it stretches along the Himalayan Foothills through the Kangra Valley and Mandi State to Chandigarh below Kalka and doubtless to the Jumna River. In this area it appears to be somewhat scarce and local, only a few small colonies being found here and there. In Mandi State at Dhelu and Drang I have secured specimens as high as 4,000', but the majority do not go above 2,000'.

With the exception of a doubtful record of my own (22nd May) for Gnjranwala, the most north-westerly locality for the plains proper is Lahore; here from the testimony of Dewar and Currie (Jour. B. N. H. S., xix, 627 and xxiv, 566) it is common and perhaps a resident.

From there it probably occurs throughout the whole of the Province west of the Sutlej, though details are lacking of some Districts. At any rate it is known to occur commonly at Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Ambala, Jagadhri, and Gurgaon.

As to the status of the bird there is a good deal of uncertainty. At Lahore Currie states that it is a resident breeding from June to September. At Ferozepore I found colonies breeding in July. In Hissar District including Sirsa I met with the species from May to October, breeding in June and July and apparently growing scarcer from the end of August.

In Ambala district during the winter I saw no birds about Chandigarh although the deserted nests in the trees shewed that it must be common some time in the hot weather or rains; on the Jagadhri side however some birds are certainly met with in the winter.

In the British Museum there is a specimen from Gurgaon dated 17th February.

In the Kangra Valley, with the exception of the Dhelu specimen obtained on 1st June 1910 and a breeding colony at Drang on 2nd August 1922, I have only met with Weavers in October and early November. Then I found a few young still in the nests of scattered and small colonies between Chakki and Narpar and at Thori between Palampur and Sujampur Tehra. Nests and birds were seen about Indaura on 24th October but breeding appeared to be finished.

Further information about this bird is clearly wanted.

The Black-throated Weaver Bird—*Ploceus bengalensis* (L.)

The Catalogue of the British Museum mentions a female from Delhi (March 25th.) in the Hume collection.

Otherwise Mr. A. E. Jones is the only observer who has obtained this species in the Punjab. He first of all recorded (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvi., 676) that he had obtained two specimens from a flock in the Ambala District. This was on 27th. February 1916 and the birds were in company with *Passer hispaniolensis*.

In the winter of 1921-1922 he again discovered the species in the Ambala District in the neighbourhood of Jagadhri. In a letter he informed me that he had found hundreds in a reed bed over water on 27th. November and 4th. December; they kept closely to the reeds and rushes, never venturing over dry land, and when disturbed scarcely topping the vegetation. They were still about as late as the 12th. March. He kindly procured a specimen for me, and allowed me to examine another in his own collection.

It is interesting to remember that this species has been found at Thall in the N.W.F. Province. Whitehead (Ibis, 1909, 226) writes:—"We have not met with this species in Kohat but Colonel Raltry records it from Thall (Jour. B.N.H.S., xii., 340), and writes as follows:—'appeared suddenly about the beginning of June in all the reed patches on the River banks; they fly about in flocks of 20 or 30 birds. On 25th. June 1898 I found a nest containing 3 eggs much incubated. There were at the same place numerous nests in various states of completion all attached to the reeds'.

Mr. Donald, the Political Officer, observed a flock in the reeds near Thall in March. Probably a resident species moving locally up and down the river."

The Striated Weaver Bird—*Ploceus manyar flaviceps* Less.

Like the last species this Weaver is exceedingly local in its distribution in the Punjab.

Currie has recorded (Jour. B xxiv. 604) that he found nests with eggs on Keishopur jheel (Gurdaspur) on the 11th. and 18th. August 1914. The nests were suspended from bull-rushes growing in water a long way from the land. I also found it very abundant at Keishopur on the 12th. September 1922 and found numerous nests, unfinished, with eggs, or with young.

Jones has obtained it not uncommonly about the neighbourhood of Jagadhri in January and February and he has kindly presented me with 3 specimens.

At Delhi it is common. Bingham writes (N. and E. 2nd. ed. Vol. II. 122):—"Breeds in numbers at Delhi in the long grass on the banks of the Jumna from July to September. In one patch of grass occupying about one hundred square yards I found on the 5th. September thirty-one nests of this bird some with full fledged young, some with fresh eggs, and others in course of construction only". He goes on to give some details of the nidification which need not be quoted here.

The Spotted Munia—*Uroloncha punctulata punctulata* (L.).

I have found the Spotted Munia a comparatively common bird throughout the Kangra Valley from Chakki (1,200') below Nurpur to Dhelu in Mandi State, reaching a height of 4,000' along the southern base of the Outer Himalayan range (as at Dharmala) and extending south at least as far as Ranital. It is not strictly speaking a migrant species as I have met with it at intervals throughout the year, but that it moves about locally is undoubted and there appears to be a noticeable increase in the numbers of the birds during the rains, when they breed in August and September. I saw a pair on the northern base of the Bhuhu Pass in Kulu at 6,000' on 2nd July 1921.

A record of a pair of supposed *U. acuticauda* seen at Malikpur in the Gurdaspur District on 8th. August 1914 by A. J. Currie (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxiv., 604) probably refers to this species.

About Simla Jones says that the Spotted Munia is not a common bird and that it ascends to 6,000" (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvi., 610). He has since informed me that on 9th. October 1921 he met with a pair at Fagoo (8,000'). There is a juvenile from Koteghar in the Hume Collection in addition to some Simla specimens.

The only record from the Punjab plains is of a pair that I saw on 13th. July 1917 at Ludhiana (Jour. B.N.H.S., xvi., 588).

The White-throated Munia—*Uroloncha malabarica* (L.)

This dull little bird occurs throughout the whole of the plains portion of the Province, in the Salt Range, and in the Himalayan foothills up to a height of about 4,000'. It is common and apparently a resident species. I have records of its breeding in every month of the year, except January, but the majority of nests are perhaps to be found in the rains and early winter, i.e., from July till December. It is usually found in parties and small flocks, and a family seems to take up its abode in every weaver colony of any importance.

The Green Munia—*Stictospiza formosa* (Lath.).

This species has only been recorded in the Province from the Lawrence Gardens in Lahore by Currie (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxiv., 566 et 594) who states that he only met with it in August, when five nests were found on the 24th. and 28th. of that month. It appears extremely probable that this little colony had its origin in some escaped birds from the Zoo which is only a short distance away, and that the species does not occur with us in a truly wild state.

The Red Amandavat—*Amandava amandava amandava* (L.).

Owing to its preference for riverain grass jungles or reedy jheels, the Red Amandavat is somewhat local in its distribution. It probably occurs more or less throughout the Province as a resident species fairly common where it occurs at all, but I have as yet records of it only as follows:—Rawalpindi, Khanna jheel; Lahore; Ludhiana, Sutlej bridge; Ferozepore, Sutlej riverain; Hissar Ambala, Mubariqpur Chandighar, and Jagadri; Jhang, Chenab riverain.

In Nests and Eggs 2nd. ed. Vol. II. 147 it is expressly stated that it does not breed in the Punjab but this is incorrect. No eggs have to my knowledge been actually secured but in the above localities it is certainly a resident, while Currie notes (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxiv., 566) that he saw fully fledged young at Christmas at Lahore and Mr. A. E. Jones tells me in *epistola* that he found a nest building at Jagadri on 27th. November 1921.

Hume's Hawfinch—*Coccothraustes coccothraustes humii* Sharpe.

Our information about this race of Hawfinch is exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory. It was originally described by Bowdler Sharpe from 3 specimens collected at Attock in March 1869 and February 1870 by Colonel Delmé-Radcliffe (*vide* P.Z.S., 1866, 98; *Ibis* 1869, 456; S.F., x., 514). This still remains the only Punjab locality for the species and it was not obtained there between the date of the original discovery and 1918 when Mr. A.E. Jones met with it and preserved several specimens. His account of it in the Campbellpore, Attock district (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvii., 797) is worth quoting in full:—"By no means uncommon in the low hills and occasionally seen in the neighbourhood of Cantonments. Generally in small scattered flocks of three to six individuals. I however found their bathing pool in the low hills and here any number from a dozen to thirty or so could be seen, at a distance of a few yards, performing their ablutions. Usually a shy species, but with care could be approached to within a few yards. The call note uttered on the wing 'zitt' rather prolonged. The song might be represented thus Pittzwee". Mr. Jones has in addition informed me that he first met with it on 1st December 1918 and saw no birds after 16th February 1919.

From the neighbouring district of Kohat, but outside our boundary, we have the valuable account by Whitehead (Ibis 1909. 227) who writes:—"A winter visitor to the district in fair numbers from October till mid-April being especially common in the Miranzai Valley, but rare on the Samana. It generally occurs in small parties about wild olive groves, orchards, and gardens, feeding on berries, seeds and the kernels of fruit stones. The call note which is frequently uttered is a shrill tee, not at all what might be expected from so big a bird. I met with a party of 5 on the 5th May at 9,000' on the Peiwar spur, possibly the bird nests about there".

According to Hartert this race is found in Afghanistan and Turkestan, in addition to the above Indian localities. The former locality is apparently based on Barnes' statement (st. ix. 457) that it is a permanent resident and very common in the hills about Chaman.

Meinertzhagen on the other hand (Ibis, 1920. 137) states that he never saw it at Chaman. A study of the map however warrants the idea that the Attock and Kohat birds arrive from over the Afghan boundary. It occurs in Chitral Jour. B.N.H.S., xix) as Fulton obtained two specimens from Drosh in May at 4,000' and Perreau thought he saw it near Gairat in May. The species is included in the list of local birds in the Hazara Gazetteer but I do not know on what evidence. The evidence for its occurrence in Turkestan is probably from Russian sources, but Scully does not include it in his account.

As regards Baluchistan the only very definite record is Meinertzhagen's statement (loc. cit) that he obtained a male at Quetta on March 1st.

Nothing seems to be recorded about the breeding of this race.

The Black and Yellow Grosbeak—*Perrisospiza icteroides icteroides* (Vig.).

Hume states (Lahore to Y. 257) that this Grosbeak breeds in May and June in all the Pine Forests from 6,000' to 9,000' south of the First Snowy ranges of the western Himalayas. This is correct but in Kashmir and Kulu at least it occurs also north of First Snowy range. In the Galis and at Murree it is abundant enough, and at Dalhousie too it is common. In Chamba it appears to be common (Marshall, Ibis, 1884. 420). Further east from Dharmasala onwards it appears to be less common and this is clearly due to the replacing of the pine forests by oak woods in this area. In Lahul and Spiti it certainly does not occur. In Kulu and Saraj it is not uncommon but local. About Kotoghar and north of Simla it is common, but actually in the latter station it only appears during the winter months.

This species is in the main a resident between 6,000' and 10,000' but during the winter it moves to a slightly lower zone. In the winter of 1921-22 a number appeared as low as 4,000' in the lower station of Dharmasala in January.

The majority of eggs are to be found in May and June but some individuals breed later and are perhaps double brooded. I shot a female at Dalhousie on 6th September 1915 which had an incubation patch and well developed eggs in the Ovary.

The Allied Grosbeak—*Perrisospiza affinis* (Blyth).

A specimen of this eastern form of the Black and Yellow Grosbeak labelled Dharmasala is in the Pinwell collection in the British Museum (Fauna B. I. ii. 99). This record is very likely correct, (though the bird was doubtless only a straggler) as it is widely distributed and locally common as near as Central and Upper Gharwal according to Osmaston (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxviii, 151). It is noteworthy too that Blyth originally described the race from "the Alpine Punjab," while Jerdon says (B. I., ii., 385) "it has only hitherto been sent from the extreme north-west, viz., the Alpine Punjab." There is a clear statement in the *Zoologist* for 1886 p. 290 by Stewart that Blyth's types were "shot in the hills beyond Murree in the far N. W."

White-winged Grosbeak—*Perrisospiza carnipes carnipes* (Hodgs.).

In June 1921 I met with this Grosbeak in the Juniper Forests of Kyelang and Jispar in Lahul which lie at an elevation of between 10,000' and 13,000; it was there not uncommon in pairs and small parties and was evidently about to breed in the Juniper trees. It was in the same locality in July 1922 and on the 19th. July 1923 I secured a fully grown young bird in the same area. It is not likely that this species remains in Lahul during the winter and it then doubtless moves down towards Kulu and the Outer ranges.

Apart from Lahul we have only three records. In the British Museum there is a skin from Simla, dated March 1867, in the Tweeddale collection and an undated skin from Dharmasala in the Pinwell collection. On 7th. June 1923 I found a pair about 11,500'—12,000' above the Kareri lake west of Dharmasala. They were frequenting some patches of Juniper scrub above tree level on the open hillside and were noisy and restless, moving about the hillside a good deal.

Further west, but outside our area it breeds in small numbers in the Kaghan Valley (Whitehead, Ibis, 1909, 713 and Jour. B.N.H.S., xviii, 191) and also on the Suled Koh mountain in Juniper scrub between 8,000' and 12,000' (Whitehead, Ibis, 1909, 228). It is common in the hills about Quetta breeding at Ziarat in Juniper Forest from 8,000' to 11,000' descending somewhat lower in winter, but never actually to the plains (Meinertzhagen, Ibis, 1920, 137, Delme-Redcliffe, Jour. B.N.H.S., xxiii, 753).

The Spotted-winged Grosbeak—*Mycerobas melanoranthus* (Hodgs.).

This Grosbeak is a purely mountain species and our information regarding it is very incomplete, as I have already indicated in a separate note on the species in the Journal (xxix, 150).

Within our limits there is no definite record of the species having been obtained in the hills of the north-western corner of the Punjab; it may however be expected to occur about Murree as it has been obtained on several occasions just over the border in the Hazara hills and Rattray took the nest at Dunga Gali.

In the north-eastern corner of the province the bird cannot be described as rare though it appears to be somewhat erratic in its appearance.

The most westerly record here is from Chamba whence there is in the Hume Collection an undated skin obtained by Col. C. H. T. Marshall, who says (Ibis, 1881, 420) that he obtained 2 or 3 specimens one winter.

At Dharmasala it appears in the late winter in some numbers but apparently irregularly. Hingston did not meet with it at all and I did not find it in the winter of 1920-21. Early in 1922 however I met with a good many parties between 4,000" and 4,500" in the lower station between January 7th and February 8th in which period a series of 10 specimens was collected.

In 1923 they appeared again in the same area and I first saw a pair on February 11th. Observations were interrupted by my departure on a short tour but they were apparently about until the beginning of March and a single female was seen as late as the 15th. March.

Both the winter and particularly the early months of 1923 were remarkable for heavy snow-fall on the range above Dharmasala exceeding that of several previous years.

The bird does not occur in Spiti and Lahul but the Mission Babault obtained a pair on 6th. June 1914 at Ghary in the Parbatti Valley Kulu which from the state of the organs appeared to be breeding (Résultats Scient. 186).

For the Simla Hills there are several records. The Hume Collection contains undated skins from Koteghar and Simla and the Tweeddale Collection contains from Simla a male dated August 1876 and a female June 1876. Beavan (Ibis, 1867, 141) states that it is apparently far from uncommon at Simla. After that it was lost sight of for a good many years: Dodsworth did not meet with it nor

did Mr. A. E. Jones find it until the spring of 1922. He then met with a flock of about 40 birds on 2nd. April in the Glen below Viceregal lodge and secured two specimens. On the 14th. April he again met with them in the same locality if anything in larger numbers.

The Orange Bullfinch—*Pyrrhula aurantiaca* Gould.

The Golden Bullfinch is properly an inhabitant of the area from Afghanistan to Kashmir but it has been obtained at Murree from whence there are a male and female, dated May 1875, in the Hume collection. It breeds a few miles away from Murree though actually outside the Punjab boundary; for Rattray says "a few of these birds are to be found on top of Miranjani (a hill about 10,000' by Nathra Gali) where they breed. I however failed to find nests. On one occasion at the beginning of July I saw a pair with 4 young ones just able to fly from tree to tree on top of a hill near Dunga Gali about 9,000'."

According to Marshall it occurs in Chamba between 6,000' and 7,000' of elevation but is rare (Ibis, 1884, 420).

The Red-headed Bullfinch—*Pyrrhula erythrocephala* Vig.

This beautiful Himalayan species does not occur in the north-western corner of our area but is confined to the mountains of the north-east.

According to Marshall (Ibis, 1884) it has been met with at Dalhousie in April.

At Dharmasala according to Hingston (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvii, 564) it is found in summer on the Duala Dar range about the highest belt of trees, namely from 10,000'—12,000' and moves down in winter to 6,000'. I have observed it occasionally from January to April rather lower down to about 5,000'.

Although Stoliczka states that it is common in Lahul I failed to meet with it in the course of three trips that I have made in that country; he says also that large numbers come down each winter to Kulu, and these birds doubtless breed in the higher ranges of the Kulu hills as I met with a pair in heavy forest at 10,000' on the north face of the Jalouri Pass in Saraj on 16th. June 1922.

M. Guy Babault (Mission Babault R. sultats Scient., p. 187) obtained specimens in May or June at Ghary and Pulga but he states that they were rare.

Stoliczka also states that it breeds about Koteghar from 6,000'—8,000' but is found all through the Sutlej Valley up to the limit of the pine and cedar forests, large numbers coming in winter to the lower ranges. As the Hume Collection contains winter specimens from Koteghar this Bullfinch is doubtless not truly migratory but merely moves altitudinally according to season.

Mr. A. E. Jones met with a few at Narkanda in September. About Simla, he says (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvi, 610) it is a common winter visitor, in particular frequenting the willow grown banks of streams, and leaving at the end of April and beginning of May. He shot a specimen at Pagoo on the 30th. October (1921).

The Brown Bullfinch—*Pyrrhula nipalensis nipalensis* Hodgs.

The Brown Bullfinch is certainly one of the least known of the finches on our list.

A female in my collection was shot on 28th. February 1919 by Captain Hingston on Dharmkote Hill at Dharmasala at 6,000'—6,500' and this was one of a pair which were haunting oak and forest Rhododendron (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvii, 564).

It is found in the hills north of Simla; Mr. A. E. Jones met with a family party at Baghi on 12th. September 1918 and also shot a couple of males on the Kamlor Dhar 10,000' near Narhanda next day: one of these he kindly presented to me. There can be little doubt that the species breeds in those ranges.

The British Museum contains a pair from the Tweeddale Collection which are labelled "Simla" without further data.

The Himalayan Cross-bill—*Loxia curvirostra himalayensis* Blyth.

The crossbill is one of the rarest finches on the Punjab list and I have never been able to meet with it personally.

Stoliczka says (J.A.S.B., xxxvii, 1868) that it is "only to be found in the forests about Chini and towards the east; it is rare at Koteghar even in winter, but common in Lahul during the summer." This last remark seems very curious. In three different summers I have searched for it carefully in the juniper forests of Lahul, to which part the reference presumably applies, but without success. The Lahulis described to me a parrot-billed bird which they called the *Devi Dar* or Juniper bird and at first I thought that this species must be meant: further experience leads me to believe that the Grosbeak (or Missel-Thrush) is their Juniper bird so far as any one species is meant and I cannot help thinking that Stoliczka's statement may have been based on the same mistake as I made.

It occurs in Kulu as the Mission Babault (*Résultats Scientifiques*, p. 188) obtained a pair at Pulga in May and also saw the species at Manali at the end of June.

Mr. A.E. Jones has recorded (*Jour. B.N.H.S.*, xxvi, 610) that in November 1916 he saw several small parties towards Kufri and identified them positively through glasses though owing to their restlessness he was unable to obtain specimens.

The Red-breasted Rose Finch—*Pyrrhospiza punicea humii* Sharpe.

As with many of the west Himalayan finches our knowledge of the distribution of this handsome bird is very incomplete.

It has not been recorded west of Gilgit and the Kaghan Valley. In Gilgit. Biddulph (*S.F.*, ix, 351) implies that it is common and says that he never saw it below 10,000' except during severe cold in the middle of January 1878 when some came down to the mouth of a ravine debouching to the plains.

Whitehead found the species common and preparing to breed between 12,000' and 14,000' in one wild precipitous valley of the Kaghan in May, June and July (*Jour. B. N.H.S.*, xxiii, 107).

In Central Ladakh it seems to be scarce but the Abbott Collection contains an adult male shot at 16,000' on the Khardoug Pass on 14th. July 1893.

In Eastern Ladakh according to Ward it is common in summer and breeds in July about 14,000' (*Jour. B.N.H.S.*, xvii). Stoliczka says that in summer it is to be found in Ladakh and Spiti between 13,000' and 17,000' searching after food on the camping grounds (J.A.S.B., xxxvii); he adds that in winter it only occasionally comes down to Simla and Koteghar but is more common eastwards.

Mr. Whymper found it nesting near the Borrendia Pass in the Nila Valley Gharwal. An older specimen from this locality is in the British Museum.

For our area records are scarce. Stoliczka's statement that it occurs in Spiti has been reconfirmed by my securing two adult males at Tharcha, above Losar, 13,500' on the 12th and 24th July 1922, but with the exception of a female in company with the first of these males I could find no more although always on the look out for the species. I was however lucky enough the same year to secure an adult female in Lahul at 14,000' just above Zingzingbar on the 8th. July and an adult male in Kulu at 13,000' below the Hampta Pass on the 27th. July. In 1923 I obtained another adult male at Zingzingbar 14,000' on 22nd. July and about the same date saw 6 or 8 about the Yunnan Lake and Kinlung (15,000'). All these birds were apparently on their breeding ground.

Major C. H. T. Marshall has recorded (*Ibis*, 1884) that he saw a pair of old birds feeding fully fledged young on the Sauch Pass in Chamba on 20th. Sept. 1881.

Stoliczka's statement that it comes occasionally to Simla and Koteghar in winter is partly confirmed by the presence in the Hume Collection of a male from the latter locality, dated 3rd. April 1869. It has not however been met with by any later observer in these parts. It is noteworthy that I obtained an immature male at 9,000' in the Bagh Nala behind Palampur (Kangra) in February 1923.

The Red-mantled Rose Finch—*Carpodacus rhodochlamys grandis* Blyth.

The restricted range of this race of Rosefinch is given by Hartert (Vog. Pal. F., 101) as from Pushut in N. E. Afghanistan and the Karakorum mountains, Cashmere, and the Himalayas to Kumaon. Within our area it is not uncommon though apparently local and rather erratic in appearance.

In June 1921 I found it not uncommon in the juniper forest of Lahul from 11,500' to 12,500' in the neighbourhood of Jispar. Some of the birds were in parties but in an adult male procured, the testes were large and the birds were probably on their breeding ground. It was noted in the same forest in July of the next year. In Spiti however I did not observe it.

A male from Chamba (no date) is in the British Museum. There is apparently no record for Kulu or Saraj but about Chini in Bashahr it is not uncommon according to Stoliczka (J. A. S. B., xxxvii). Towards Simla it has been frequently procured. Blyth originally described the type from "Range beyond Simla near the Snow line" in 1849 (J. A. S. B., xviii, 810) and it may be to this that Jerdon refers (B. I. ii, 400) when he says that it has been obtained in the Tyne range of mountains between Simla and Mussoorie and in the Pubber Valley near the snow on the Simla side. The Hume Collection contains 2 specimens (no date) from Koteghar, a pair from Simla, November 1880, and a single specimen from Simla, dated 1st. December 1880. Stoliczka says that it is not very rarely met with near Koteghar (J. A. S. B., xxxvii). It cannot however come regularly to the Simla ranges in winter as Mr. A. E. Jones did not meet with it there until 30th. October 1921 when he saw a red male and two females or young males at Fagoo. I had however previously found a few about the ridge between Fagoo and Kufri about 8,000' in November 1919 and secured a series of 7 specimens (Jour. B. N. H. S., xxvii, 102).

Further west along the outer ranges it appears to be scarce. Hingston did not procure it at Dharmasala though I saw a single male on 28th. November 1921 at 7,500' just behind Dharmasala. This I shot but unfortunately lost. According to Hume (Lahore to Yarkand 259) it occurs in winter at Murree.

There is probably some west to east movement of the Afghanistan birds as Mr. A. E. Jones found it fairly common in December 1918 at Chai near Campbellpore (Jour. B. N. H. S., xxvii, 797); while the late Captain White had obtained a female on December 15th. below Sardi in the Salt Range (Jhelu district).

The Pink-browed Rose Finch—*Carpodacus rhodochrous* (Vig.).

This Rose Finch is most strictly a mountain species, never being found below 4,000' even in winter. In the ranges about Murree it is not known to occur but it is a common species in the N. E. corner of our area.

The most westerly locality from which it is recorded is Dharmasala.

Here during the summer and rains it may be found in the patches of Kharashu Oak (*Q. semicarpifoliata*) which form the highest line of tree growth about 10,000'—11,000' on the outer slopes of the Duala Dar or Outer Himalayan range. The birds undoubtedly breed here although I have not found the nest, as specimens collected in July and August had the organs in breeding condition. After nesting they move gradually down the slopes and about the middle of November appear in the Civil station (4,000'—4,700') where in December, January and February they are common enough in parties, leaving again by the middle of March.

According to Stoliczka (J. A. S. B., xxxvii) this Rose Finch is common in Lahul and Spiti but I failed to meet with it in those areas.

In Kulu I have met with it in summer in the Humpta Nala at 8,000' on the Rhotang Pass at 10,000' and on the Jalouri Pass at 10,000', so it probably breeds through the higher ranges, moving down into the Beas Valley in winter where I met with it about Katrain in early December.

M. Babault (Mission B. Rès. Scient., 188) obtained specimens at Ghary (Parbati Valley) and he remarks that it must breed early as he saw a young bird on the wing on 11th. May.

Stoliczka considered it only a winter visitor at Koteghar.

In the hills about Simla it is a plentiful winter visitor, usually leaving in April, while a few stragglers continue on till May (A. E. Jones, Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvi, 610).

The Scarlet Grosbeak *Carpodacus erythrina roseata* (Hodgs.).

The breeding range of this Eastern form of Scarlet Grosbeak is somewhat difficult to define; it appears however to breed at high elevations in most of the mountains that bound the Punjab both to the north-west and north east. I have not traced it in summer further south than Quetta. Whether it breeds in the hills about Quetta is not clear. Marshall says that it is common at 9,000' in May (Jour. B.N.H.S., xiv, 604) apparently referring to Ziarat and Meinertzhagen says that he frequently saw them round Quetta in summer. But this bird is such a late migrant from the plains and nests in portions of its range as late as August so that it is not safe to assume that these birds were on their breeding ground in the absence of definite evidence to that effect.

It apparently breeds however in the Valleys of the Safed Koh from 6,500' to 8,500' where Whitehead found it abundant and in song (Ibis, 1909, 229).

In the Kaghan Valley it breeds in abundance in June and many nests were taken there by Whitehead and Colonel H. H. Harington.

In Chitral, Fulton found them common and apparently breeding at the head of Turikko Valley from 15,000' to 16,000'. In Gilgit, it is an abundant breeding species about 10,000' in July and August and Biddulph took a series of eggs in the latter half of July (S.F., ix, 348).

The published records for Kashmir and Eastern Turkistan are so unsatisfactory and indefinite that there is no point in discussing them in detail: the species however appears to breed through a large portion of this area.

I have met with the Scarlet Grosbeak in small numbers in June and July in Lahul at elevations from 10,000' to 12,000' under circumstances that suggest that it breeds there but no nest was actually found. In Spiti however I found three clutches of eggs at 13,000' near Kibar and Losar towards the end of July.

Mr. B. B. Osmaston found the species breeding in considerable numbers about 13,000'—13,500' in the Girthi Valley on the Tibetan border of Gahrwal and obtained numerous eggs in the first ten days of August (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvii, 157).

After breeding the Scarlet Grosbeak spreads over almost the whole of India and northern Burmah, going as far south as the Nelliampathy Hills south of the Nilghiris. I have collected a large number of published records which show that the species is most abundant on the central and western half of the Peninsula but the records are not extensive or detailed enough to enable me to trace the movements of the species satisfactorily. It is clear however that the south-eastern Punjab and Sindh lie out of the main line of migration only occasional stragglers reaching these parts. A marked line of migration passes along the northern Punjab and along this vast numbers of the Grosbeaks pass on passage, chiefly perhaps in spring. In the south-east many perhaps remain for the winter. This is shown by the following Punjab records, which I give in detail, as more information is wanted on the movements of this bird.

Attock.—One specimen without date is in the Hume Collection (of the neighbouring district of Kohat N.W.F.P. Magrath writes (Ibis, 1909, 229) "visits the district in considerable numbers on the spring and autumn migrations, passing through on the former in March and April and on the latter in September and October when mostly young birds are seen".)

Rawalpindi.—Very abundant on the spring migrations of 1911 and 1912 between 10th. April and 10th. May according to my own notes.

Jhelum.—"A common spring migrant, passing through from the second half of March until the second week of May. Not noted on the autumn migration" (H. W., Ibis, 1916, 66.)

Lahore.—"Passes through on migration in considerable numbers in April. Not otherwise seen." (Currie, J.B.N.H.S., xxiv, 566).

Ludhiana.—A flock observed by me at Khanna on 12th. September 1917.

Dharmasala.—"Large numbers seen to pass through in April" (Hingston, J.B.N.H.S., xxvii, 564).

Here I have also found them very abundant on the spring passage both along the Kangra Valley from the neighbourhood of Pathankote to Palampur, and about Dharmasala itself up to about 6,000' at least. In 1921 the passage was observed from 16th. March to 16th. May, in 1922 from 7th. April to 14th. May, and in 1923 from 20th March to 19th May. With the exception of some doubtful records I have not found the species here on the autumn passage or in winter.

Simla.—According to Mr. A. E. Jones (*in epist.*) an abundant passage migrant passing leisurely through about April and early May, and rushing through in September. At Kotaghar it is said by Stoliczka to be found in winter which appears curious.

Ambala.—Specimens, dated April and November 1866, are in the Tweeddale Collection. Some years at any rate is very abundant in November.

Delhi.—A female, dated 2nd. April 1872, is in the Hume Collection.

Jhang.—I secured 2 males from a small flock at Jhang—Maghina on 18th. September 1918. (Ibis, 1922, 272).

Dera Ghazi Khan.—A specimen, dated March 1872, is in the Hume Collection.

For Sindh Ticehurst has only been able to find a record of 5 specimens. (Ibis, 1922, 648); 2 in December, 2 in January and one without date.

Sovertzov's Rose Finch—*Carpodacus sovertzovi* Sharpe.

The main stronghold of this beautiful Rose Finch is in Eastern Turkestan and about Yarkand and the Karakash River. In these regions Soullly states that he first met with it between Mazar and the Chuchu Pass, and that after that it was often seen along the banks of the Karakash River from Kurgan Ali Nagar to Oibuk 10,700'—11,700' (S.F., iv, 169).

Biddulph referring to the same region says that on the outward and return journeys of the Second Yarkand Mission he found it common in the Karakash Valley below Shahedulla (11,500') and on the Yarkand side of the Sanju Pass (9,000'); also in Wakhan (9,000'); again in the Kulustan Valley (10,000-11,000) coming up to the Yangi-diwan Pass, where they were not very common. They were very abundant in June at Tutujalak (13,000') between the Nubra Valley and the Tussia Pass (Second Yarkand Mission, p. 42).

Henderson obtained nearly fledged young at the Arpalak Valley. (Lahore to Yarkand 258.)

Outside this area we have very little information. Biddulph (S.F., ix, 348) met with it very commonly in Gilgit in flocks of 20 to 30 individuals from the middle of December to the beginning of March in the winter of 1877-1878, but adds that he did not otherwise meet it in that province.

In Chitral Fulton records a good many at Gharagar at 13,000' just below the snow line on 10th. July.

It is apparently not uncommon in Ladakh. Henderson obtained a male at the Pardong Lake on 9th. October. Abbott shot an adult male in the Nubra Valley 11,000' on 18th. July 1893 and later found it in pairs on the stony hill sides at Upahi 11,000' in the Indus Valley (Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum, Vols. xviii and xxii).

In Rupahu, Stoliczka obtained a specimen below the Parang Pass leading into Spiti. There is some confusion about a clutch of eggs obtained by him at the

Tso Morari Lake (N. & E., ii. 154) but they apparently belonged to this species. Dresser however figured other eggs obtained in Ladakh on 31st. July, and 4th. August, by Major W. Corbett (Ibis, 1904, 107), near Shushul (14,000') 6 miles from the Pardong lake.

I have only enumerated the above records to explain the distribution of this Rose Finch, though none of them refer to the Punjab area. There is no record in print referring to the Punjab save the extraordinary statement by Jerdon (B. of I, ii, 398) that Mr. Blyth had received a specimen from Pind Dadan Khan. There is clearly some mistake here, possibly a misidentification of *Propasser grandis* which has been since obtained in the Salt Range near the town in question.

The species however is found in summer commonly enough in Spiti where I met with it in July from the foot of the Kunzum Pass along the Spiti River to Kibbar at altitudes of 13,000' -14,000'. Here I obtained a nice series of eleven specimens which on dissection clearly proved that the birds were breeding though I was unable actually to find the nest. Two of the females dissected contained eggs which would have been laid within the next day or two.

It occurs also in Lahul for on the 6th. June 1922 I shot the female from a pair at Patseo 12,500'. In this case however the ovary was minute. In 1923 I saw a red male with 2 or 3 others in female plumage by the Tsarab bridge on 24th. July and next day a red male by the Phalang Danda on the Dingti Plain. A few Rose Finches seen in July 1922 on the Baralacha Pass and in the Upper Chandra Valley between it and the Mangan Pass, were possibly also of this species.

M. Guy Babault (Mission B. Resultats Scient., p. 189) records that he obtained a male at Sumdeo near Kyelang and remarks on the apparent trust of the bird in its resemblance in colour to a certain flower as a means of concealment.

Stoliczka's Rose Finch is clearly a resident species in the area that it inhabits; but in winter it doubtless moves to lower altitudes and the more sheltered valleys to escape the full severity of those upland winters.

The nest has not yet been found within British limits.

The Trumpeter Bullfinch -*Erythropsiza githaginea crassirostris* (Blyth).

The only record for the Trumpeter Bullfinch in the Punjab is that by Hume (S. F., vii, 454) who received a specimen from Mr. E. W. Cleveland which the latter had shot near Hattin in the Gurgaon district on the 16th December 1877.

This species was obtained by Hume at Jodhpur and it has been found not uncommonly in the Kohat district and in Sindh so it may be expected to occur occasionally in the south-western districts of the Punjab.

The Dark Rose Finch—*Procarduelis nipalensis* (Hodgs.).

I have been able to trace but very little information from any area regarding this handsome bird and its complete life-history remains to be written.

Within the Punjab it has been found only at Dharmasala whence there is a specimen in the Hume Collection. Here according to Hingston (Jour. B.N.H.S., xxvii, 564) it is "frequently seen in summer at high elevations on the snowy range. Associates in flocks that feed on the Alpine pastures. Usually found in summer between 10,000' and 11,000'. Not observed in winter."

On the 30th and 31st July 1921 during the rains I found the bird common at Lakkar behind Dharmasala (evidently the locality referred to by Hingston) from 10,000' to about 12,000' as mixed flock of both sexes were seen feeding on a stony pasture close to the foot of the sheer summits of the main ridge; otherwise I hardly saw a female though males were common feeding on the ground or sitting on the tops of the Kharshu Oaks that are the highest patches of tree growth along the main ridge. From the absence of the females and the huge testes of the males secured it may be safely assumed that the birds were on their breeding ground. They are somewhat sluggish and have a habit of sitting

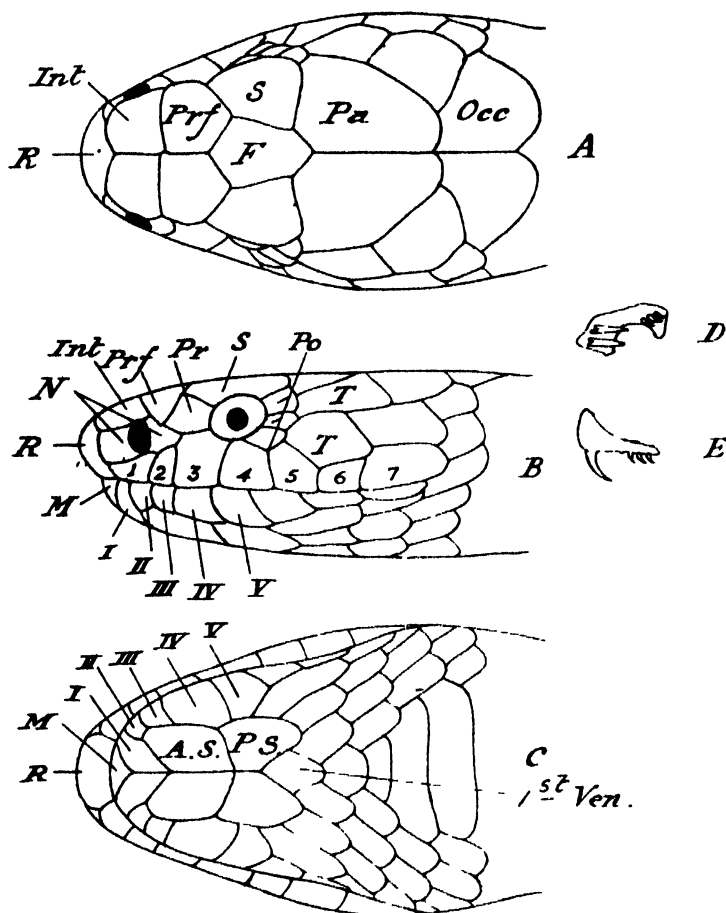
about on boulders. The birds however are not resident on this area as I failed to meet with them on various visits in spring and autumn.

On 26th August 1922 I could only find a couple of females in the very places where the birds were so numerous in July.

On June 6th, 1923, several parties were found feeding in the rhododendron thickets and oakwoods at 10,000' about the Kareri Lake, west of Dharmsala.

In two years I did not otherwise meet with the species in the course of much wandering about the hills at various elevations and was fairly satisfied that during the winter they must migrate further east along the Himalayas. But after a heavy fall of snow on the main Dhaul Dar range I came across a few individuals on 14th January 1923 in two places, in a deserted garden near the Civil Hospital Dharmsala at 4,000' and at nearly 5,000' amongst bushes by the Sessions House. Two females were secured. One of these had the abdomen and vent covered with a cluster of large cysts containing filthy matter though the bird was otherwise in good condition with a little fat.

(To be continued.)



Naia hannah (Life size)

HEAD OF KING COBRAS FOR HAMADRYAD.

As, Anterior sublinguals; *F*, Frontal; *Int*, Internasals; *M*, Mental; *N*, Nasals; *Occ*, Occipitals; *Pa*, Parietals; *Po*, Postoculars; *Pr*, Praeocular; *Prf*, Prefrontals; *Ps*, Posterior Sublinguals; *R*, Rostral; *S*, Supraoculars; *T*, Temporals; 1 to 7 Supralabials; I to V, Infralabials; 1st Ven, 1st Ventral

Fig. D Left maxilla ventral aspect.

„ E „ „ lateral aspect.

THE HAMADRYAD OR KING COBRA, *NATA HANNAH*. (Cantor).

BY

COLONEL F. WALL, C.M.G., K.H.S., I.M.S.

(With a plate)

(Read before the Bombay Natural History Society at a meeting held on the 22nd July 1924.)

Many notes have appeared in this Journal from time to time on this remarkable snake, and allusion has been made to it by various authors in other publications.

Since I came to India 29 years ago I have collected a good deal of information concerning its habits which I have recorded in my note books. I have been careful, however, to accept information from reliable sources only. I think it may interest our Members to have all the available information about the species incorporated into a paper, from which they may learn what is already known, and how they may further advance our knowledge of its life-history.

SYNONYMY. *Hamadryas hannah*. Cantor, *Asiat. Research*, XIX, p. 187, Plates X-XII (1836).

Naja bungarus. Schlegel, *Phys. Serp.*, II, p. 476, Plate XVII, figs. 8 and 9 (1837); Schlegel and Muller, *Verh. Overz. Bez. Nederl. Ind. Rept.*, p. 71, Plate X (1844); Peters, *Mon. Berl. Acad.*, p. 690 (1861); Boulenger, *Faun. Ind. Rept.*, p. 392 (1890) *Cat.*, Vol. III, p. 386 (1896); *Faun. Mal. Pen.*, p. 202 (1912); Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.*, p. 59 (1891); Wasey, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. VII, p. 275 (1892); Ferguson, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. X, p. 75 (1895); Primrose, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XII, p. 589 (1899); Wall and Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XIII, p. 348 (1900); *I. c.* Vol. XIII, p. 616 (1901); Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XIV, p. 403 (1902); Millard, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XVI, p. 395 (1902); Aitken, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XVI, p. 629 (1902); Craddock, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XV, p. 143 (1903); Noble, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XV, p. 358 (1903); Bannerman, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XV, p. 407 (1904); Annandale, *J. A. S. Beng.*, p. 176 (1905); Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XVII, p. 303 (1906); *I. c.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 331 (1908); *I. c.*, Vol. XIX, p. 355 (1909); *I. c.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 841 and 900 (1910); *I. c.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 575 (1919); *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.*, p. 26 (1907); *I. c.*, p. 33 (1908); *I. c.*, p. 31 (1913); Mocquard, *Rept. L' Indo-Chine*, p. 53 (1907); Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jona*, p. 144 (1910); Acton and Knowles, *Jourl. Ind. Med. Res.*, p. 52 (1914); Parshad, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 585 (1915); Fenton, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. XXV, p. 151 (1917).

Hamadryas ophiophagus. Cantor, *P. Z. S.*, p. 32 (1839), and *Cat. Mal. Rept.*, p. 116 (1847).

Trimeresurus ophiophagus. (part) Dum and Bibr., VII, p. 1245 (1854).

Hamadryas elaps. Gunther, *Cat.*, p. 219 (1858).

Trimeresurus bungarus. Jan., *Rev. and Mag. Zool.*, p. 129 (1859.) and *Icon. Gen.* 44, Plate IV (1873).

Naja fasciata. Peters, *Mon. Berl. Acad.*, p. 689 (1861).

Ophiophagus elaps. Gunther, *Rept. Brit. Ind.*, p. 341 (1864); Stoliczka, *J. A. S. Beng.*, XXIX, p. 210 (1870); Anderson, *P. Z. S.*, p. 188 (1871); Fayrer, *Thanatoph. Ind.*, Plates VII and VIII (1874); Phipson, *Bomb. N. H. J.*, Vol. II, p. 245 (1887); Boettger, *Ber. Offendb. Ver. Nat.*, p. 86 (1888).

Naja elaps. Theobald, *Cat. Rept. Brit. Ind.*, p. 209 (1876).

Naja ingens. Von Hasselt, *Versl. A. K. Amsterd.*, XVII, p. 140 (1882).

Naja trypudians Var. *Sumatrana*. Muller, *Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel.*, VIII, p. 277 (1887).

Ophiophagus bungarus. Beddard, P. Z. S., p. 355 (1904).

NOMENCLATURE.—(a) Scientific. "The generic name written as *Naja* was conferred by Laurenti in 1768, having been borrowed from Linne's earlier specific title given to the cobra in 1754. The name was evidently suggested by the Hindustani name for the cobra, viz., "nag". *Naja* was retained for many years, but evidently altered to "*naia*" owing to the Latin alphabet containing no letter j.

(b) English.—It is familiarly known to all Europeans as the hamadryad or king cobra.

(c) Vernacular.—"Krishna Nagam" (Black snake) of Tamils in South India, "Karinchathai" of the jungle tribes about Travancore. "Karinagam" and "Krishna Sarpam" (King Snake) among Tamils in Travancore. "Karlinga haow" (Black snake) by the Canarese in Mysore State. "Nagin and Kalinagin" of North Canarese (Fenton). "Ai-raj" of Oorlahs in Orissa. "Sank-chor" and Sha-kha-muti (Cantor) of Bengal. "Fetty sap" ("hooded snake" applied also to the cobra) of Assamese about Tezpur (Mr. Gardiner "in epistola"). "Mutti-fetty" of Assamese at base of Naga Hills (Mr. Gore "in epistola"). B'sein-yong ("Black snake") of the Khasis about Shillong (Mr. Rita "in epistola"). "Gnan-bok", and "Gnan-gnan-bok" of the Burmese (Evans). "Gnan-bok" and "Gnan-than-gwin-soh" of Burmese around Taungdawgye (Mr. Little "in epistola"). "Hkram-chang" (Black hamadryad), "Hkram-sit" (Yellow hamadryad), and "Hkram-mut" (Grey hamadryad) of the Kachins (Mr. Leonard "in epistola"). "Gni-son-an" of the Shans (Evans), and "Gni-thaw-plaw" and "Gni-thaw" of the Karens (Evans).

HISTORY.—The first allusion to it appears to be Cantor's in 1836. Schlegel was the next to mention it in 1837. Since then almost every writer on Indian Snakes has referred to it.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—It is the third largest snake found within the limits of the Indian Empire. The head is moderate in size and markedly depressed. The snout is gently bowed in profile, rounded at its extremity, and shows little indication of a canthus. Behind the eyes the temples are swollen to correspond with the underlying poison glands. The nostril is fairly large, and occupies the full depth of the suture between the nasal shields. The eye is moderately large, being about the same diameter as its distance to the nostril. The pupil is rounded and the pupillary edge of the iris golden or golden-brown. A neck is barely evident. The body is fairly robust and roundish, and just behind the head is capable of expansion to form a "hood", which is relatively less dilat-able than in the cobra. The scales are glossy. The tail is moderate in length, being about one-fifth to one-sixth the total length of the snake.

IDENTIFICATION.—The pair of occipital shields are peculiar to this snake. The costals are in 17 to 19 rows two heads-lengths behind the head, 15 in mid-body, and 15 two heads-lengths before the vent and characteristic of this species with the one exception of the rare Bengal snake, *Elaichistodon westermanni*. The latter has only two labials touching the nasals, (the 1st and 2nd) whereas the hamadryad has three (the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd).

COLOURATION.—In adults the prevailing dorsal colouration varies from a blackish-brown to a light olive-brown, but every gradation of hue is seen between these two extremes. There are from 32 to 43 lighter bands round the body, and from 11 to 13 round the tail. These are conspicuous in juvenile specimens, and gradually become less well-defined or even obscured as age advances, those in the posterior part showing these changes to a more marked degree. The bands involve one or two scales in the length of the snake, and the intervals from five to seven scales. The light shade in the band

is more conspicuous on that part of the scales that is overlapped, so that the bands are much more evident when the snake under excitement expands itself than at other times. In Burma the natives recognise two species, basing their views on the extremes of colour just referred to. Evans tells us that they call the dark variety "gnan-bok" and the light one with more conspicuous bands "gnan". The head is olivaceous-brown, the shields being narrowly edged with black. The throat is creamy to dull orange merging to a dark mottling which becomes further back a uniform slatish or brown.

Hatchlings are so different from adults that anyone unfamiliar with snakes, and relying on colour instead of shield characters, would unhesitatingly fail to recognise them as hamadryads. The prevailing colour is intense black, and the bands are pure white, so that they bare a very close superficial resemblance to Cantor's Krait. (*Bungarus bungaroides*). Further the head is intense black with white markings. These consist of a bar across the top of the rostral and anterior part of the inter-nasals, a thicker bar across the posterior part of the prefrontals, a thin bar at the back of the supraoculars and frontal interrupted at the fronto-supraocular sutures, an oblique stripe converging with its fellow along the outer edge of the parietals, and an oblique stripe from the end of the last passing round the side of the throat.

HAUNTS—(a) *Haunts*.—The hamadryad is a denizen of dense jungles, and in Peninsular India is confined to hills or their near vicinity. It frequently climbs into trees, and thus obtains a vantage point among the foliage, from which it can advantageously view its surroundings, and rush down upon any suitable victim moving in the scrub below, engage, overpower, and swallow it. It is frequently seen in or near streams, and will readily take to the water if pursued.

(b) *Disposition*.—This snake has earned for itself a very unenviable reputation for its aggressiveness and courage, and is probably unrivalled in the snake world for these disagreeable traits, with the single exception of the South African mamba, a snake of somewhat similar proportions.

I have collected a great deal of information about its character from reliable sources apart from what is available from snake literature. There is no doubt that the hamadryad will sometimes attack without provocation, other than being confronted in its natural haunts. A notable instance is that reported by Raby Noble in this Journal (Vol. XV, page 358) when one attacked a cooly woman. One could cite many other similar incidents. The female when disturbed in the process of brooding her eggs, seems to be specially sensitive, and usually attacks the intruder at sight. Several instances are recorded where a jungle path has become closed to the wayfarer, owing to a brooding female and her mate attacking any one attempting to pass. When actually molested the snake frequently accepts the challenge, and attacks with great determination and ferocity. On the other hand even a large hamadryad will sometimes fail to attack on great provocation, being more concerned for its own safety. A good instance is that narrated by Colonel Evans in this Journal (Vol. XXVII, page 955) where a large specimen was rudely hustled by natives with bamboos, and by barking dogs, but slunk off rather than fight. A good instance of its courage recently came to my notice, Major Fraser, I.M.S., motoring with his wife down the Gudalur Ghat in the Nilgiri Hills, saw a large snake crossing the road in front of him, which he took to be a python. He tried to go over it, and thinks that he may have gone over its tail. The snake erected itself in a flash, and Mrs. Fraser seeing its head on a level with the top of the door and in close proximity to her, threw herself across her husband who was at the wheel, to avoid being struck. Major Fraser stopped the car, got out and found the snake was in the middle of the road with its head reared and facing right and left in a very threatening manner. He hesitated—with only a butterfly net in his hand—how he should act, when the snake came straight for him down the road at an alarming pace. Major

Fraser wisely got back into the car released the brakes and free wheeled for a hundred yards or so, and again got out. The hamadryad was still in the road with reared head and expanded hood, but suddenly ceased its menacing attitude and slunk off into the scrub. When encountered and not molested there is no doubt many specimens will retire without attacking. Mr. Hauxwell of the Indian Forest Department, quoted by Evans, from his experience of the snake in Burmese jungles, seemed to be sceptical as to its aggressiveness and thought that in nine cases out of ten the snake sought retirement in preference to hostilities.

(c) *Striking Posture*.—Like the cobra, the hamadryad under excitement erects its forebody a considerable height from the ground, and flattens the body just behind the neck to form the so called "hood". At the same time it expands its body and presents a most formidable appearance. I have not been able to ascertain with any certainty to what degree it can erect itself, but would estimate this as equal to the same muscular feat in the cobra, viz., about one a third its length. The incident referred to in which Major Fraser figured, shows that a large specimen can raise its head to about the height of the top of the door of a Ford car. This proves to be 3 feet 9½ inches.

The bite is a determined one, the snake maintaining its hold tenaciously. Mr. Raby Noble's account of one retaining its grasp on the leg of a cooly woman for eight minutes exemplifies this point, and those who have witnessed its encounter with other snakes have remarked upon this peculiarity.

(d) *Nocturnal or Diurnal*.—It evinces a markedly diurnal habit. Nearly all the encounters one hears about happen in broad daylight.

(e) *Progression*.—Its movements during attack are singularly rapid, and those who have fled before it in the jungles are very insistent that they had to use their utmost endeavours to escape.

(f) *Hissing*.—When alarmed and in an aggressive mood it hisses vehemently.

(g) *Sloughing*.—Cantor recorded that one in captivity desquamated every three or four months.

(h) *Longevity*.—Phipson (P.Z.S., 1887, page 639) mentions one that lived in Regent's Park for 12 years and 7 months.

FOOD.—The staple diet of this species is snakes, but I have four records of lizards of the family *Varanida* (the iguanas of Europeans in India) being swallowed. Any snake seems to be victimised, whether harmless or poisonous, and even small species are not despised on account of their size. I have records of its practising cannibalism, and also of swallowing the following other poisonous snakes: the cobra (*Naja naja*), the banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*), and the white-striped coral snake (*Doliophis bivirgatus*). It will sometimes attack the python. Mervyn Smith in his book "Sport and Adventure in the Indian Jungle" (page 19) says he shot a hamadryad thirteen feet in length in the act of swallowing a python eight feet in length. Mr. Donaghy of the Survey of India sent me two dry snake skins to examine with the following history. When in the Toungoo District of Burma his coolies encountered two snakes in conflict. The smaller, a python, (*P. reticulatus*) had fastened its jaws upon the body of the larger snake which proved to be a hamadryad. The coolies killed them both. In the skin of the hamadryad there was a considerable rent where the python had seized its opponent. The hamadryad's skin measured ten feet, three and a half inches, and the python's seven feet eleven inches. As the python rarely if ever evinces a taste for other snakes in its natural haunts, it is probable the hamadryad was the assailant in this contest. Mr. Aitken in this Journal (Vol. XIV, p. 629) mentions one killed on the Goa Frontier in the act of eating a python, three feet of which was already swallowed. The hamadryad measured twelve feet one inch, and the python nine feet two inches.

Among harmless snakes the ratsnake (*Ptyas mucosus*) is frequently victimised, and others I have records of are the green whip snake (*Dryophis nityleriensis*), Blyth's keelback (*Rhabdophis platyceps*), Anderson's wolf snake (*Lycodon fasciatus*), and Blyth's cobra (*Blythia reticulata*). The two last were found inside the same hamadryad.

Major Firth wrote to me of a hamadryad encountered by a Gurkha sepoy at Takdah near Darjeeling, which was coiled round a "matsampia" (the pine martin, *Mustela flavigula*). The sepoy threw a stone at them, and the snake left its victim, and attacked the sepoy who luckily killed it with a stone. It seems probable that the snake had no intention of swallowing its opponent, but attacked and killed it as it is wont to do other creatures that cross its path. The late Major K.L.W. Mackenzie told me of an incident where a sepoy of the 62nd Punjabis at Buxa Doors was stalking a khakur in the jungle which he shot. A hamadryad was—unknown to him at first—also stalking the khakur, and when the latter was shot the snake rushed at him. The sepoy killed it and it measured nine feet eleven and a half inches.

In captivity the hamadryad feeds voraciously. A specimen in Regent's Park ate eighty-two snakes in one winter, but refused all other food offered to it, viz., eggs, lizards, rats, guineapigs, and pigeons.

BREEDING.—(a) *The Sexes.*—There is no evidence to show whether one sex grows to a greater length than the other. From my notes there is nothing to show that the ventral and subcaudal shields vary in the sexes.

(b) *Mating.*—Mr. Foster of Salloble in the Kadur District, Mysore, came upon two in the act of mating at the beginning of March, and shot them. No record of their respective lengths is available. Mr. Jacob of the Indian Forest Service told me of two that were killed in the act of mating at the end of April or early May on a tea estate near Jalpaiguri.

(c) *Method of reproduction.*—There is definite proof that this species is oviparous.

(d) *Season.*—Eggs have been found in the months of April and May. Colonel G. H. Evans records two instances of nests containing eggs found at the end of April or early May in Burma. Mr. Millard told me of a female killed on eggs in Kanara in May 1892. Mr. Harrison told me of a female encountered on eggs in Assam in the middle of May 1907, and another killed in similar circumstances on the 15th of May 1906. All those who have met the hamadryad during the period of incubation have remarked upon the fact that the female has been coiled up on a nest of leaves, or vegetable rubbish. How this nest has been prepared there is no evidence to show, and it would be interesting to know if the snake gathers these leaves together, and if so how. It seems most probable she selects a chance accumulation of debris which she can appropriate for her use. The female from these reports remains with her eggs for sometime. In the instance reported by Mr. Wasey in this Journal (Vol. VII, page 257) where he shot a hamadryad on her nest, he says that the eggs contained embryos that were formed and breathing. Whether the dam remains with her clutch until they hatch is not known. During the incubation period there is no doubt at any rate in some instances, that the male is in close attendance on his mate.

The two hatchlings obtained for me in the Nilgiris were killed at the end of May, on either the 26th, 26th, or 27th. From this it is probable that eggs may be deposited earlier than April.

(e) *Period of gestation.*—Nothing known.

(f) *Period of incubation.*—Nothing known.

(g) *The eggs.*—I have records of six broods in which the eggs varied in number from 21 to 33. I have never seen the eggs nor do I know of any observations having been recorded of their measurements.

GROWTH.—(a) *The hatchling.*—The young snake on emergence from the egg measures about 20 to 21 inches. In 1917 I acquired two specimens killed in close proximity on the same day on Pilloor Estate in the Nilgiris. It seems almost certain therefore that they were newly hatched. These measured respectively 20½ and 20¾ inches. Stoliczka also obtained a young specimen in Moulineh that was 20½ inches, but there is no record of the date of capture.

(b) *Maturity.*—I have no certain knowledge of the length of incubating females, but one of those referred to already, killed by Mr. Harrison in Assam, he reported to me was small "probably eight or nine feet."

(c) *Maximum length.*—I have two records of specimens over fourteen feet, viz., fourteen feet five inches and fourteen feet six inches. Fifteen feet five inches is the largest authentic specimen I know of. This is on the authority of Mr. Millard. Another specimen killed in the Travancore jungles by Lieutenant Branson many years ago appears to have been just the same length from the cutting I have from "The Pioneer" where it appeared at the time of the incident. Colonel Pollok in his book "Wild Sports of Burma and Assam" (page 114) reports one "over sixteen feet", but as the specimen was alive on exhibit in the street of Shooyghin, the length must be accepted with hesitation as snakes, especially large ones, are very difficult to measure during life. I have had many stories told me of lengths exceeding this, but whenever I have been able to procure the skin of the specimen referred to, I have proved the reported length considerably exaggerated.

POISON.—(a) *Physical characters.* Cantor remarks on the fresh poison that it is a pellucid, tasteless fluid, which slightly reddens litmus paper. When kept its acid reaction is intensified.

(b) *Amount injected at one bite.*—Rogers by laboratory experiment estimated with some doubt, that about ten lethal doses (for man ?) could be discharged at one bite. The amount injected however will vary with the length of time the bitten part is grasped, and I have already remarked upon the evil disposition of this snake to retain its hold.

(c) *Toxicity.*—Lamb by experiment on rabbits found the venom as virulent as cobra venom. Rogers by experiment on pigeons estimated the virulence as rather less than that of cobra venom.

(d) *Uncertainty of effects.*—Dr. Nicholson reported the case of a Burman snake catcher who was bitten by a ten foot specimen in good condition. He chewed some vegetable pulp, and applied it to the wound and was none the worse for the bite. Cases however that escape a lethal dose being injected into a wound must be rare.

(e) *Cause of death.*—Acting like cobra and other colubrine poisons, death is due to paralysis of the respiratory centre, and the terminations of the nerves which supply that important respiratory muscle the diaphragm, viz., the phrenics.

(f) *Interval before death.*—Evans records the death of a man bitten by a specimen 9 feet 7 inches long in quarter of an hour. The cooly woman mentioned by Raby Noble, bitten by a specimen ten feet one inch, succumbed in twenty minutes.

(g) *Treatment.*—No antivenene is available as a curative agent against this poison. Even if there were, accidents are likely to occur in jungles far removed from medical advice. The interval between the bite and death usually leaves little time in which to act. The best that can be done is to keep the patient warm and give, if available, hot soup or hot coffee, hoping that the dose injected has been something sublethal. I know of no case of a bite in a European. No case has been reported giving medical notes of any value.

LEPIDOSIS.—(a) *Typical Rostral.*—Depth ½ to ¾ the breadth; rostro-internasal and rostro-nasal sutures subequal and greater than the rostro-labials. *Internasals.*—A pair. The suture between the fellows ¾ to 1 that between the prefrontal pair. *Prefrontals* a pair; the suture between the fellows ½ to ¾ th

length, of the frontal. *Supraoculars*.—Length subequal to prefrontal and internasal taken together, subequal to the frontal, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the parietals, rather greater than both temporals; breadth subequal to the frontal. *Frontal*.—Touches six shields; length subequal to the snout, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the parietals. *Occipitals*.—A pair. *Nasals*.—A pair. *Loreal*.—Absent. *Præocular*. One. *Postoculars*.—Three. *Temporals*.—Two. Well developed and subequal. *Supralabials*.—Seven; the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd touching the nasals, 3rd and 4th the eye, 5th, 6th, and 7th the temporal. The 3rd is the deepest, and the 7th the longest of the series. *Infralabials*.—Five, the 4th and 5th which are subequal touching the posterior sublinguals. *Cuneate*.—None. *Sublinguals*.—Two pairs; subequal. The posterior is quite separated by a scale of about the same size. *Costals*.—Two heads-lengths behind the head 17 usually (sometimes 19); at midbody 15; two heads-lengths before the vent 15. The reduction of rows from 15 to 17 occurs about two and a half to three heads-lengths behind the head, and the fourth row above the ventrals is absorbed. The scales are smooth. Vertebrals slightly enlarged. Subjacent rows except the penultimate and ultimate oblique. *Ventrals*.—225 to 262 (215 to 262, Boulenger). *Anal*. Entire. *Subcaudals*.—76 to 93 (80 to 117, Boulenger. These figures include specimens from the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago which have more numerous shields than Indian examples). They are mostly divided, but there are nearly always a few at the base of the tail entire, and some specimens after divided shields have been established show entire shields again interruptedly.

DENTITION.—From six skulls in my collection. *Maxilla*.—Fangs 2; canaliculate, showing shallow grooves on their anterior faces where the surrounding walls have coalesced, followed after an edentulous gap by 3 small teeth, isodont, and grooved on their outer faces. The fangs are relatively small. Those in a skull in my collection from a hamadryad 11 feet 5 inches only measure three-eighths of an inch. *Palatine*.—7 to 8; anododont, isodont, grooved on their inner faces. *Pterygoid*.—9 to 14; anododont, scaphiodont; ridged on their outer and inner faces. *Mandibular*.—14 to 18; anododont, scaphiodont; grooved on their outer faces.

DISTRIBUTION.—(a) *General*.—Peninsular India to the Himalayas, Assam, Burma, Indo-China to South China. The Andamans, Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to the Philippines.

(b) *Local*.—In Peninsular India (except in Orissa and Bengal) its distribution corresponds to the mountain ranges and their near vicinity. Mr Baini Parshad in this Journal (Vol. XXIII, page 585) records one from the vicinity of Lahore. This is the only evidence of the species occurring in the Punjab, except in or near the Western Himalayas, that I am aware of. In this Journal (Vol. XVII, page 515) is mentioned a skin of a specimen killed at Palampur near Deesa. Mr. Millard wrote to me of another example killed by Colonel Woodhouse at Kolhapore twenty miles from any jungle. The occurrence of specimens in such unusual localities may be accounted for by transportation on drift by rivers. Colonel Woodhouse mentioned that the Panchganga river was in flood, and passed the lower part of his garden at the time he killed his specimen. As far as I am aware, it does not occur in the Central Provinces.

It is no where a common snake, in fact in my experience it is uncommon throughout its Indian distribution. When anyone kills a hamadryad he considers rather an event in his life. The incident is widely known to all his neighbours, and in many instances an account of the adventure finds its way into print. This probably accounts for it appearing a commoner snake than is really the case.

It appears to favour the lower elevations of hills, but has been met with over 6,000 feet in the Nilgiris, in the Western Himalayas, viz., Teneriffe above Coonoor, the Park at Mussoorie, and at Muktesar. In Orissa, Bengal, Assam, and Burma it is found as frequently at plain level as elevated tracts.

A ROUGH AND TUMBLE WITH AN AFRICAN BUFFALO.

It has fallen to the lot of few to survive experiences such as befell me when at the mercy of a severely wounded Buffalo, experiences the reading of which sounds more like a fantastic fairytale than authentic happenings but which to the writer were a very grim reality. It was early in July 1921 that my comrade R. and myself decided to take a holiday from our farm life and spend a fortnight's shooting in the Cherangani Hills, some 60 miles East of Mount Elgon in Kenya Colony. The rains had broken and the grass was getting long on our farms but that did not matter as the grass in the hills keeps quite short at high elevations and the locality where we intended to hunt the Buffalo attained a height of 11,000 feet. Shortly after dawn on the 8th of July, we left our "Bandas" or mud dwelling-huts and started for the hills with a little army of Wagishu carriers transporting our kit, tents, rifles and provisions. Each man carried a load of 60 lbs. The day was hot and the track went up and down over a series of steep hills and through deep valleys, so we did not go more than 10 miles the first day. We had barely pitched our camp just after mid-day and stowed away the kit before a heavy shower of rain came on. Near by was a small Wanderobo village and we had previously arranged with these folk, who are hunters by profession, that they should provide us with guides when we went out after Buffalo. We had hardly arrived before we were visited by a deputation from the village, and their first request which is the same anywhere in this country—except in the case of certain tribes—was for meat. R. shot an Orihi and a nice Reed-buck, and I suddenly discovered that my rifles had inadvertently been left behind! Next day we moved our camp to a permanent site in the cedar forest about five miles further on and at a height of approximately 9,000 feet, while my missing weapons turned up during the afternoon. R. shot another Reed-buck. The Buffalo, cunning and dangerous though he may be when pursued or wounded, in reality is an extremely shy animal who shuns the haunts of man and just wants to be left alone. A little unusual noise in his habitat, or a glimpse of human intruders, and he will put many miles between himself and the possible danger. There was good news for us, as our Wanderobo trackers had been out all day and had come across fresh Buffalo spoor at no great distance from our camp. This meant an early rise the next morning and we turned in about 9 o'clock on a dripping evening, with the rain steadily coming down. Long before dawn we were up, having prepared everything overnight, and we were off by 5-30 a.m. Our party consisted of R. and myself, one young and two old Wanderobos with a couple of dogs, and two Wagishu gun-bearers. Our weapons were as follows: R. had a .404 magazine H.V. Rifle and .303 Sporting Magazine Rifle, while I had a D.B. .450 cordite and a .315 B.S.A. Magazine Rifle. Our permits allowed us each to shoot two Buffalo Bulls. We had only been out about half an hour when we found the fresh spoor of a large cow. Dawn had now broken and the day was getting brighter every minute. Just to the North of us was a bare table-like mountain, the biggest in the range, over 11,000 feet high, and a most conspicuous land mark. That was our real objective, for all around it were patches of forest which were the well known haunts of Buffalo. The country here was undulating and grassy, while the forest was chiefly on the hill slopes and at the bottom of the valleys and there was hardly any elephant grass. The short grass was carpeted with small purple crocuses and a species of pink orchid, while here and there were trailing sprays of a yellow and orange musk-like flower. In the open marshy valleys the Red Hot Poker was common as well as a crimson type of everlasting daisy. About 6-30 a.m. we struck the fresh spoor of a large solitary bull, the real quarry of the sportsman as it is the lone monsters which carry by far the finest heads. We followed the spoor across open country for three quarters of an hour and then it lead straight into forest. As we were about to enter the cover, there was a loud crashing from just inside as some large beast galloped away. R. could not see it at all and a Wanderobo standing in front of me prevented me getting a shot at

the true bull which I saw for a few seconds as he dashed away into the bamboo forest. This was a sad disappointment, but the day was still young being only just after 7 o'clock. We then went through a very thick forest at the bottom of a deep valley and proceeded some miles to visit several salt licks and wallows in the hope of finding fresh spoor but we drew a blank every time. Once again we descended into a deep valley and traversed thick forest. I am mentioning the type of country rather carefully in order to give some idea what I had to go through on the return journey when I was being carried on a makeshift stretcher. We next ascended a very steep grassy hill and then found ourselves looking down on to an extensive, undulating plain stretching for miles to the S. E. with deep forest clad valleys on either side of it. "Strange," said our Wanderobo guides as we pressed on, "Buffalo are nearly always out here grazing." They had hardly spoken when from close ahead there resounded a musical moo. We were skirting the edge of the forest at the time, so crept forward and peeped over the ridge in front of us. There, in a grassy hollow, was a herd of twenty to thirty Buffalo, right out in the open; some were standing up and grazing and others lying down and chewing the cud. There were a few nice bulls, many cows, heifers, steers and calves. I don't suppose any of them were more than 120 yards away while the wind was in our favour. R. selected a bull, and I told him I would also put a bullet into it to help him. The bull staggered to our shots but did not come down and with my second barrel I registered a hit on a fine bull in the centre of the herd. Then the unexpected happened, for the whole herd—which I had imagined would bolt at the first shot—advanced in most menacing fashion towards the sound of the firing. If they had caught a glimpse of us or got our wind, they would have charged. The situation was decidedly awkward, so I whispered to R. that we had better make a bolt for it into the forest, while our Wanderobo guides, just like monkeys were already high up the nearest trees. No sooner had we retired than the Wanderobo were by our side saying that the herd was going off. Back we doubled and I just had time to have a snapshot at R.'s wounded bull, as it disappeared into the forest, but unfortunately I was a bit behind him. The rest of the herd was fast disappearing over a grassy ridge in the opposite direction. It is almost impossible to run at these high altitudes—especially uphill, and when we arrived panting at the top of the ridge, all that was left on the vast plain was one great bull, which was out of range. We knew that R.'s bull was desperately hit, so decided to follow him up. I had plenty of shikar experience in India with dangerous game, and had read and been told much about the cunning and ferocity of a wounded Buffalo, but I was quite prepared to pit my wits against his. Lack of experience in Buffalo shooting made us make two mistakes, which, as it transpired, nearly cost a human life. We knew the animal could not live long and so ought to have let him lie up in the cover and the Wanderobo could have gone out the next day and located the carcass. Also, we might have waited until the dogs—which had followed the herd—had been recovered, and they would have soon brought to bay the wounded bull and given us the opportunity of a fairly safe shot at him. At the same time I think there is something repugnant to the average Englishman in leaving a wounded animal to linger on in agony, while the element of danger present is more of an attraction than a deterrent. I lead, as I had the most effective weapon, and close behind me was my young Wagishu gun-bearer, who turned out to be an efficient tracker.

Little tracking was necessary, the soft soil being torn up by the huge hoofs while the undergrowth was smashed down and bespattered with blood. Hardly had we entered the forest when, not many hundred yards away, we heard the great brute bellow—a cry partly of fury but chiefly of pain, and we wondered how long he could last. The spoor lead down hill through fairly open forest and the conditions at first were all in our favour. Once we passed over a ridge covered with dense grass and I momentarily expected a charge, but we breathed more freely when the tell tale bellow boomed out some way ahead. The brute had

laid down under some dense bushes and left copious pools of blood and I was surprised he had not made a stand there. Another bad place was a dense thorny thicket full of grass, but this was in a bog where the bull had sunk in over his knees. We followed down hill steadily for nearly an hour, the descent becoming steeper and steeper and the wounded Buffalo was sliding most of the way leaving a track like that of a runaway traction engine, but, except for an occasional bellow, we never heard any sounds of his flight. The hill ended abruptly in a ravine with a mountain torrent at the bottom and there our quarry had been almost trapped. We missed a splendid opportunity by not arriving on the scene when he was helplessly struggling to get out of the ravine. It was not until his third attempt that he managed to ascend the steep slippery slope on the opposite side and when I followed along the ill defined track that he had taken, I realised that the Bull's turn had come and that he was bound to make a stand almost at once, and directly opportunity offered he would charge out on his relentless pursuers. The cover on either side of the path was a tall and thick jute-like growth and then I noticed that just ahead of me the track had turned a corner, and if I had been the Buffalo that is where I would have made a stand; consequently I determined to make a slight detour up hill from the path which would again place the Buffalo at a disadvantage. I had barely left the track when there was an angry grunt just ahead of me and my foolish gun-bearer instead of running away, as usually happens on such occasions, darted ahead of me and with suicidal curiosity looked round the corner and showed himself to the infuriated Buffalo. That was what the bull had been waiting for and directly he caught a glimpse of one of his enemies he charged with the velocity of an express engine. The gun-bearer being between me and the charging animal prevented me from firing and possibly turning the brute, and all I could do was to try and dodge at the last moment. R. was not far behind me and I had to turn the charge from him if possible, so I tried to escape down the hill side of the path. But I was too late and with tremendous impact I felt the great brute's head crash into my back and down I went losing my precious rifle as I fell. *The mauling I received resolved itself into five distinct phases, and the bull commenced by kneeling on me, or at any rate started to do so for his knees touched my shoulders, preparatory to kneading me into a pulp. I had no fear but it immediately struck me that I was for the next world, and I wondered how I should go out and if everything suddenly went black! It is curious what one thinks about at a such moment; thoughts of my parents flashed through my mind "What rotten bad luck for them!" But at the same time a touch of humour was added to the situation by the thought "Oh, well they'll get my insurance money!" Also "Here's a nice end to all your East African plans and ambitions." But for some reason the great knees never really came down on me—probably the bull's wounds hurt him too much—and instead of oblivion I found myself very much alive. That was Miracle No. 1. Having been spared so far I determined to lie absolutely limp and apparently lifeless, hoping to bluff my tormentor into thinking that I was done for and not worth touching. I next received a most unmerciful pounding on my back and shoulders from the horny boss, on his forehead, and he would take a step or two backwards and then charge in at me to make the blow more effective. However, he never touched my head which must have resulted fatally and this was Miracle No. 2. In the next phase I was flung on to my back by a dig from one of his horns and he then proceeded to rip to pieces all my clothes with a sideways motion of his horns. He tore to ribbons a thick serge tunic, flannel shirt and undervest, and the only thing left intact was one of the coat pockets in which I carried a piece of white heather that had been in my possession since 1915. My chest was slightly scored and rubbed raw with the fine tips of his horns but no real damage done—yet another miracle! Once more I was thrown on to my face and the pitiless battering and pounding was resumed. By this time I was thoroughly weary of the whole performance and heartily wished that*

he would either make an end of me or clear off. Then ensued the final act; the Buffalo also was apparently getting tired too and with a vicious sideways sweep of his head he swung me aloft on his horns and flung me several yards. As I fell to the ground, well clear of the bull, my companion fired and the great brute staggered down the hill into the ravine where he was quite helpless. I then realised that my right leg was extremely painful, in fact I thought the thigh was broken but luckily no such misfortune had happened to me. When the bull tossed me his horns had laid open the back of my thigh, bruising and exposing all the muscles, without seriously damaging them--still one more miracle--and at the same time dug a horn deep into my right buttock. Other injuries were fractured ribs and a dislocated shoulder and collar bone, all on the right side. Naturally I was bruised from head to toe and had plenty of minor injuries, as well as being full of thorns, while my mouth and teeth were caked with earth, the result of my face being well ground into the soft soil. The telling of these events has taken some time but the actual occurrence was a matter of seconds. I thought it took about half a minute but my companion tells me it was even less than that. It was after R. had fired and the bull had disappeared that fear really came to me. I knew I was absolutely helpless lying on the ground and was terrified lest the brute should return to make another attack on me. When out shooting I always carry bandages, first field dressing and iodine, so R. was able to tend my injuries after he had finished off the Buffalo at the bottom of the ravine. The broken and dislocated bones had to be left for the time being. I soon discovered, to my great joy, that there were no internal injuries which I had feared more than anything. I could not be moved, and was lying in a most awkward position on a steep slope while the only level ground was at the bottom of the ravine where the stream flowed. The accident had happened just after mid-day and the Wanderobo were immediately sent back to the camp to bring my blankets and warm clothing for the night. There was some slight rain during the afternoon and evening, but on the whole it kept fine. Throughout the day and night I was constantly crying out for water, and it was lucky that there was a stream so near at hand. The only receptacle I had to drink out of was the plush lined leather case belonging to my binoculars. Night fell without any men having arrived from camp and by seven thirty we had given up all hope of seeing them before daylight but shortly after eight o'clock shouts were heard in the distance and lights could be seen flitting about the opposite hillside. R. fired off a rifle a few times as being the surest method of attracting the attention of the relief party and guiding them to us. Half an hour later they arrived. To me the chill air of the night was intensified by reason of my injuries, in spite of the fact that great fires were burning near my head and feet. The steep slope on which I was lying caused me the utmost discomfort and made me constantly slip down the hill, although logs had been placed at my feet. I was powerless to help myself as my right shoulder was just a mass of loose bones which flopped about in the most ridiculous fashion whenever I moved. R. was an absolute hero that night: I believe he sat by a fire clad only in a pair of shorts and a shirt, having given me all his thick clothing and his mackintosh in the hope of keeping me warm. The Wanderobo and Wagishu made the night hideous by consuming great lumps of meat carved out of the inside of the Buffalo, which were eaten half cooked after having been partially fried over one of the fires. They simply gorged themselves and kept it up the whole night, while the stench was horrible! At dawn next day R. made the men cut down some stout poles in order to improvise a stretcher, the rope that was used being strips of the tough bark of certain shrubs and creepers. At last at 7-15 all was ready and with much difficulty I was transferred to the stretcher. Then the awful journey began and for a start we ascended a sheer 2,000 feet, the greater part of it through thick forest and which took a couple of hours to accomplish. In spite of the unmerciful bumping I received at times, I look back with the

greatest admiration and gratitude on the efforts of the four Wagishu who carried me for nearly ten hours that day. None of them were accustomed to porter work; they were oddly sized, which made matters very awkward, and while two were strong and cheery the other two were weaklings and were only kept going by the example and entreaties of the others. Over hill and dale we went, through thick forest, ravines, streams and the most fearsome places, but the men were indefatigable in their efforts to give me as little trouble as possible. It was when I was let down to the ground to enable my carriers to rest that I suffered most, for my stern would touch the ground first followed by my back and shoulders, with the result that the loose bones would move about in a most painful manner. About 2 p.m. steady rain set in and continued on and off until we reached camp nearly three hours later. By the end of the journey the blankets had sagged so much that I was being carried like a trussed pig, which did not add to my comfort. Once in bed R. thoroughly cleaned my wounds and skilfully bound up the dislocations. Hot soup and tea were most welcome, and during the night R. gave me fresh lime squashes every two hours. The next day the 12th inst., R. spent most of the morning cleaning the rifles which had been neglected for 48 hours and were in a dreadful state, though fortunately the barrels had not suffered much. At mid-day, a neighbour P. turned up and also B. who had stayed behind on one of our farms. At 3 o'clock that afternoon I started for civilisation accompanied by P. and R., B. being left in charge of the camp. The weak and oddly sized Wagishu were quite incapable of carrying the heavy stretcher—a wooden door that P. had brought for me—with myself on top of it and we had barely gone four miles by 6-30 though we had been steadily moving down hill all the time. R., who was thoroughly done up and had had no rest for 48 hours, went on back to P.'s farm, while P. stayed with me for the night. On the 13th, soon after dawn, we started off again but the Wagishu carriers were quite hopeless, though it was not exactly their fault, as it afterwards transpired that through an oversight they had not had any food for 24 hours. They were quite unable to carry the stretcher in normal fashion, did fairly well with it on their shoulders, but really preferred it on their heads which is their normal method of carrying loads. It was very terrifying for me when without warning several of the men would try and shift the stretcher from their shoulders to their heads, and on one occasion I would have been thrown out if it had not been for the straps that held me securely to the door! About 9 o'clock B. joined us on his way back to the farm. He then remained with me and P. returned to his shamba. About 11 o'clock R. turned up with a large basket of food, and what was better still, eight stalwart and evenly sized Kavirondow. I made a hearty meal and when we moved on again my new carriers picked up the heavy stretcher and myself as if it were no weight at all. The day was fine and hot and eventually we reached P.'s farm about 3-30 p.m. and found the Doctor waiting for me. I was soon patched up and put to bed and after a fairly good night started off for Eldoret Hospital about 40 miles away in the Doctor's Ford Car. I had been well doped with morphia, so I did not have such a bad journey in spite of the road being a mere track which traversed several marshes, and we eventually arrived at our destination about 3-30 p.m. The next day I was put under chloroform and my wounds were thoroughly explored and cleaned. Six weeks in Hospital restored me to health and healed my wounds and I am now as fit and active as ever, neither being disfigured, crippled, nor permanently disabled. I can never thank R. sufficiently for his devotion during those terrible days and nights, for his shot in the nick of time and his untiring attention for the 48 hours after the accident, not to mention his self-sacrifice on that first bitter night when I lay out in the forest, but for him I should not be here to write this tale. The head of the Bull now adorns the Hall of our Dining Hut and it turned out to be a fine trophy. I know that it looks simply immense being almost four feet across the widest part of the horns, and the more one sees of it the more it grows on one.

REVIEWS.

I - THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA BIRDS. Volume II (Second Edition). By E. C. Stuart Baker, O.B.E., F.Z.S., etc. (Taylor and Francis, London.)

In volume XXIX. page 261 of the Journal we duly chronicled the appearance of Volume I of Mr. Stuart Baker's badly needed new edition of the Birds in the Fauna of British India and we have now much pleasure in announcing the appearance of the second volume in a shorter time than was at first predicted. The author's preface holds forth hopes that the remaining volumes will be still more rapidly produced, and it contains also the welcome information that the preparation of a sixth volume has been sanctioned to provide the full synonymy of first references, the deletion of which has been regarded by many as an undesirable feature in this new edition.

This second volume is similar in format and method to the first, but slight additions have been made in indicating the type, type locality, and first reference, for the various genera and in indicating the connection between Indian races and ultra-limital typical forms. The standard of work set in the first volume has been closely adhered to and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Stuart Baker has again produced a volume which fills a crying want and will be of the utmost help and necessity to all who study the ornithology of our Indian Empire.

A year's use of Volume I and a necessarily shorter acquaintance with this volume have produced no change in the opinions which we expressed on the appearance of the first volume. The paragraphs on the subject of nidification and habits of the various species are inimitable, giving in a short compass pictures that could only have been drawn by the hand of a master naturalist. The paragraphs on distribution have however been placed too closely and do not give nearly as much information as is required either by the systematist or by the field naturalist; while in some instances the Indian distribution is given incorrectly and published information on this point has been overlooked. The interesting features of the migration of numberless forms have been virtually disregarded, and sufficient distinction has not been drawn between Indian and extra-limital information about various species. For instance as we write the book lies open before us at the page dealing with the Common Wheatear. Had we no previous knowledge of this bird we should have great difficulty in estimating from the author's text alone its position within our area.

It would be easy to point to mistakes in the text and to opinions on which we cannot agree with the author, but that is inevitable in a work of this nature. It would be more gracious once more to emphasise the fact that Mr. Stuart Baker's work will revolutionise the study of Indian Ornithology and enable it to come into line with the western progress behind which naturalists in India have lagged so long. There is food however for reflection in the fact that we can trace no single piece of information in the two volumes which can be attributed to the work of an Indian naturalist; with the elimination of the European element in India are we about to witness the stoppage of all scientific progress in the fertile fields of the orient, and is this work to be the Swan-song of Indian Ornithology? It is a dismal thought.

II - A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF BRITISH BIRDS. Edited by H. F. Witherby. (H. F. and G. Witherby, London). Volume I, Volume II, Parts 1 & 2.

With the issue of part XVIII in February 1924, the Editor and his numerous collaborators have brought to an end their long task commenced in 1913, and they have presented the public with what will remain indefinitely the standard text-book on British Birds. For those who desire to read about British Birds

there are numerous other works which cater according to their price for a variety of tastes ; but for those whose aim it is to study British Birds the *Practical Handbook* will remain for a generation at least the one indispensable book. In it will be found every possible detail about the structure and life-history of the various species on the British list, given with the infinity of care and the authority guaranteed by the names of the Editor and his collaborators.

Each species is treated under a number of separate paragraphs. Its name is followed by a brief synonymy which, while not exhaustive, comprises a reference to the original description and several of the most useful references to the species in British literature. The first paragraph then deals with the descriptions of the various plumages of the species in full detail, indicating their moults and changes. The Editor claims with justice that these are the most complete descriptions that have appeared, and the only possible criticism is that some of the descriptions are too complete, clearness being sacrificed to detail ; it would at any rate have been of value to preface the descriptions with a short sub-paragraph giving a brief word picture of the bird under treatment, sufficient to allow of the reader visualising its general appearance.

Measurements and structure and colours of the soft parts appear as a sub-paragraph and details will be found here that are available in no other book ; yet it is curious that the colour of the mouth has been omitted in nearly every species, a point of more interest than many of those supplied.

The next two paragraphs dealing with the characters and allied forms and Field-characteristics are of great value ; the former is of interest to us in India as indicating the salient differences between many Indian forms and their British representatives ; while the paragraphs on Field-characteristics are a model of their kind and a feature which we should like to see incorporated in every book on birds. Separate paragraphs deal with Breeding-habits, Food, Distribution, and Migrations ; these are an excellent summary of our knowledge on these subjects but a little more detail under the first and last of these heads would have been of value.

The usual keys and summaries of characters of families and genera are inserted in the appropriate places in the text. The two volumes are fully illustrated with coloured and half-tone plates and with figures in the text. The plates are by Gronvold and in clearness and drawing are excellent, but the colour reproductions are not altogether satisfactory. Instead of aiming at a series of merely beautiful pictures of striking forms, the authors have been careful to use the plates to elucidate their text and illustrate the distinctive differences between closely allied forms, and also to show the interesting types of juvenile plumage.

The text figures are by another hand and are not always up to the general standard of the book.

We have indicated above the few criticisms that occur to us after using the various parts as they have appeared in the last ten years. It remains only for us to state in no hesitating terms that the *Practical Handbook* has become the standard work on British Birds from the moment of its publication and as such is indispensable to the library of every working ornithologist.

III—GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA. By Colonel

R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay. (Gurney and Jackson. 12/6d. net).

We have received for review a copy of the guide to the Birds of Europe and North Africa which was under preparation by Colonel Wardlaw Ramsay for some years previous to his death, and which has now been published owing to the co-operation of Surgeon-Rear-Admiral Stenhouse and Dr. William Eagle Clarke.

From the title of the work it might be objected that the book before us can hardly be of interest to the members of the Bombay Natural History Society, but to our mind the truth is far otherwise. The book will prove of great value

to all of our members who are working ornithologists. Indeed for many of them it will fill a crying want.

With the recent recognition of the essential value and necessity of the study of sub-species or geographical races, Indian ornithologists have had to come out of the isolation into which they had steadily been sinking since the ceasing of the labours of the great Hume, and endeavour to collate their studies with the general ornithology of the wider zoo-geographical regions with which India is connected. Their emergence has been difficult and the difficulties of it have caused many of the faint-hearted to fall by the way, for few have been earnest enough to face the only text-book available, which was written in the German language. We refer of course to that monumental work, "Die Vogelder Palaarktischer Fauna" of Dr. Hartert, which will remain for all time as one of the milestones of ornithological progress.

Indian ornithologists are to be congratulated therefore that their difficulties are now being cleared out of the way. For their area proper the new edition of the 'Birds' in the 'Fauna of British India' series is now in its second volume. And here in Colonel Wardlaw Ramsay's book they may be said to receive an English version of Hartert, a handy guide to link their Indian studies with their wider application.

For the book before us may in a sense be called a guide to Hartert. It is admittedly based on the systematic arrangement of that book and it has something of the same form; but the descriptions are greatly abridged, often indeed to the point of insufficiency, the area dealt with is somewhat smaller and as a consequence the book is more handy and portable than the three great volumes of its prototype. But its value lies in the clear summary that it gives of the material before the worker, the rapid bird's-eye view of the fields that he has to traverse; a summary and view that is greatly obscured in the German work by the mass of information provided, and for English readers by the language in which it is written. For ourselves we shall use this Guide as a guide, turning to 'Die Vogel' for fuller information on any special point: and this course we recommend to our readers.

The book is of a handy size, especially for the traveller, and is neatly bound in cloth with gold lettering. It is printed on good paper with clear type of varying sizes, so adapted as to mark the special significance of the different paragraphs and preserve the general unity of the book.

Brief descriptions of the family and genus are given and under the head of the genus the general habits and nidification of its members are indicated.

Each species is first of all dealt with under the name of its typical form, English and various continental popular names being given when the bird is of sufficient importance to have acquired them. A brief description with measurements in millimetres follows, indicating any important sexual or other variations. A second paragraph then defines in general terms the distribution of the species and its status.

The various races of the species follow in smaller type and in briefer terms; the differences from the typical form are indicated and the habitat is given.

IV—"BUTTERFLIES OF INDIA". C. B. Antram. (7½×10: 242 pages: 417 uncoloured figures: published by Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta, Rs. 30.)

The Title and the Publisher's advertisement are not altogether justified by the contents of this volume on Indian butterflies. Subject, however, to a recognition of its limitations, we may congratulate Mr. Antram on his work, which will certainly assist the beginner to name his captures; the uncoloured figures are excellent and the descriptions are short and clear.

The butterflies of Ceylon, Burma, Beluchistan, Chitral and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been excluded. The *Lycanidae* (Blues) and *Hes-*

periidæ (Skippers) which together comprise nearly half the butterflies of India have been relegated to a future volume.

In a short introductory chapter on collecting and preserving butterflies the author asserts that in India a collection of butterflies should be kept in papers: he gives no instructions for setting or for arranging in cabinets or store boxes. We are afraid that under such conditions beginners would soon give up the pursuit, and scientific study, except to the ultra-keen, would be extraordinarily difficult. No doubt in the districts with a heavy rainfall the keeping of a set collection presents difficulties, but our experience has been that with adequate care these difficulties can be overcome. We recommend the happy mean of keeping a pair of each species set and a reserve supply in papers. The time given for relaxing a dried butterfly prior to setting is in our opinion far too short.

The arrangement is based upon Bingham's "Butterflies" (Fauna of India) with the addition of the new species described in our Journal by Gen Tytler of butterflies from N. E. India. Following modern practice the *Papilio*s have been placed first, headed by the genus *Armandia* and ending with *Parnassius*: actually these genera should come next one another being interconnected through the Palearctic *Dortia* and *Luehdorfia*. The *Danoidæ* and *Satyridae* have been retained under the *Nymphalidae*, a procedure that is now old fashioned. There are no keys of any kind and their absence will render identification of closely allied species very difficult. Races are as a rule briefly mentioned under each species: in this connection there are several inaccuracies, viz., *polyctor* is mentioned as the Western race of *Papilio ganesa*, whereas Boisduval's *polyctor* is the older name: *axion* is given as a race of *eurypylus*, whereas it is actually a race of *Papilio dorus*, the closely allied species *Papilio eurypylus* and *evernon* having been omitted.

There are a number of species that have been ignored, such as *Papilio polla* and *crassipes*: *Colias berylla* and *dubia*; *Mycalesis adamsoni*, *mystes* and *heri*: *Lethe lynceus* and *armandii*; *Maniola pulehra* and *canonympha*; *Erebia narsingha*; *Ypthima walsoni*, *persimilis* and *savara*; *Eulypis moori*: *Sasakia funebris*; *Euthalia corythus*; *Dophla recta*; *Pantoporia larymna*; *Neptis nashona*, *antelope*, *aspasiar manasa* and *nuctus*; *Vanessa egea* and *l-album*; *Argynnis jerdoni* and *hegemons*, etc., etc. Inaccuracies are not infrequent; *Parnassius charltonius* extends to the Baspa valley; *Terias sari* is not an uncommon Sikkim butterfly; *Parage rashmiensis* is entirely dissimilar to "*Parage*" *gafuri*, which latter actually belongs to the genus *Lethe*.

A new species, *Parnassius sulphurus* has been described from a single specimen in the Author's collection from an unknown locality. The specimen has been figured and is probably an aberration of *Parnassius delphinus lampidius*, Fruh. We deprecate the coining of a new name under such circumstances and unless the specimen is lodged in the British Museum, its identity will for ever remain in doubt.

The author acknowledges our assistance: we can only say we wish that it had been more freely asked for, since with a few modifications in arrangement and the elimination of the errors we have noticed above the book would have been considerably improved. Perhaps Mr. Antram will permit us to help him with his second volume, or a revised edition of the present volume when found necessary.

W. H. E.

V.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ENTOMOLOGICAL MEETING, PUSA,
FEBRUARY 1923.

This report of over 400 pages, accompanied by 37 plates and a group photograph, is divided into twelve sections: crop pests (25 papers), forest entomo-

logy (2 papers), medical and veterinary entomology (5 papers), household and shore pests (1 paper), lac (1 paper), silk (1 paper), life-histories and bionomics (10 papers), collection and preservation (1 paper), systematic entomology (9 papers), publications and organization (4 papers) and miscellaneous (2 papers). To attempt to summarise the contents of such a varied and numerous assortment within the limits of a brief review is clearly impossible. The volume bears substantial witness to the continued activities of the entomologists connected with the Government Agricultural, Forest and Medical Departments, and to the value of such meetings in enabling men from all over India to get together and discuss in person the problems with which their work confronts them.

VI.—ANIMAL LIFE IN DESERTS. By P. A. Buxton, M. A. Illustrated, XV + 176 pages, published by Edwin Arnold & Co., London, 1923.

Dr. Buxton has given us a most interesting book, and one which should prove more than pleasant reading to all interested in zoology. The number of graphs illustrating climatic conditions, which figure at the beginning of the book, are perhaps a little alarming to the general reader, and might have been reduced especially, as the author himself admits, since they only depict the average, while it is the abnormal with which desert animals have to contend. An average of monthly rainfall in Sind over ten years does not sufficiently emphasise the fact that there may be two successive years entirely without rain.

In dealing with the colour problem Dr. Buxton is particularly interesting; and, although he has perhaps gone too far in entirely discarding "protective colouration" as an explanation, he presents his facts and arguments in the true spirit of scientific enquiry, and without any of contentious tendency which is often too apparent in scientific works involving disagreement with the beliefs of others. Under this head the author seems to have carried his argument too far when he includes "movement" as relative to "protective colouration". Any theory of protective colouration must be based on protection afforded when at rest.

The statement on p. 74, that "the toes of the Jerboa are reduced to two" is obviously a "*lapsus calami*" when compared with the figure on p. 76 and the list on p. 80. There is one problem of great interest which the author has not mentioned. How does the sandgrouse prevent the evaporation of the water he takes to his young by soaking his breast feathers? He may have to fly ten miles in the hottest weather from the watering-place to the nest. The interest of the book increases the further one reads, and it is full of facts and problems particularly affecting those who live in or near the desert areas of India.

C. H. S.

VII.—FAUNA OF THE SIJU CAVE, ASSAM. By S. W. Kemp, B. Chopra and others.

Records of the Indian Museum, Vol. XXVI, Part I.

This valuable addition to the literature of the cave faunas of the Oriental Region forms the first part of Vol. XXVI of the "Records of the Indian Museum," and is by far the most exhaustive account of any such fauna that has yet appeared. It has long seemed probable—and the report under review corroborates this—that the caves of the Oriental Region do not contain any extensive fauna of the specialised type characteristic of certain caves in Europe and North America, which perhaps accounts for the small amount of attention they have yet received from zoologists. They are, however, by no means devoid of special interest and the Siju Cave was found to contain large numbers of several species more rarely met with outside as well as one aquatic and one terrestrial invertebrate not known elsewhere with eyes reduced as in typical cavernicolous forms.

These two cavernicolous forms--a prawn and a snail respectively--are probably the most interesting of the inhabitants of the cave. The prawn, which was first discovered by Mr. Friel in 1919, has eyes of less than half the normal size. It is most abundant between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. from the entrance and does not appear to occur less than 500 ft. in. The snail, which was only found at 450-500 ft. from the entrance, has eyes in which the retinal pigment is reduced to a very variable extent, being absent in about 6 per cent. There are strong reasons for believing that the eyes are not merely degenerating but are being transformed into organs of some sense other than sight.

Twenty-three authors, dealing with different groups, have collaborated in the preparation of this report, which contains a plan and photographs of the cave as well as numerous illustrations of the fauna, which includes five new genera and about forty new species.

F. H. G.

A BRIEF REPLY TO SOME CRITICISMS ON THE SECOND EDITION OF THE AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA.

I have been so repeatedly asked why I do not publish a reply to criticisms on my first volume of the "Avifauna of British India" that now, on the issue of the second volume, I venture the following remarks, though with the greatest reluctance. Honest criticism is so useful, not only to the public but to the author himself who does not imagine himself to be infallible, that I would not wish to write anything to deter anyone making it.

The majority of the criticisms which have been written call for little comment, but all critics who have written from the point of view of the scientist have agreed on one point, which is, that the absence of synonymy is greatly to be deplored. In this, both the Editor and the author most heartily agree and, on account of the constant representations made by the former, the India Office have agreed to the addition of a sixth volume which shall include, together with corrigenda and addenda, a synonymy for the whole work.

Among others who have written criticisms of the "Avifauna", "An Eminent Ornithologist" in a very kindly review of the volume, has regretted that so little has been said in regard to the plumage of the young and that no information has been given about migration. Perhaps here it will suffice to repeat what has been said in the volume itself to the effect that the plumage of the young is like that of the adult and the birds dealt with are not migratory.

Some other criticisms are much of this type, the critics not having been able to spare time to read the volume before criticising it, but there is one criticism which requires answering more fully. This is the Review by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss which appeared in the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (New Series), XVIII, No. 10, p. 559 (1922). This criticism, which deals with only a small proportion of the birds in the volume criticised, is according to the authors, "somewhat hurried", though it apparently took them nearly as long a time to write as that allowed the author in which to write the whole volume.

A criticism of this kind, mainly on nomenclature, ought to be very valuable and it is only through such criticisms that we shall eventually get down to "rock bottom" in nomenclature so that it really does not matter much whether in this instance, the criticism is meant kindly or the reverse. We shall, all of us who write about birds, continue to use a certain number of wrong names for a long time to come, but if each scientist, as he comes across an older name than the one in use, publishes his discovery, we shall gradually get our nomenclature stabilized.

It would be impossible here to deal with each point brought forward by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss and I therefore refer but briefly to certain of them.

In the first place, Messrs. Robinson & Kloss object to the *ex cathedra* attitude which they complain I have adopted—I had hoped I had avoided it—and then adopt the same attitude more strongly themselves. It is, perhaps, very difficult to avoid such an attitude when space is limited and reasons for one's opinions and statements cannot be given in very great detail. It is unfortunate also that these gentlemen have not checked their own statements as carefully as, it must be presumed, they have checked those made by me. The result is that, in attempting to correct my alleged misstatements and wrong nomenclature, they have made confusion worse confounded, sometimes by correcting what is already perfectly correct or at other times by substituting one mistake in nomenclature for another. Nor is there any attempt made by these gentlemen to follow even the simplest rules of nomenclature. Thus they, in more than one instance, select the last named subspecies as the type of the species and relegate older names to the rank of subspecies.

If we take the first few names on Messrs. Robinson and Kloss' list of corrections (?) it will suffice to show the pitfalls into which these gentlemen have fallen in their kindly endeavours to save my readers from the quicksands of my ignorance. It will also show the value of their condemnation of my work as a whole.

Taking their first few corrections, we find—

p. 45. *Cisnu chinensis*. They make an assertion that I am wrong in accepting China as the type locality because this bird does not occur in that country and they proceed to give a new type locality, "Southern Siam". But, as a matter of fact, this Magpie is found frequently in Yunnan, a province of Western China and it also extends even further East, such specimens being now in the British Museum collection. It is, however, quite true that it is wise to restrict type localities as much as possible, so we may now restrict it to "Yunnan".

pp. 52, 53. Messrs. Robinson & Kloss quote Oberholser to the effect that the name *Dendrocitta sinensis* cannot stand and that Oberholser's name *celadina* must take its place and they forthwith proceed to make *himalayensis* and *assimilis* subspecies of *celadina*. It is quite true that *sinensis* cannot stand, as the name *Corvus sinensis* is preoccupied, but had the critics carried out a little research on their own account, they would have found that there was another name *formosa*, which can and does stand good. Moreover, under no circumstances can *himalayensis* and *assimilis*, which date respectively from 1865 and 1877 rank as forms of *Dendrocitta celadina* which dates from 1920.

p. 141. Here the writers merely add something to the distribution of *Dryomaster chinensis leucogenys*, a very desirable point.

pp. 146-8. The distribution of *Garrulus l. dardi* and (*G. l. belangeri*) given by me is perfectly correct and is proved by specimens in the British Museum. Admittedly, however, the distribution is very confusing. The two forms will certainly not be found breeding together but, as yet, we do not know how they are separated. The division between the two forms may be one of altitude, type of forest or some other cause of demarkation not yet ascertained.

p. 150. Here we have Messrs. Robinson & Kloss adding a *probable* range to a species. In giving the distribution of a bird, it is hardly scientific to add probable or possible places to the habitat. In the "Avifauna" I have accordingly not recorded probabilities except in very rare cases.

p. 193-4. *Turdoides griseus griseus*. Here the writers correctly quote Oberholser as to the inadmissibility of this name and then proceed to repeat their previous mistake of adopting the newest name as specific.

p. 200. *Pomutorhinus olivaceus*. In this point all I can say is that I do not agree with my critics and that the material in the Tring and National Museums does not corroborate their conclusions.

In some other instances the matter is one simply of disagreement between critics and author as to the conclusions to be drawn from an examination of the material available. As a rule this is greater in the British Museum and in Tring than in the Malay States Museums. On the other hand, in some cases, Messrs. Robinson & Kloss have more local material available than I have had and it may well be that their conclusions are more correct than mine.

I have no doubt that in Volume II there will again be found a large number of names requiring alteration. In a work of this nature one edition is nothing more than a starting point for a further edition. Any fault which can be found out and exposed is an asset to the latter and no one will welcome more than I shall such corrections. If, however, each volume awaited issue until each single name had been worked out as thoroughly as it should be, no one author would live long enough to bring out the entire work.

As regards classification, I have been taken to task by some of my critics for making so few alterations from that adopted by Blanford & Oates. My scheme has been to alter as little as possible and it seems to me that to vary a classi-

fication that is good without the soundest of reasons is a very unwise and unnecessary proceeding.

I trust the five volumes of the second edition of the "Avifauna" which I have the pleasure of writing may prove an advance on the first edition and will, at least, form a basis for further improvement when a third edition is thought about.

E. C. STUART BAKER.

6, HAROLD ROAD,
UPPER NORWOOD, S. E. 19.

Dated 2nd May 1924.

WILD ANIMALS OF CENTRAL INDIA.

I am much obliged for your review of my book "Wild Animals in Central India" which appeared in Volume XXIX, No. 4. I am fortunate in having been reviewed by a person who is evidently thoroughly intimate with jungle life in all its aspects. Your reviewer has criticised my remarks as to how the bear attacks. I think this criticism is a just one as I have possibly underestimated the occasions on which they bite and, if I were to rewrite the page dealing with this matter again, I would lay stress on the point that it is in *Unprovoked* attacks by bears in which the claws are so often used. Biting is more frequent in cases in which man is the original aggressor. I have seen quite a number of jungle folk with part of their faces or scalps torn off by a stroke of the claws. All instances of *unprovoked* attack. I recollect a case of a Forest Guard who had practically the whole of his scalp removed and was for weeks in hospital. He arrived before me the day it happened. We patched the fellow up eventually and no sooner had he returned to duty than he was encountered by a quack who undertook by means of a varnish to restore his hair in any desired shade. He chose a bright brick red and the day after the first application was back in hospital again in a worse state than ever.

As one paper in reviewing my book considered the story of the python and the chital somewhat "Tall" and as your reviewer is careful to point out that it does not rest on my own personal observation, I give the story in detail.

The head of a Chital Stag with horns was found bound to the base of a sapling by a strip of skin which belonged to the body of the Chital and which was still attached to the skull. The head had evidently been twisted off. Next day in a small jungle pool near by a python was found containing the body of a Chital. There can be no possible doubt that the head and the body of the Chital belonged to the same animal.

My sources of information are unimpeachable and I am prepared to vouch for the facts as stated. I am however entirely responsible for the interpretation put upon the facts viz., that the python realized it could not swallow the Chital horns and all; and took this means of getting rid of the head. I have not yet heard of a better interpretation of the fact. This display of fore thought and reason on the part of an animal so low down the scale is admitted to be almost incredible. Let us remember that a big python may be some hundreds of years old—a lot could be learned in that time.

A. A. DUNBAR BRANDER.

IVY BANK,
BISHOPMILL,
ELGIN, N.B.

EDITORIAL.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that His Highness the Maharao of Cutch has recently signified his consent to become a Vice Patron of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales' Museum, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is the Patron—and has generously contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses of the Museum. His Highness, who is a Vice President of the Society, has consistently taken a kindly and active interest in its affairs, and, on behalf of the Committee and the members of the Society, we take this opportunity of thanking His Highness for the honour he has done us and for his generous donation.

The death of the late Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the veteran big game hunter and naturalist, has created a vacancy in the roll of the Society's Vice-Presidents— which vacancy, at the invitation of its Committee, has been filled by the Revd. Father Blatter, S.J., Ph.D., F.L.S. Father Blatter's connection with the Society has been one of long standing and it is our hope that we shall continue for many years to receive the benefit of his mature experience and advice. As a botanist of standing his fame is not confined to this country, but his greatest work has lain in the furtherance of education in India. His abilities as a great Educationist have been recognised by the Government of Bombay at whose earnest representations to the Vatican Father Blatter's impending transfer to Rome was annulled, whereby his services on the Bombay University Reform Commission and the continuance of his scientific work in this country have been for the present secured.

The Society's interest in the present Inquiry on University Reform in the Bombay Presidency centres chiefly on the questions dealing with the resources and facilities at present existent in the City of Bombay which would tend to place this City on a level with other seats of learning as a centre of Scientific Research.

A step towards the accomplishment of the purpose is indicated in that part of the questionnaire issued by the Committee which deals with closer relation and co-operation between the Bombay University and the various Institutions and Societies in Bombay whose objectives are of a kindred nature. The Society's views in this connection have already been placed before the Reform Committee.

The extent and purpose of the University's contribution to the education of the adult non-collegiate population, as far as the Society's interests are concerned, are also indicated in the proposals put forward by the Society. These deal mainly with the publication by the Society, under the aegis of the University, of literature in the form of books, charts and pamphlets which would help students in schools in this Presidency to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the wild life of the country. The whole question is one in which the Society is deeply interested and has already expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Education Department and other Public Bodies. It is obvious however that the financial risk involved in the issuing of such publications is not a matter for a private Society to undertake without the assistance of Government or other public institutions, which would benefit by the work.

'Nature Study' is included in the curriculum of our primary schools but the instruction hitherto imparted has dealt for the most part with forms of animal and plant life foreign to the country in which the pupils reside. A lecture on 'British Birds' may be of absorbing interest but it cannot have any direct appeal to children who have never in their lives had the opportunity of seeing the subjects of the lecture in a wild state.

It must in the first place be understood that "Nature Study" does not concern itself with the teaching of Biology—its aim on the other hand is the training of the child in methods of open-eyed observation, especially of familiar animals and plants, the aim of which training is to teach the child to look at and *think* about what he sees.

Whether the instruction imparted will produce the desired effect is a matter dependent in a great measure upon the teacher and the methods adopted by him. From a study of local conditions the instruction of the teacher would appear to be the main problem. The average 'Nature Study' teacher in India is handicapped in so much that he is, through no fault of his own, unfamiliar with his subject, to which he is now probably introduced for the first time. Nature Study or even an elementary education in Natural History never found a place in the curricula of his school days. Hence the whole question is foreign to him and if his duties are carried out at all they are carried out as a matter of ordinary routine but his work lacks, and must lack, that personal interest in the subject which is essential if his teaching is to produce the desired result.

The average Indian boy takes a lesser interest in Nature than his Western brother. The causes may or may not be temperamental but obviously the boy in India is handicapped since although he has greater opportunities for observation he is unable to make use of them because of his lack of training in a subject with which the European child is trained to become more or less familiar from his earliest days.

Witness the number of school-museums in Western countries built up mainly by the efforts of the pupils, witness the increasing occasions in which school children are brought into contact with life out of doors under the supervision of trained teachers and, last but not least, remember that wealth of readable literature on the animal and plant life of their countries, provinces or towns that is the heritage of children in Western climes.

The essentials for the successful teaching of Nature Study in our schools would therefore appear to be primarily an efficient teaching staff, encouragement of an interest in Nature in the pupils by increased opportunities for out-door excursions, visits to Museums and the Zoological Gardens and, again last but not least, the provision of readable books, charts, etc., dealing with the Natural History of their own country.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations have an unparalleled opportunity for rousing an interest and an active love of Nature in children brought under their influence. Out-door camp life and its attractions appeal irresistibly to the child, and out-door recreation furnishes opportunities not only to gain abounding health and strength but also a wholesome understanding and love of nature. One asks how is this to benefit the child in years to come? The answer is that such a training opens the child's eyes and broadens his field and places a never-failing source of pleasure and enjoyment to his life's credit.

To many of us the capacity to take pleasure in the simpler joys the study of Nature affords has been lost. Such desire, if it existed, has been crushed in the turmoil and strife which constitutes for some a struggle for bare existence and for others an overwhelming anxiety to seize by all means the largest possible share of the good things that a man-made civilization affords. Says Emerson "He who knows the most, he who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the plants, the heavens and how to come at these enchantments is the rich and Royal man."

That mere material wealth is not however without its value is indicated in the Report of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales' Museum for 1923-24 which has just been issued. During the year under report the Natural History Section received a grant of Rs. 19,000 from Government. The annual grant, while sufficient to cover the maintenance charges of the Section, leaves little for the provision of show cases. It was fortunate therefore that a further sum of Rs. 11,977 was available against expenditure on show cases. These additional funds were due mainly to donations received from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy and Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co. The generosity of these gentlemen made possible the erection of new show cases for the Bird Gallery

which were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,438-14-5. The Curator in his report points out that "without this extraneous assistance it would have been impossible to undertake this urgently needed provision."

Readers of the Journal must by now be convinced that the officials of the Society are people with a 'permanent grouse'; we plead guilty, in extenuation it might be claimed that

"The toad beneath the harrow knows exactly where each tooth point goes."

So our clamours must prevail until the waters of our importunity gladden the soil of our discontent and yield to us or to those that come after us the looked-for harvest.

We have recently been endeavouring to compile a record of the measurements of Indian Big Game, our sources of information being the Journals of the Society and works dealing on shooting in India by members of the Society and others. In compiling these records we were at once struck with the inadequacy of information dealing with records or measurements of Big Game obtained within more recent times. We are sure that a yearly publication in the Journal of records of Game shot during the season would be of general interest, and we propose that members of the Society should furnish measurements of heads, etc., of Game shot by themselves or by others. We hope that members will endeavour to assist in the collecting of the information required.

We regret we have to close on a note of sorrow but we, as Editors cannot refrain from expressing our sense of the loss we have suffered through the death of our friend and colleague Mr. H. F. Lodge, M. C., a former Treasurer of the Society and for many years a Member of the Committee. We have also to report with regret the death of an old member of the Society, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., to whose generosity we referred in an earlier portion of this Editorial and without whose aid and assistance the Prince of Wales Museum for Western India would probably be non-existent.

OBITUARY.

NELSON ANNANDALE, 1876—1924.

By the sudden death of Dr. Nelson Annandale on the 10th of April 1924, Zoology in India has been deprived of one of its most capable and energetic workers.

Annandale was born on the 15th of June 1876 and was thus only 48 years of age at the time of his death. He was the eldest son of Professor Thomas Annandale, the distinguished Edinburgh Surgeon, and was educated at Rugby, Edinburgh University, and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1905 he was made a Doctor of Science of Edinburgh University. His official work in India was recognised in 1923 by the award of a C.I.E., and only during the present year his scientific ability earned for him the distinction of the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

He came to India in 1904 as Deputy Superintendent of the Natural History Section of the Indian Museum, and in 1907 was appointed Superintendent. Under his wise and energetic administration the Natural History Section thrived apace, the scientific staff was increased, the "Records" and "Memoirs of the Indian Museum" were inaugurated, and in 1916 he achieved one of his principal aims in the foundation of the Zoological Survey of India, of which he was Director until the time of his death. The change to an Imperial Department brought with it much benefit, by it Zoology was placed on an official equality with Botany and Geology, while it placed beyond doubt Annandale's claim that the department should be an institution with research as its main object and the entire Empire as its field of work.

It is impossible here to give adequate notice of his very numerous scientific contributions—for Annandale was a most prolific writer on Zoological and Anthropological subjects. In spite of administrative pre-occupations he has left behind him a record of published work of which any man with twice his length of service in India might be proud. He was an authority of world-wide reputation on such diverse animals as sponges, polyzoa, barnacles and molluscs, but his interests spread far beyond these limits and there is scarcely a group in the animal kingdom on which he did not make original observations. Soon after his arrival in India he must have seen the necessity for detailed systematic work in a country where so few of the animals were known to science and to this task he brought all his energy and enthusiasm. But though he established a high reputation as a taxonomist and his purely descriptive work shows those touches of genius and insight that are characteristic of all his writings, it is doubtful if his real interests lay in the systematic side of Zoology—to him taxonomy was only a means to an end and not an end in itself. It was in the study of faunas as a whole, in the animal in its environment, its response to changes in that environment, its relations with its neighbours and its adaptations to special localities and peculiar conditions—these were the subjects which drew his attention and held his devotion.

He was an emphatic believer in the necessity for field work and, though himself of slight physique and, as we now know, harbouring for many years the malady that so largely contributed to his death, set the example with fortitude. In the field he was indefatigable; he penetrated to all corners of the Indian Empire and acquired a personal knowledge of its fauna which has surely never been equalled. Prior to the beginning of his Indian career he had travelled widely; he visited the Faeroes and Iceland while still an undergraduate, was a member of the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula in 1899, and subsequently revisited that country during the years 1901 to 1903. Most of the scanty leave which he allowed himself when in India was spent on Zoological research. In 1912 and again in 1921 he toured in Palestine, in 1916 he undertook a compre-

hensive journey to the Malay States, China and Japan, while in 1921 he visited Morocco.

Before his arrival in India his chief interest lay in Anthropology and on this subject, though overshadowed by his later activities in Zoology, he continued to make contributions throughout his life. On most of his later tours in other countries and in much of his recent work in India he was engaged in a comparative study of the faunas of Asiatic lakes. He had himself personally investigated the Sea of Galilee, the Hamun-i-Helmand in Seistan, the Chilka Lake in Orissa, the Loktak Lake in Manipur, the Inle Lake in Burma, the Tale Sap in the Malay Peninsula, the Tai Hu in China and Lake Biwa in Japan. In the "Records" and "Memoirs of the Indian Museum" and in the "Journal" and "Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" numerous systematic papers dealing with the faunas of these lakes have appeared, many of them by his pen; but the final reports, in which it was his intention to summarize the results of the investigations, to institute a comparison between the different faunas and to discuss the diverse problems of their origin, had unfortunately not been written at the time of his death. The lack of these reports, in which opinions based on many years of patient observation would have found expression, will be deplored by every student of the subject.

Except for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which owes much to his wise counsel and of which he was President in 1923, Annandale's interests during his twenty years' service in India were almost wholly concentrated on the institution that he administered with such conspicuous success. Consumed with nervous energy and of a highly strung temperament, his capacity for work was prodigious; but he made few intimate friends and only those who knew him well were fully acquainted with the breadth of his scientific outlook, his fearlessness in every rightful cause and his intense zeal for the advancement of science in India. To the members of his department he endeared himself by his kindly consideration for others and by the encouragement and active help that he gave so readily to all who required it.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

NO. 1.—THE SLOW LORIS (*NYCTICEBUS COUCANG*).

(With a photo.)



Above is a photo of a Slow Loris sent to us by Capt. J. H. Green, 10/20th. Burma Rifles, caught in the Mountains above Mong Si, during a trip through the Kachin Hills, "North Hsenwi" Northern Shan States. Captain Green writes:—

"Whatever it may be there is no doubt that it is very very scarce in the Kachin Hills of Myitkyina, Bhamo, and North Hsenwi. The Kachins, who are wild hillmen living with nature, have generally speaking seen everything there is to be seen in their native jungles. The majority of the old men told me they had never seen one before, a few however said they had seen one once, but they did not agree as some said the last one they saw was black. After consultation they decided that it was a 'sangang' and that the 'sharu', a large type of mole, comes out of the ground, turns into this animal and lives up trees. They pointed out that the little finger nail of the hind paw was still very long and had not yet completely changed. They also stated that it lives without food or drink, runs away only when the wind blows, and dies if struck only once, but revives if the blows are repeated. I disabused them about the food and drink as it was quite willing to drink and eat plantains and cooked rice. It unfortunately escaped after 3 days."

The Slow Loris (*N. coucang*) is found throughout the countries east of the Bay of Bengal occurring in Assam, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula, Siam and Cochin China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the Phillipinos. It is a species of Lemur. Lemurs have a most remarkable distribution. There are about 50 species known out of which 36 are confined to Madagascar and its neighbouring islands, the rest occur in the Ethiopian and Oriental region. The Lorises are classed

in a sub-division of the family *Lemnridae* known as the *Lorisinae*, the species contained in this sub-family are separated in two genera, the Slow Loris (*Nycticebus*) and the Slender Loris (*Loris*.) A characteristic feature in the structure of *Lemuris* is that the second toe is furnished with a sharp claw, unlike the flattened nails of the other fingers and toes.

We have had both Slow Loris and Slender Loris in captivity in the Society's rooms from time to time. The little animals make extremely engaging pets. The Slender Loris from its emaciated appearance is perhaps less attractive but the Slow Loris is much sturdier in build and a much pleasanter looking fellow. It is impossible to describe the utter solemnity of its expression or the slow deliberation of its movements. You might liken its gait to that of a chameleon. Obviously it is a creature of nocturnal habits which possibly explains why it is so rarely seen. Our Loris used to spend his day curled up in a tight ball with his head bent low between his thighs and encircled by his arms; usually he retired into the depths of his box but quite often he would be content to settle down on top of it. He could always be aroused from his torpor by the offer of a grasshopper—slowly he would uncurl himself and stare at you with his round brown eyes in a rather bewildered manner. Hunting grasshoppers was a mania with him—he would climb down from his perch, always holding the branch with both hands and never quitting his hold with his legs unless he was sure of his hand grip, he would then stalk his victim, with much deliberation and when, within the reach of it, would rise almost erect and balance himself awkwardly with both arms outstretched and literally throw himself forward and clutch at the insect with both his hands. Mostly his methods were successful but quite often he landed not on the insect but on the spot which it had just vacated. He was a clean animal and spent a good bit of his time cleaning and licking his fur. Our Loris hated wetting and soiling his hands. On one occasion when a grasshopper he was stalking hopped into his saucer of tea—I might say our Loris loved his 5 o'clock—the situation greatly troubled him. He wanted the grasshopper but getting it implied wetting his hands, finally his greed overcame his obsession and he took the plunge—the resulting splash intensely disgusted him and he retired to his perch and spent a great deal of time cleaning himself and scrubbing his wet hands on his furry thighs exactly as a little boy would do on his trousers. He permitted handling, but one could not be certain of his temper—above all things he loved his head and back scratched and would turn this way and that so as to allow you to perform the business thoroughly.

Blanford gives a variety of names applied by natives to this animal in different parts of the country. In Bengal it is called *Lajja banur* or Bashful Ape, in Hindi *Sharmindi Bili* (Bashful Cat), in Burmese *Myouk-Moung-Ma* (Monkey's concubine). Strange and curious superstitions are connected with this animal alive or dead. Mr. Stanley S. Flower in the P.Z.S. 1900 writes:—

“There is hardly an event in the life of a man, woman or child or even domestic animal that may not be influenced by the Slow Loris or by any separate part of it. The Malay who runs amok or commits an unpremeditated crime may attribute his behaviour to the baleful influence of a particular part of the Slow Loris that an enemy has buried, unknown to him, under his threshold. A sailing ship with a Slow Loris on its prow need never fear of being becalmed. Possibly from its habit of sleeping with its head buried under its arms it has been deduced that ‘the life of the Slow Loris is unhappy as it is continually seeing ghosts, that is why it hides its face with its hands.’ The fur of the animal is used for curing wounds and in South India the eyes of the Slender Loris, according to Jerdon, are greatly esteemed by the Tamils as a remedy for certain eye diseases. The large beautiful brown eyes of the Loris have also attracted the Singalese who believe that from them it is possible to concoct a powerful charm and love potion. There are three species of Slender Loris

found in South India and Ceylon. In habit they are similar to the Slow Loris but in limb and general build they are very much more slender. The Tamil name is *Thavangu* or thin-bodied, hence according to more Jerdon deformed children or lean persons are referred to by the Tamils with the same epithet."

S. H. PRATER, C.M.Z.S.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

15th May 1924.

NO. II.—A PANTHER SHOOT BEYOND CHAKRATA.

The Account of a Panther Shoot at Simla in the Journal of the 31st December 1923 reminds me of another Panther incident that happened about two years ago; two marches out of Chakrata at a place called Ringali.

We were held up here owing to a landslip in the road further on; and amused ourselves with what game there was about. Ghoral mostly and pheasants plus a 10½ inch Serow. One evening the Shikari came in and reported that a Panther had killed a bullock. I went down into the Nulla and sat over the kill but the Panther did not return; some days later at 11 a.m. he killed another bullock and pulled him down the Khud side for about 50 yards. I was out at the time and when I got back I found that my friend, who was on his first shikar trip and had never shot anything big, had a *nachan* erected over the kill so I went down and sat with him. We were not 15 minutes in position when the panther returned and was missed by my friend whom I will call A. This was at 12 noon; it was a case of Buck fever. No more was heard of the panther until the evening of September 17th. A was then sitting in a *nachan* erected on a big tree over a live goat. About 6.30 p.m. a slight noise on the right attracted his attention and on looking he saw, indistinctly, a panther lying in the scrub watching the goat. As he waited, a barking deer walked into the open from the opposite side and towards the goat; this was too much for the panther who charged straight at the barking deer who made off, pursued by his enemy, down the *Khud* side. I looked for a kill next day but could not find any, so the barking deer must have escaped.

As A had never shot a panther he went into the *nachan* every evening for a week but the brute, being an old and very wily one, would not go near a tree likely to hold a Shikari. The next thing that happened was that the Jamadar's cow was seized and, but that the owner was on the spot, she would have gone the same way as the rest. She had a nasty gash on her throat when I saw her. It was now high time something was done as the brute became the terror of the place, so I arranged to have the goat tied up in an open clearing right away from trees, with only two thick bushes on the top side of it. One of these bushes I had hollowed out and cut brushwood was stuck into the open spaces, leaving a hole to creep in by and shoot through. At 3 p.m. I crept into the bush, the goat about 15 yards below me. I was there about half an hour when it came on to rain and, when in the act of putting on a waterproof, out of the bush on my right, 10 yards away, sprang a magnificent panther and in three wonderful bounds he landed on the goat; as he seized her he was exactly facing me and, owing to the formation of the ground, all I could see was his bullet head and back. So I let drive a charge of buck-shot (it was all I had) right between his eyes. On receiving this he reared straight up receiving the contents of the left barrel behind the shoulder, which knocked him over, but notwithstanding all this punishment he got up and disappeared over the *Khud* side. Getting out of the bush I followed up, finding blood tracks right away. The *Khud* side was very steep and covered with scrub which one had to hang on to at times, the situation was anything but pleasant, as a matter of fact it was decidedly ugly. After going down

some distance the blood disappeared, so making a "cast back" I picked it up again and, on going about 30 yards, I saw the panther lying on a ledge 10 yards away looking very wicked. A charge of buck-shot then ended his career. Between pegs he measured 7'-11" inches, a fine beast; he had killed 6 bullocks and no end of goats in a few months and there was great rejoicing amongst the hill men in charge of the herd of cattle when they knew he had passed to other hunting grounds.

BOMBAY,
12th February 1924.

F. O. BOWEN, Major.

NO. III.—PANTHER AT KHARAGHODA, AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Some short time ago a Panther visited these parts and mauled a Vagri (a member of a wandering tribe). A few Vagris were out hunting for pig and hare in a dry nullah about 14 miles from here, when a panther jumped out on them and mauled one of their number. The next day he was not to be found, and has never been seen since, although we have been out after him on many occasions. The tracks were those of a small leopard. It would be interesting to know from where it had come, and where it went as I understand that the nearest home of the leopard is in the Mount Abu Hills.

C. H. E. WILSON, Major.

KHARAGHODA, AHMEDABAD DISTRICT,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.,
3rd, April 1924.

[Kharaghoda is situated on the borders of the Rann of Cutch. H. H. Prince Vijayarajji of Cutch, who is an experienced shikari of those parts, is of opinion that the occurrence of a panther in that locality is very unusual. He states that there are a few panthers in the north-west of Kathiawar and believes that the animal referred to by Major Wilson is more likely to have been a stray from that part. He adds that the occurrence of a cheetah or hunting leopard would not have been unusual in that locality.—Eds.]

NO. IV.—INDIAN WILD DOGS ATTACKING A BEAR.

While out shooting with a friend on these hills (the Billigirirangans) the other day (we were out after bear) we heard a bear grunting and roaring in a most peculiar way and on approaching the spot an extraordinary sight met our eyes. A pack of wild dogs had surrounded a bear and were busily attacking and savaging it. The dogs kept quite mute the whole time and ran in and out and all round the bear with an apparent careless gait as if they did not really mean business, but that this was not the case was shown by the bear's hindquarters which were badly bitten. The actual biting was done by the dogs behind and on these the bear kept on turning: the dogs in front meanwhile heading it off and making feints at attacking it, but keeping just out of its reach. The bear was trying to make for a cave close by, and as it seemed to be very exhausted I doubt if it could have done it.

As it was a bear we wanted I am afraid we did not attempt to rescue it! It was too good a chance to be lost and the bear was bagged. It anyhow died a better death than the dogs would have given it. Unfortunately the dogs scattered and we did not get a shot at them.



THE WOOLLY FLYING SQUIRREL (*Eupetaurus cinereus*).

I remember several years ago a panther being killed by wild dogs, and I have heard two cases from the Sholagas on these hills of tiger being chased and killed by them.

Occasionally of course the reverse takes place: a panther recently killed (and ate) two wild dogs, but it was undoubtedly a case of *only* two dogs being there: I have frequently seen a single dog or a couple hunting.

ATTIKAN, MYSORE,
28th. May 1924.

R. C. MORRIS.

[In his notes on the Indian Wild Dog in that most interesting and informative book "Wild Animals of Central India" Mr. Dunbar Brander writes: "I have never heard of their attacking a bear or a bison but I have no doubt that the latter are sometimes killed. There is a Burmah precedent for this. They respect hyaena and jackals as being blood brothers. They will attack both leopard and tiger not with the object of obtaining food, but as the result of a quarrel or for the sport of baiting these animals."—Eds.]

NO. V.—THE WOOLY FLYING SQUIRREL (*EUPETAURUS CINEREUS*).

(With a Plate.)

I enclose three photos of the Wooly Flying Squirrel while alive; the best I could get. It was very restless, so I had to have it in a strong light for a short exposure, and that I think made it more restless still.

After my animal was brought in I believe another (skin only) was brought. Both these came from the Sai Nalah, which is a right bank tributary of the Indus joining it opposite Bunji. The upper parts of the Sai Nalah are wooded (fir, pine, etc.), and I thought it was probably a tree-frequenting animal and used its flying apparatus for vol-planing down from the trees, but I am told it is also found in the Shishpar Nalah in Hunza where there are no trees. There it is said to fly circling round in the air. This is a little hard to believe, but then why should it go in for aeronautics at all? It is said to hang itself upside down by the feet when resting, somewhat like a bat.

It is called *cherge* in the Shina language and *bada* (plur. *badamuts*) in Brushaski (the Hunza Nagir language).

Both Shina and Hunza people have a yarn that if you cook a flying squirrel and sit down and put the meat behind you and help yourself to it with the left hand, without saying 'bismallah' then the meat will never be finished.

But it is now considered "haram" (religiously not permissible food), which seems a pity in a poor country where meat is a luxury and an inexhaustible squirrel would be a real domestic and economic asset.

GILGIT,
11th. May 1924.

D. L. R. LORIMER, Major.

[The accompanying photographs are probably the only ones in existence of this very rare and beautiful flying squirrel. So far it has only been recorded from Gilgit and nothing is known about its habits. Blanford inferred from its blunt claws that the animal lived "in rocks perhaps among precipices"—his conjecture has now been proved correct by Col. Lorimer's observations.—Eds.]

NO. VI.—AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COW GAUR. (*B. GAURUS*).

While following up tracks of a solitary bull gaur in Tenasserim last January with a view to obtaining a skin for the Prince of Wales' museum, the bull joined a cow, and, coming on her in thick jungle and not knowing that there was any other animal in the case, I shot the cow in mistake for the bull.

I have never shot a cow gaur before, but she seemed to be of abnormal size. She was also quite black with no trace of the usual brown in her body colour, and had a very large hump: both of these points are, I believe, unusual in cow gaur.

Her measurements were: Height at shoulder 65 inches; height at hump 70 inches. Horns, length 23 inches, widest outside 26 inches. girth at base $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I have no other measurements of cow gauṛi and would be grateful for some others for purposes of comparison. She certainly seemed to me to be as large in body dimension as two of the bulls I have shot.

I kept the skull to present to the Society, but unfortunately a tiger took it out of my camp one dark and rainy night a week later; thus I should say was in itself an unusual occurrence, as it had nothing but a particularly unpleasant smell to recommend it to any beast of prey all the meat having been cut off.

RAZMAK, N. W.F.P.

C. H. STOCKLEY, MAJOR.

In his records of "Shooting in Cooch Bihar" H.H. The Maharaja of Cooch Bihar gives the details of a record 'bag' of Gauṛi obtained in a day's shooting. Three bulls and eight cows were accounted for--the latter included an exceptionally large cow which was mistaken for a bull. She measured 17 hands 1 inch at the shoulder while her horns taped $73\frac{1}{4}$ inches round the curves. It is interesting by way of comparison to add that the most massively built bull obtained by H. H. stood 18 hands $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulder with a horn measurement of $76\frac{1}{2}$ round the outer curves- [El s.]

NO. VII. COLOURATION OF THE PUNJAB OORIAL (*OVIS VIGNEI PUNJABIENSIS*).

[With a Photo]



With reference to the above photograph of an oorial ram shot in the Kala Chitta Range, near Campbellpur, last November, I should be most interested to know if other members have recently seen rams marked with

the very conspicuous black and white patch which is obvious on the side of the ram in the photo.

I have shot a great many oorial in the last twenty years, but have never before seen this patch so strongly marked or with white in it until last year when I saw several rams with a patch of this type, several with a black patch, and some which, although fully adult, had no trace of a patch.

Patches, whether black or pied, seemed to run in herds, and, conversely there were also herds whose rams showed no patch at all. They also seemed confined to adult rams.

While shooting down in Sind in the Khuthar Range, a month later, I saw some more oorial (or "gud" as they are called there) which were also marked with a black patch.

Have any members got notes on the occurrence of this patch? Is it seasonal, local or hereditary? I am inclined to think that it is all three, and if so is a strong argument for supposing that the rams mate with the same ewes year after year.

NOTE.—The horns of the ram shown measure 32 inches length.

RAZMAK, N. W. F. P.,
18th, May 1924.

C. H. STOCKLEY, MAJOR.

NO. VIII.—HORNS OF A VERY OLD MUNTJAC OR BARKING DEER (*CERVULUS GRANDICORNIS*).

A very old male Barking Deer was shot by me in Siam last February.

The horns had no front tines, were also very white at the ends and for half way down the beam, and at the base graded into the bony pedicles.

In my "Notes on Lydekker's Game Animals of India" published in the Journal (March 25th, 1922) I stated that this is the usual form of horn in very old males of this species. I previously obtained two specimens of this type in Upper Burma, but both were unfortunately lost.

I have heard that the same thing occurs in the Lower Himalayas, and there was a note to that effect in the Journal some years ago from a correspondent living, I think, somewhere in the vicinity of Moussouri.

I have presented the skull of this particular specimen to the Society.

2. I also shot another buck barking deer a few days later which carried no horns or any trace of their having ever been formed. The pedicles were exceptionally long, and there was no sign of the raw spot at the end, which is always present when the horns have been very recently shed, and there was no sign of new growth.

This skull is also now in the Society's collection.

RAZMAK, N.W.F.P.,
18th. May 1924.

C. H. STOCKLEY, MAJOR.

[In a note which originally appeared in the Field (July 1907) and which was reprinted in this Journal (Vol. XVIII, p. 490) Mr. E. R. Durnford recorded the occasional occurrence, in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, of Muntjac horns in which the front tines were absent. He writes "They were merely sharp straight or slightly curved spikes of horn perhaps 1½ inches long. Mr. Durnford was told by his men, whom he was inclined to believe, that animals carrying this type of horn never shed them. The length of the pedicles varies very consider-

ably in these animals. In his "Wild Animals of Central India" Mr. Dunbar Brander states that a local variety carrying abnormally long pedicles occurs in the Bastar State. In extreme cases these measured quite 5 inches. The most primitive kinds of deer had no horns at all but one of the oldest known forms. The *Dinoceras* of the middle Miocene, appears to have been nearly akin to the living Muntjacs. The *Dinoceras*, the earliest Deer in which horns have been found, carried horns like those of the living Muntjac placed on very long pedicles.—Eds.]

NO. IX.—A BIRD PASSENGER ON A P. & O. LINER.

I sailed from Bombay (Ballard Pier) on the 28th February last on my way to England. At the time of embarking my attention was drawn to a Hoopoe sitting placidly on the stern deck, but little notice was taken of the incident as it appeared nothing very much out of the ordinary, but after a couple of days on the high seas the passengers were very surprised to find that the bird was still on board. This was more or less passed over by the belief that it probably was a very tame bird owned by one of the sailors. I however, was interested in the case and went about enquiring from the ship's officers, sailors and lascars concerning this bird and finally was led to believe that it was the first time such a bird had "embarked on their boat" and nobody could account for the incident.

When we arrived at Port Said and anchored for about 6 hours. I made it my special business to see if the bird was still on deck, but it was nowhere to be found, and I believed that it had gone away having seen land and being tired of the voyage; but this evidently was not the case, as three days later I again saw the Hoopoe occasionally flying far out to sea in a very strong wind and rain, following the boat all the time and settling on the main deck railings. Most, if not all the passengers were interested in its performance, as the bird appeared strong and quite fit—it was wonderful to see it skim over the waves sometimes about six inches above the water.

After we passed Gibraltar I was disappointed in not finding the brave little Hoopoe again, however much I searched for it and I am of opinion that it had found a suitable landing ground somewhere in Spain, at any rate I hope it was nothing disastrous.

It makes me wonder as to how this bird obtained food and water while on board for over a fortnight, as being practically an insect eater there appeared to be no suitable food for it on board, moreover nobody seemed to have noticed it ever feeding even if it should have changed its diet. It all appears very clever, if not strange, for the bird to have adopted this mode of migrating and at a time of the year when the heat of India was many degrees higher than that of Spain.

We have heard of birds of passage but this may be called a bird of "free passage" as it came on board unbooked and uninvited, and seemed to have known that it was not catching the wrong boat.

The boat I had travelled by was the P. & O. S. S. "Assaye", hired by Government as a Military Transport.

I am very interested in the incident and would be glad to hear more about it in your Journal.

LONDON,
15th April, 1924.

V. R. WRIGHT-NEVILLE,

[There are many instances of land birds taking refuge on ships at sea, in most instances such species have been blown out of their course by high winds and stormy weather. The present instance is possibly unique as the weather conditions obtaining in Bombay during the time of the vessel's departure could in no way have effected the Hoopoe's movements. Two species of Hoopoe are found in India, the Indian Hoopoe, (*U. indica*), a resident species, and the European Hoopoe (*U. epops*) which is found in summer throughout the Palearctic region including the Himalayas. It migrates in winter to Africa, Arabia and India.—Eds.]

NO. X.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HIMALAYAN TREE-PIE (*DENDROCITTA FORMOSÆ HIMALAYENSIS* BLYTH).

In Vol. XXXVII of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1868 Stoliczka published a valuable paper entitled "Ornithological observations in the Sutlej Valley." In this paper were mentioned a number of species which at that date had not been obtained by Naturalists working further west, and this fact led to the fixing of the Sutlej Valley as the Western boundary of distribution for these particular species. Subsequent observations have shown that the Sutlej Valley is not a natural geographical boundary, as at first seemed implied, and the boundary has been shifted further west in the case of most of the species referred to.

At page 53 Vol. I of the second edition of the Fauna, the Sutlej Valley has been kept as the Western limit of the Himalayan Tree Pie (*Dendrocitta formosæ himalayensis*). This however is incorrect. The species occurs fairly commonly both in Kulu and in Mandi State, from which localities I possess a series of skins.

In Kulu I have met it as follows:—

30th November 1922. A party at Aramghar 5,000' in an Alder swamp, and a single bird at Dhobi, Beas Valley.

9th July 1923. A party including young of the year in the same swamp at Aramghar.

10th November 1923. A couple at 5,000' in the Parbatti Valley above Thari. In Mandi State it is more common:—

2nd August 1922. A party near Urla 4,000' beside the Palampur-Mandi road.

13th December 1922. A pair seen about 5,500' in the Uhl Valley beyond Jhatigri on the descent to the bridge.

19th-22nd November 1923. Common all along the motor road from Pandoh to Mandi, Drang, Urla, and Harabagh at heights from 3,000' to 4,000'.

I have no information of its occurrence west of this area and it does not apparently occur in the Kangra Valley foothills.

BATTLE, SUSSEX,
20th April 1924.

HUGH WHISTLER, F.Z.S.,
Indian Police.

NO. XI.—NESTING OF BINGHAM'S WHITE-HEADED BULBUL (*CERASOPHILA THOMPSONI*).

At last the discovery of the nest of *Cerasophila thompsoni* can be recorded.

Mr. F. S. Grosse of the Burma Frontier Service found the nest on the Taunggyi Hill, Southern Shan States on the 28th April this year. The birds were not so numerous at this time as in the winter months and while nesting on the hill both before and after this date only one or two had been seen.

The elevation of the nest site is about 4,800 feet.

The nest, a fairly neat cup, built practically on the ground but attached to stems of a plant, was of coarse grass lined with fine grass and was situated on a steep slope just below a path on each side of which the grass and light scrub had been "cut back".

The nest was therefore in an exposed situation and in a somewhat abnormal and unexpected site. Its inside diameter was about 80 mm. The eggs, 3 in number, slightly incubated, by no means glossless, were typical Bulbul's eggs, the grey markings amongst the red being perhaps more numerous than usual, one egg was more boldly marked than the others; their average measurement is 23.0 mm. by 16.8 mm.

The nest was taken by me with Mr. Gross and Captain Livesey, and the bird, flying off the nest at our approach, was easily identified as it is well known to all of us.

Captain Livesey took photos but the result is as yet unknown.

P. F. WICKHAM.

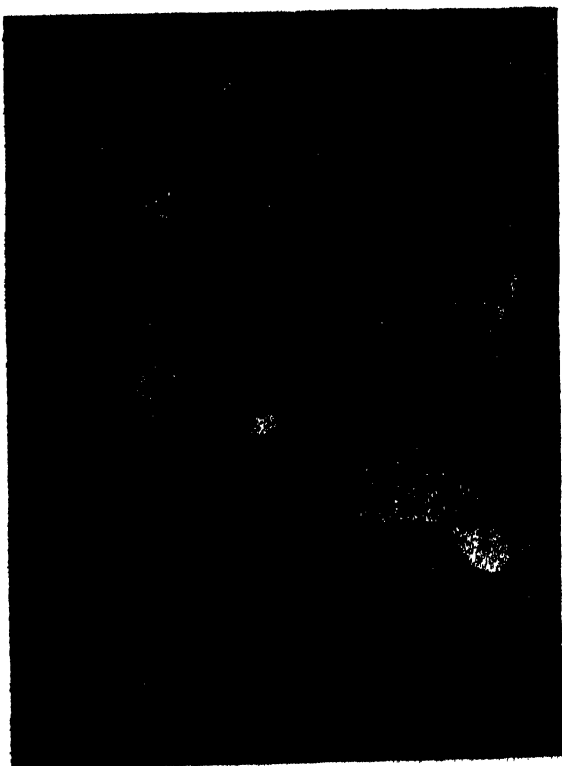
MAYMYO,

17th May 1924.

[The occurrence of Bingham's white-headed Bulbul (*C. thompsoni*) within Indian limits was recently recorded in the Journal (*vide* Journ. B. N. H. S. Vol. XXIX, P. 559)—EWS.]

NO. XII.—LESSER WHITE SCAVANGER VULTURE
(*N. GNIGINIANUS*) NESTING ON THE GROUND.

(With a photo.)



When shooting with a party in the Ganges Kadir last March we came upon a small white vulture with yellowish head sitting on a nest at the foot of either a Banyan or Peepul Tree. The vulture flew away a hundred yards on our

approach and settled on the ground. The nest contained one egg which is now in my possession. I enclose a photo taken by the wife of my G. O. C. You will notice guns, rifles, etc., in photo as we had tiffin under the tree.

W. P. PAYNTER,

MAJOR, R.F.A.

LAHORE CANTONMENT,
27th May 1924.

[The nesting site selected by this vulture is unusual, as though indifferent as to the location of its nest, which may be built on rocks, cliffs, parapets or cornices of buildings and more commonly on larger trees, their ragged clumsy structures are usually built at some height from the ground.—Eds.]

NO. XIII. —SNIPE ON DRY STONY GROUND.

Just before the close of the shooting season I was out shooting partridge and hare on Jullunda, an island on the Rann of Cutch, and put up and shot a number of full snipe, *G. gallinago*, on perfectly dry and stony ground, quite four miles away from any water. Earlier in the day I had been over Snipe ground in the vicinity, but found no snipe.

C. H. E. WILSON, MAJOR.

KHARAGHODA, AHMEDABAD DISTRICT,
3rd April 1924.

NO. XIV. THE SOUTHERN RANGE OF THE GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD (*EUPODITES EDWARDSI*).

I received on the 25th February a full grown Great Indian Bustard, male, which was shot the previous day by native fowlers at Samayapuram, a village ten miles north of Trichinopoly. The bird has been mounted and put in the College Museum.

C. LEIGH, S.J.,

Curator, St. Joseph's College Museum,

TRICHINOPOLY,
28th February, 1924.

[Blanford gives the southern limits of the great Indian Bustard as South Mysore or perhaps further south. Trichinopoly would now therefore be the most southerly authenticated record.—Eds.]

NO. XV.—CLOSE-BARRED SANDGROUSE (*P. LICHTENSTEINI*) NEAR KARACHI.

It may possibly interest you to know that four Close-barred Sandgrouse have been shot here this season.

1. Mr. C. C. Demetriadi, in January, shot two cock birds, out of a pack of six or seven, on the Las Bela road, a mile or two beyond the Habb river about 18 miles from here. The ground was rather close scrub country and this pack was the only one seen.

2. Last week end, at Chota Gadap, about 9 miles from Karachi I shot a cock and a hen "close-barred." We were walking fairly open barbel-scrub along either side of a small steep nullah, hardly more than a fissure in the ground, when I saw three silvery and somewhat dove-like birds rise out of the nullah.

A moment's hesitation satisfied me that they were Grouse, and I was fortunate enough to get two of them. I examined them closely with the plate of them in Baker's "Game Birds of India" and must say the representation is practically perfect.

From the letterpress I gather that this species is very rare as far South-East as Karachi, and therefore pass you this note in case it may interest you.

G. T. B. HARVEY.

KARACHI,
March 6th, 1924.

[The occurrence of this bird in the plains of Sind is more or less casual, it is not found east of the Indus. Dr. C. B. Ticehurst (Birds of Sind, Ibis, Vol. p. 645. 1923) gives several records of its occurrence near Karachi. He states that it is common however in the Sind Hills near Karachi and believes that it is there a resident species.—Eds.]

No. XVI.—THE NIDIFICATION OF THE COMMON OR GREY QUAIL (*COTURNIX COTURNIX COTURNIX*).

Mr. Stuart Baker's remarks on the nidification of the Common Quail (Journ. B.N.H.S., Vol. XXIX., p. 581) prompt me to put on record my experience of its breeding in the Jhelum District of the Punjab. I have not been fortunate enough to find a nest myself, but I have had eggs taken for me as follows:

7th March 1922.	.. ..	C-8.	Fresh.
17th March 1922.	.. ..	C-7.	Incubation just begun.
18th March 1922.	.. ..	C-8.	Moderately well incubated.
19th March 1922.	.. ..	C-9.	Fresh.
22nd March 1922.	.. ..	C-4.	Fresh.
25th March 1922.	.. ..	C-12.	The eggs when brought to me were rotten.
20th. March 1923.	.. ..	C-11.	Moderately well incubated.
23rd. March 1924.	.. ..	C-10.	Slightly incubated.

All these nests were found in the Jhelum Valley, between the river and the Salt Range, three being in fields of standing wheat, two in "mainra" grass; and two in a fodder crop known as "melitra".

H. W. WAITE,
Indian Police.

JHELUM, PUNJAB,
7th May 1924.

No. XVII.—A NOTE ON THE EARLY ARRIVAL OF FLAMINGOES IN INDIA.

On the 19th of August last year, at Vizagapatam, I saw a large flock of Flamingoes (*Phaenicopterus ruber antiquorum*) flying past over the sea at a distance about a mile from the coast. It was at 12.30 midday. The birds came from the north and held their course, as long as they were within our sight, exactly straight for the southern point of the compass. They flew very low, almost touching the surface of the water. They flew in single column, but occasionally when they rose to a moderate height, the column broke into two, both converging in a point in front. The flock must have consisted of a hundred and fifty birds.

On the next day, i.e., on the 20th, at about exactly the same time a similar flock again flew past, keeping at about the same distance from the coast.

On the 24th August, at 7-30 in the morning another flock, a larger one this time, was again noticed. This flock kept at a greater distance from land and with the naked eye was visible only as white specks. It must have been more than three miles out at sea. The birds were flying quite high in the air in their usual formation.

It struck me that these were the earliest batches of Flamingoes returning to India from their breeding haunts and were bound for their winter quarters. From what Messrs. Blanford and Stuart Baker have written, it would seem that it was too early for their inward migration. In the Fauna of British India (Birds), first edition, Blanford wrote "these birds are migratory, arriving about October and remaining, if there is water, till about May or June." Mr. Stuart Baker in his "Game Birds" says, "They generally leave Northern India in May or June, though they have been seen in July and the first few birds return in the end of September." In spite of this I think the birds I saw were coming back to India.

My reasons for this belief are (1) August is too late in the day for the beginning of their breeding season; and (2) they were bound for the south, a direction in which their breeding resorts are not known to exist. Besides, those birds that left India earliest (*i.e.*, in May), are quite likely to have finished their nidificatory duties by August.

An interesting question that naturally arises in this connexion is—where were these birds coming from? When one finds that a bird, which migrates out of India in May at the earliest, returning as early as the 19th of August, one is naturally led to suppose that the bird had been sojourning these few months somewhere in the close neighbourhood of India.

The Flamingoes as a rule affect salt-water. The sea-coast is therefore the place where they generally keep to, when there is no inland Salt-water lake or marsh in a country or continent. In Europe the birds frequent the Mediterranean area and are rarely, if at all, found in Central Europe, where there are no Salt-lakes. But in the Caspian Sea and in Turkestan which contains the Sea of Aral, the Flamingoes are plentiful. I do not think that the flocks I saw, which held their course for somewhere in the South of the Deccan or even farther, were coming from the Caspian area or Turkestan, the Vizagapatam route being very round about for them. Nor could they have been coming from the Mongolian, Chinese or Baikal region. "Mr. Dresser states that it has been shot once at Lake Baikal; but this is the only record I find of its occurrence in Siberia," says Legge, who further adds, "It is not found in the Mongolian or Chinese region." The reason is simple. In none of the above regions are there Salt-water lakes.

The only place on the borders of India and to its north (from which direction, the birds in question were coming) is Tibet the south-western regions of which have a number of Salt-water lakes. No record, however, exists of the occurrence of the Flamingo in Tibet. But it is a country of which the avi-fauna has been little studied. No ornithological traveller has probably visited the lake region I am speaking of between the months of May and September, the breeding period of the Flamingo. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is hard to ignore the possibility of the Salt-lake region of Tibet as a breeding-ground for Flamingoes in common with the Bar-headed geese (*Anser indicus*), evidence of whose nidification in the region is available.

S. C. LAW.

CALCUTTA,
April 10th, 1924.

[In Vol. VIII, p. 553 of the Society's Journal H. H. the Maharao of Cutch recorded the breeding of the Flamingo in the Rann of Cutch, which is the only record of these birds breeding in India.—Eds.]

No. XVIII. - THE RED BREASTED GOOSE (*R. RUFICOLLIS*) IN MESOPOTAMIA.

I was out duck shooting with my party in the marshes at Abu Jisra on Sunday, the 17th instant and at the end of the day another party of two guns, whose bag for the day was 120 birds—my own personal bag being 64—brought me an uncommon bird for identification. It was a solitary bird and no others like it were seen. Never having seen the bird before, though I have shot in the Punjab and Bengal for 15 years and in this country for 5, I asked Flying Officer Crees who had shot it to let me take it back to Baghdad and identify it, which he allowed me to do. I first referred to the synoptical table in Finn's little book on ducks and soon got a clue and confirmed it with Stuart Baker's book as being a red-breasted goose, *Rufibrenta ruficollis*, in full plumage.

As this goose has not been reported as shot in this country before I have pleasure in informing you of it, but regret I cannot send you the skin as I know nothing about skinning and can get no one to do it properly for me.

I have shot and seen many geese, which, I consider, are dwarf geese and I am inclined to think they are more common than the lesser white fronted geese which I do not appear to have shot at all or seen shot anywhere round Baghdad.

BAGHDAD,
19th February, 1924.

O. G. KIERNANDER, Major.

No. XIX. - A NOTE ON CANNIBALISM IN A GECKO.

I had occasion to visit Gurdaspur in the Punjab, in October/November 1918 in connection with work on Lantana insects and I stayed at the Rest House of the Government Agricultural Station. The cold was then gradually advancing and some time previously the caretaker had shut up the glass-panes for fear of the chill night air. The window had a wire gauze screen as well, in addition to shutters with glass-panes. One morning I observed that a fairly large sized Gecko—which I then thought was *Hemidactylus leschenaultii*—had been imprisoned between the screen and the windowpane. It was evident it was not hibernating and it looked very much famished in appearance. Taking pity on the animal, I opened the window and released it, when it ran out. A few hours later, in the afternoon I met it running about actively on the beams along the ceiling of the verandah, and all at once I caught sight of it rushing at another smaller Gecko which looked very much like a halfgrown *Hemidactylus brookii*. In a moment it had caught it and in a short time it had begun to gulp it down its throat. I was not able to catch it with its prey as I had wished to and later on I had no opportunities of revisiting Gurdaspur.

From the remarks made in the paper "on the Reptilia and Batrachia of the Punjab Salt Range" in the Indian Museum Records, 1923, by Messrs. Hora and Chopra it is evident that the large Gecko, the assailant—was *H. flaviviridis* and not *H. leschenaultii* as I had supposed but I believed the prey was no other than *H. brookii*. Dr. Annandale assures me that *H. leschenaultii* does not occur in N. India. I wish to make a record of this observation, so as to know if similar incidents have been observed by other naturalists, since I have on another occasion noted *H. leschenaultii* trying to attack the young one of a *Lygosoma*.

COIMBATORE,
* 2nd April, 1924.

Y. RAMCHANDRA RAO,
Acting Government Entomologist.

[A fat-tailed Lizard (*E. macularius*) kept in captivity in the Society's rooms attacked and swallowed a young example of the same species which was put into its cage; two common skinks (*Mabuia carinata*) met with a similar fate. So far as it is possible to observe this lizard is an omnivorous feeder. Its diet includes biscuit crumbs, grasshoppers, cockroaches, spiders, scorpions, lizards and mice. An interesting comment on the age attained by these lizards is to be observed in the fact that the present specimen was presented to the Society in August 1915 and is still to-day, after 9 years, as live and vigorous as ever.—EDS.]

No. XX.—PYTHON AND MONITOR.

Some time ago Dr. Moorow-Campbell published an account, with a photograph, of a python which he had shot in the Southern Shan States and which contained a full-grown Gyi (or Barking Deer). The following incident however seems far more extraordinary and may be of interest as it would appear to be unique.

Early this month I was in the Mergui District of Lower Burma with a friend John D. and we were trying to reach the source of a tributary of the Little Tenasserim River in what is almost virgin jungle.

At the end of one day's march our coolies had just deposited their loads and were cutting bamboos to run up the rough shelters we were using at nights, as we were travelling light without tents. Some of the men were across the small stream we were following, when there came a cry of 'Mwe; Mwe; Mwe gyi', (snake, snake, a big snake!)

One naturally thought that they had put up some large snake which had gone off, but they insisted that it was still there, just on the bank of the stream, which here was a pool over waist deep. As it had not been frightened or disturbed apparently by all this noise I thought they had probably lighted upon a Hamadryad, as these are not uncommon in the south of Lower Burma, so put together a gun and went across.

From the junction of a shallow stream I saw on the bank, but almost hidden by undergrowth, the huge girth of what was apparently an immense snake, and, climbing the bank within a few feet of it, found it to be an ordinary python (*Python molurus*?) lying gorged. From the size and shape of the 'bulge' I took it to be a Gyi, the four shoulder and hip angles being plainly visible and I called back to D. that it was a python with a Gyi* in it, asking him to come and lend a hand in hauling it down into the shallow stream, as not one of the Siamese-Shan coolies with us would touch it, even when it had been shot.

Having got it into shallow water I proceeded to cut open the belly down the ventral shields over the carcase within, with a Dah (the weapon between knife and sword used by all Burmans and Shans, etc., for every purpose). Expecting to come upon the reddish hair of a Gyi I was surprised to come upon a mottled scaly skin; and cutting further exposed a great clawed hand, whereupon I shouted back to D. who, like the coolies 'wasn't having any,' that it wasn't a Gyi but a young Crocodile inside and this I took it to be until I came to the head when I found that it was a monster Monitor Lizard (*Varanus* sp.).

Measurements carefully taken later by both of us with a steel tape gave the length of the Monitor as 5-ft. 9-ins. with a girth of 27-ins., (this after deflation; it was a very great deal more before being punctured, as decomposition had set in and it was greatly bloated, hence the enormous size it first appeared). The python was in perfect lustrous condition, having apparently but very recently shed a skin, and measured 14-ft. 11-ins. in length.

Now two things strike me as curious here. Firstly, that a python should attack a monitor at all, heavily armed as it is with powerful, sharp claws and a com-

* Muntjac or Barking Deer.

paratively formidable set of teeth, and secondly, that having attacked it, it should have been able to envelop its prey so rapidly that the brilliant new suit it was wearing was absolutely without a scratch or mark upon it

One would have supposed that a fierce battle would have ensued on the first grasping of the lizard by the snake, and that the former would have torn and scattered the snake seriously especially considering the relative size of victor and vanquished, the latter seeming the more powerful by far of the two. But not a mark was visible upon the glossy iridescent new skin of the rock snake

The body was swallowed head first, the fore arms being pressed close to the sides, the hind limbs being bent backwards along the tail. The head was partially digested, but this process had only just commenced and all the parts of the lizard were intact and perfect and *not a bone broken*! In all ordinary cases the crushing action of the python, when coiled about its prey and preparing it for swallowing, breaks bones freely, but this tough lizard was intact and after extraction the limbs soon returned to their normal positions, showing that even the articulation of the joints had not been affected

Although all snakes are more or less ophiophagus under certain conditions the choice of a tough skinned, horny backed and powerfully armed victim like the monitor seems very strange in a locality where more normal foods abound. It was in dense evergreen jungle where fowl pheasant, the smaller cats, and all kinds of birds are plentiful

I have no records of size but although in India I have seen these *Varanusa* up to what must have been possibly six feet in length this one of 5 ft. 9 in. is the largest I have ever seen or heard of in Burma

Unfortunately the photograph I took of the two, after posing them is useless for purposes of reproduction, as owing to the density of the forest I gave about a second exposure and shook the camera slightly with the result that it is difficult to make out which is which

RANGOON,
April 17th, 1924

W. R. COLERIDGE READON,

[From the environment in which it was taken it is possible that the Monitor referred to is the Water Monitor (*Varanus salinator*) which is found in Bengal, Ceylon, S. China, Burma, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. The reptile frequents marshy localities or is found on trees overhanging rivers and streams. It grows to 7 feet in length. Two other species of Monitor occur in Burma, *Varanus flurescens*, the Yellow Monitor and *Varanus nebulosus*, the Clouded Monitor. The Monitor lizards are commonly miscalled Iguanas by Europeans in India. The Iguanas are entirely American, with the exception of two genera found in Madagascar. The Monitors are old world lizards. The term monitor is of curious derivation and is the result of an etymological error. The Arabic term for this lizard is "Ouaran", this has wrongly been interpreted as a warning lizard, hence the latin name Monitor.

The Python referred to by Mr. Readon from the lustrous condition of the skin must have recently sloughed. Under these conditions the reptile is usually very hungry. Pythons in captivity are always very active after the process and quite ready for a meal and there is no knowing what a hungry python will not account for. An individual in the Society's rooms swallowed a black partridge, a brother python that had already commenced swallowing the same black partridge and a piece of red blanket which was entangled amongst its coils.—Eds.]

XXI.—GOOD BAG OF FRESH WATER SHARK (*WALLAGO ATTU*).

While touring north of Kharaghoda, I came across a small pool of water about 50 yards by 25 yards. My record bag for one day was 101½ lbs. of fish and the largest fish caught weighed 31½ lbs. All the fish were caught by trolling with spoon (Hog-back). As our last monsoon was a failure this was one of the very few pools of water left in the bed of the Bannas River. I tried these fish (which were all *Wallago attu* called *Pardi* in Gujarati) with all sorts of other bait but they would only touch spoon. They only took really well between 4 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. My bag for 9 days amounted to 58 fish, the total catch weighing 383½ lbs.

KHARAGHODA,
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT,
3rd April 1924.

C. H. E. WILSON, Major.

[Thomas' "Rod in India" recommends spinning for *Wallago* with a small fish the size of your forefinger or even with a small 1½" spoon. The best recorded bag in the "Rod in India" of *Wallago attu* is that of Mr. H. S. Durnsford "between 9 a.m. and 10 30 a.m. he killed 11 fish weighing together 40 lbs., the biggest being 10 lbs. After breakfast he killed 9 more weighing 45 lbs., the three biggest fish being 12 lbs., 10 lbs., and 8 lbs. Then trying another pond he took 12 more weighing 30 lbs., which makes a total for the day on one rod of 32 *Wallago attu* weighing 115 lbs., Mr. Wilson's bag averaging over six pound per fish is about double the weight per fish of Mr. Durnsford's bag. Eds.]

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PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD ON 22ND JULY
1924.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends was held in the Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, the Revd. Father Blatter, S.J., Vice-President of the Society, presiding.

The following 26 new members were elected since the last meeting:—Mr. W. T. de Graan, Bombay; Lt.-Commr. G. E. Boulton, R.N., Bombay; Lt. H. E. M. Newman, R.E., Bangalore; Mr. N. B. Sujan, B.Sc., Hyderabad; Major G. G. Tabuteau, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Rawalpindi; Major E. Clare Walker, R.E., Maymyo; Mr. Alex. L. Davenport, Calcutta; Major William A. Spong, R.A.M.C., Mhow; Mr. T. D. Goord, Basra; Mr. G. F. J. Cumberlege, D.S.O., Bombay; Mr. John Shaw, B.F.S., Namshaw; Major V. M. Phatak, Gwalior; Capt. A. C. Moore, Lahore Cantt.; The Mess Secretary, 10-8th Punjab Regt., Lahore Cantt.; The Head of the Dept. of Botany of Allahabad University, Allahabad; Mr. Eric Studd, Calcutta; M. G. Grossenbacher, Bombay; Mr. K. F. R. Dickins, Tongo; Capt. H. M. Alleyne, Maymyo; Lt. P. Williams, R.A., England; Lt.-Col. T. H. Howell-Jones, C.I.E., D.S.O., R.A.O.C., Simla; The Honorary Secretary, Muktesar Shikar Club, Retani; Mr. H. L. Shoveller, C.A., Bombay; Capt. R. Forbes Pearson, Katra, Mewar; Mr. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., Gurgaon; and Capt. N. S. Alington, Punjab.

In opening the proceedings, the Revd. Fr. Blatter stated that Mr. R. A. Spence, the Honorary Secretary, was unfortunately through illness unable to attend.

Father Blatter referred to the loss the Society had recently sustained by the death of Major H. F. Lodge, a member of the Managing Committee for many years and for some time its Honorary Treasurer. Major Lodge had consistently endeavoured to promote whenever possible the Society's interest. Father Blatter proposed a vote of condolence to Mrs. Lodge in her sad bereavement. The proposal being duly seconded was carried unanimously.

MAMMAL SECTION.

Mr. S. H. Prater, the Curator, acquainted those present with the progress that had been made in the Natural History section since they last had the opportunity of visiting the Museum. He referred to the annual report on the progress and present condition of the Natural History section during the fiscal year 1923-24. The various galleries were gradually taking shape and it was now possible for the visitor to obtain some idea of the system and plan on which the scheme of arrangement had been based. Several interesting exhibits had been added to the Mammal Gallery. Attention was drawn to the new Orial group representing a male and female Orial from the Salt Range, Punjab.

The ground work on which the animals are placed is a careful reproduction of the peculiar limestone formation, characteristic of the hills where these animals are found; a back ground is now being painted from actual photographs of the country where the animals were shot, so that when completed the whole group would faithfully tell the visitor, not only something of the colour and shape of this wild sheep, but would also give him an idea of its life and the conditions under which it had its being. These groups were not only popular, but were also instructive and he hoped to develop the type of exhibit as far as funds and condition of space permitted. A group illustrating animal and plant life in the Indian desert was now in course of preparation, and he hoped that the new group would be ready for exhibition in the gallery before long.

BIRD GALLERY.

As regards the Bird Gallery, no attempt had yet been made at any systematic arrangement of the birds. This was because of the paucity of material at their

disposal, but the work of mounting fresh exhibits was steadily progressing. One hundred and twenty-one birds had been mounted by the Museum Preparation Department during the past year and fresh birds were steadily being added to this series. Their attention was drawn to the beautiful series of Indian pheasants which had been completed—the series included all the commoner forms of pheasants found in the Himalayas and in Burma.

LACK OF FUNDS.

As regards reptiles, a number of casts of the common Indian snakes had recently been prepared. Attention was drawn to the beautiful casts representing the Banded Krait, the Common Krait and the Estuary Snakes. A number of models of local marine fish had also been completed. These had not been placed on exhibition as funds did not permit of providing the necessary cases for their exhibition. A cramping lack of funds continues to be their despair. We are at a serious loss to find proper accommodation for our invertebrate section. Insects and molluscs were now being shown in the bird gallery. Last year the verandah gallery on the Mezzanine floor had been placed at our disposal for accommodating the invertebrate section, but experience had shown that the exposed nature of the gallery rendered it quite unsuitable for accommodation of the type of exhibits and the specimens were accordingly withdrawn from the verandah gallery.

THE KING COBRA.

The Curator then read a paper on the King Cobra or Hamadryad by Col. Wall, I.M.S. The Hamadryad might be described as the largest poisonous snake in the world. It is the third largest snake found within the Indian limits. The largest King Cobra known is an individual 15 feet 5 inches long, the skin of which is on exhibition in the Reptile Gallery. In India its distribution corresponds to the mountain ranges and their vicinity. It is principally a forest dweller though specimens have occasionally been killed far from any jungle. It is nowhere a common snake. The snake frequently climbs trees and thus obtains a vantage point among the foliage from which it can view its surroundings and rush down on any suitable victim moving in the scrub below, engage, overpower and swallow it. It is frequently seen near streams and will readily stake to water if pursued. The King Cobra has earned for itself a very unenviable reputation for its aggressiveness and courage and is probably unrivalled in the world for these traits with the single exception of the South African Mamba—a snake of a somewhat similar proportion. Col. Wall gave several authentic cases illustrating the aggressiveness and ferocity of the King Cobra. There is no doubt that the Hamadryad will sometimes attack without provocation, other than being confronted in its natural haunts. The female King Cobra, when disturbed in the process of brooding her eggs, seems to be specially sensitive and usually attacks the intruder at sight. On the other hand, even a large Hamadryad will sometimes fail to attack, in spite of great provocation. When encountered and not molested, there is no doubt many specimens will retire without attacking.

The staple diet of the King Cobra is snakes, though the snake is not averse to lizards, particularly the large monitor lizard. Col. Wall cited instances of the King Cobra preying on its own kind and said that it will also readily attack and devour poisonous snakes of different species; the Cobra, Krait and Coral snakes were among its victims.

The Curator next read an interesting and exciting account of an adventure with an African Buffalo, written by Major C. R. S. Pitman, a member of the Society, now resident in East Africa. Major Pitman had a most thrilling escape and it was a wonder that he survived to tell the story of his remarkable adventure.

The two papers read at the meeting are published in full in the present issue of the Society's Journal.

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THE SNOW PARTICLE
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JOURNAL OF THE Bombay Natural History Society.

JANUARY, 1925.

VOL. XXX.

No. 2.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BY

F. U STUART BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., O.F.A.O.U

PART XXXIX.

(Continued from page 11 of this Volume.)

Genus—LERWA.

Lerwa Hodgson, Madras Journ. L. & S., V., p. 300 (1837). Type *Perdix lerwa*.

Type locality, Nepal.

The genus *Lerwa* contains a single species the plumage of which is constant throughout its range ; the wing is pointed and rather short ; the second primary is usually the longest, the first and third being equal and very little shorter ; in some specimens, however, the first primary is the longest and in others the three first are practically equal ; the secondaries reach to within about one inch of the tip of the wing. The tarsi are short and feathered for about half their length in front ; the tail consists of fourteen feathers and is slightly rounded at the end.

The sexes are alike in plumage but the male bird possesses a spur, generally short and blunt, occasionally well developed and sharp and, in rare instances only, with indications of a second spur.

LERWA LERWA.

THE SNOW PARTRIDGE.

Perdix lerwa Hodgson, P.Z.S. 1833, p. 107 (Nepal) ; Gray, III. Ind. Zool. II. pl. 44, fig. 1 (1834).

Lerwa nivalis Hodgs., Madras Journ. L. & S., 1837, p. 301 ; Gould, B. of Asia, VI., pl. 75 (1855) ; Jerdon, B. of India, III. p. 555 (1853) ;

Beavan, Ibis, 1868, p. 382; Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 400 (Moupin); Hume, Nests & Egg. Ind. B., p. 536, (1873); Hume & Marshall, Game B. Ind., II, p. 1. pl. (1879); Marshall, Ibis, 1884, p. 423 (Chamba); Oates' ed. Hume's Nests & Eggs. Ind. Birds, III, p. 428 (1890); Seebohm, Ibis, 1891, p. 380 (W. Sze-chuen); Blanford, Fauna. Brit. Ind., IV., p. 145 (1898); Walton, Ibis, 1906, p. 249 (S. Tibet); Ward, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XVII, p. 945 (1907) (Kashmir); Whitehead, Ibis, 1909, p. 714 (Kaghan Valley); Whympers, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XIX, p. 990 (1910), (Garhwal); Whympers, *ibid*, XX., p. 1160, (1911), (Garhwal); Whympers, Bull. B.O.C., XXXV, p. 56 (1915), (Eggs); Hingston, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XXVII, p. 571 (1921), (Dharmasala); Osmaston, *ibid*, XXVIII, p. 160 (1921), (Garhwal).

Tetraoeridia (Lerwa) nivicola Hodgson, in Gray's Zool. Misc. p. 85, (1844).

Lerwa nivicola Adams, P.Z.S., 1858, p. 501 (High Ranges of Cashmere); Adams, P. Z. S., 1859, p. 186. Ladak.

Lerwa lerwa Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M., XXII, p. 100 (1895); Ogilvie-Grant, Handb. Game B., I, p., 80 (1895); Oates, Man. Game Birds, I, p. 196 (1898); Bailey, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XXI, p. 178 (1911), (Chumbi); Kinneer, Ibis, 1922, p. 500 (Mt. Everest); Whistler, Ibis, 1923, p. 628.

Vernacular Names—*Lerwa* (Bhutea); *Janguria* (Kumaon); *Quoir* or *Kur Monal* (Garhwal); *Golabi Bhair*, *Ter Titar* (Bashahr, etc.); *Barf-ka-Titar* (Kulu); *Biju* (Chamba).

Description.—Whole head, neck and upper plumage barred black and buffy white, the latter suffused with rufous chestnut to a varying extent; more especially on the scapulars and innermost secondaries; primaries brown, tipped and speckled with dull white on the margins of the outer webs, the outermost primaries sometimes immaculate, probably in old birds; secondaries brown mottled and barred with white on both webs and broadly tipped with purer white on all but the innermost; tail barred with blackish brown and mottled bars of white; below from the neck deep chestnut, the bases of the feathers marked with black and white; on the breast the white hardly shows but on the flanks and lower abdomen it appears in broad buffy white streaks, extending to the whole of the outer webs on the feathers of the inner flanks; vent and thigh coverts barred black and white and chestnut; under tail coverts chestnut with black shaft stripes and broad white, or creamy white, tips.

Colours of Soft Parts.—Iris brown red to blood red; bill bright coral red; legs and feet orange red to deep red, deepest and brightest in the breeding season.

Measurements.—Total length about 375 to 400 mm.; wing 180 to 205 mm.; tail 118 to 138 mm.; bill 18 to 20 mm.; tarsus 38 to 40 mm. The female is about the same in size as the male.

"Weight 16 ozs. to fully 22 ozs." "I have one bird noted as 25 ozs." (Hume.)

Young birds appear to have the chestnut feathers of the breast centred and, more rarely, edged with black.

Young in first plumage are mottled above with dull brown and buffy white, the shafts of the feathers white, showing conspicuously on the scapulars and innermost secondaries; below the whole plumage is mottled pale brown and buffy white with white central streaks on breast and flanks.

Nesting.—Centre of crown and nape, round the eye and posterior cheeks velvety black; remainder of head, throat and sides of neck soft silvery white; upper plumage chestnut brown, a blackish mark down the centre of the back and thighs; below pale buff to chestnut buff.

Distribution.—The Himalayas from the Frontiers of Baluchistan and Afghanistan, East through Sikkim and Tibet to Moupin and Ta-t sien-lu in Western China. This Snow-Partridge seems to be confined to a comparatively narrow strip of country running for an immense distance East and West along the first two or three outer Snow ranges of the Himalayas, it is, however, possible that in Eastern Tibet its area of habitat may broaden out very considerably as Col. F. M. Bailey has met with, and more often heard of, what he believes to be this bird over a very widely scattered area. It is absent from the cultivated and broad plains of Central Tibet though common in Sikkim and the adjacent Ranges South.

Nidification.—The Snow-Partridge breeds throughout its range between 10,000 and 15,000 feet, but apparently much more often above 12,000 feet than below this height. In Garhwal where Mr. S. L. Whympster took a number of nests they were nearly all found at about 14,000 feet; Capt. C. H. T. Whitehead obtained their eggs in the Khagan Valley between 12,500 and 14,000 feet and Col. R. H. Rattray took a nest near Mongtba at about 10,000 feet. In Ladak their eggs have been taken at about 14,000 and in Tibet they certainly breed as high as 15,000 feet. I have also an egg in my collection taken by Buchanan at Parachinar at an elevation of about 11,000 feet.

The site selected for the nest seems invariably to be a steep or even precipitous hillside, devoid of forest but with a scattered growth of grass and perhaps a few bushes and more or less covered with rocks, boulders and loose stones. As a rule quite a good nest is made of moss, grass, leaves, etc., placed in a hollow under the protection of some rock or more than usually rank tuft of grass. The hollow may be either a natural one or one made by the birds but, whether the one or the other, it is nearly always placed near the crest of the hill and always to the leeward side of it. Occasionally the eggs are deposited

in a hollow without any nest at all, such as that taken by Whitehead in the Khagan Valley, but this seems to be exceptional.

The nests are well concealed, being frequently quite hidden by projecting ledges of rock, and the hen bird is a very close sitter, but Mr. Whympers says that the site is generally given away by the anxiety of the cock-bird at the approach of anything he considers dangerous. Even when not anxious, however, he proclaims the fact that his wife is sitting somewhere close at hand by calling and strutting about in her vicinity.

The breeding season seems to be a long one. Whitehead obtained chicks, well advanced, and fresh eggs on the 2nd and 3rd July respectively on the Afghan Frontier, and Whympers took fresh eggs between the end of May and late June.

The eggs number three to five, perhaps in some cases six or seven, as Wilson records such numbers of chicks seen by him in coveys. In appearance they are very like small, poorly marked eggs of the Khoklas Pheasant. In colour they are a fairly warm buff, the markings consisting of numerous fine frecklings and tiny spots of reddish distributed fairly evenly over the whole surface of the egg. In some cases the specks become small blotches and are then less numerous, though in one or two eggs only are they at all bold or conspicuous. In a few eggs there are also secondary specks and markings of pale lavender and grey, but these are hardly noticeable unless carefully looked for. In shape the eggs are long ovals, in some rather pointed but in the majority rather obtuse.

Fifty eggs average 54.6×35.0 m.; maxima 57.2×35.6 and 54.7×37.0 m.; minima, 48.6×31.6 m.

General Habits.—The Snow-Partridge is essentially a bird of the Snowy ranges whose lower slopes are well covered with forest and where, on the steep and rocky region below the snow line, there is a certain amount of grass, bush, moss and other vegetation. Where there are wide desert plateaus, more or less level or undulating and practically devoid of all green growth on account of the want of rain, the Snow-Partridge will not be found. This is well shewn by Col. Bailey's list of Game-birds shot during four years in Chambi and Gyantse, which contains not a single record of *Lerwa*. It is a bird of the highest levels and in Summer will rarely be found below 12,000 feet, whilst it must be noted that the members of the Everest Expedition, according to Wollaston, did not observe it, even at this season below 17,000 feet. In Winter it is said to occur as low as 7,000 feet but presumably this must be most exceptional.

The Snow-Partridge is entirely vegetarian, living on moss and the young shoots of plants, but doubtless from time to time they also eat a certain number of insects and, possibly, as with all the true partridges, the chicks are fed on insects only at first.

Their call is a loud harsh whistle, constantly repeated, and both the alarm note and ordinary call, one to another, seem only to vary in loudness and harshness. When with the young both sexes have a lower, softer note, the chicks replying with a "cheep" much like that of the baby barn-door fowl.

Since Hume's time we have learnt a good deal more about the nidification and distribution of this handsome bird and it is also undoubtedly known to a much wider circle of sportsmen now than it was in his time. Alas, none of these sportsmen have attempted to record the results of their experience and we are still left with Hume's account of the shooting of the Snow-Partridge as the only one available. It is, however, one of the most charming of his many charming notes and is more than well worth repetition. He writes :—

"Although in severe winters, and after heavy falls of snow, crowds of Snow-Partridges may be met with at from 7,000 to 9,000 feet elevation, Indian sportsmen, as a rule, never meet with them, except in their summer haunts, at elevations of from 10,000 to even 14,000 feet; and they are so invariably seen in grounds frequented by Tahr and Burrel, that, though one of the very best of Indian birds for the table, they are but rarely shot.

It is generally close up under the snow, amidst grey crags and hoary precipices, or on tiny plots of stunted herbage, girt round by huge boulders and rugged blocks of rock, amidst which the snow still lies thickly, and at an average elevation of 11,000 feet (at any rate from May to September) that this Parnigan-like Partridge is to be found.

It is very locally distributed; you may march for a couple of days, passing through or near the most likely spots and never see or hear a bird; and again you may see a hundred in a day's march, or one party, or at most two parties, daily for a week.

Like many others of our game birds, they are (where not worried) tame enough where they are numerous (as if they realized that a few more or less would not endanger the continuance of the race), while, where scarce, they are apt to be shy and wary. Along routes frequented by sportsmen, and after they have been shot at for several successive days, I have found them (*pace* my old friend Wilton, whose remarks I shall quote later) the reverse of tame.

In the spring they are usually in pairs, but it is not uncommon to find a dozen such in a couple of hours' walk. Later they are in coveys of from seven to thirty, old and young, and by the end of September many of the latter are almost full grown.

Their flight is rapid and strong, much like that of a Grouse; and if met with in comparatively unfrequented spots, they often

afford superb sport. Out of a good covey, you get at first no doubt only a right and left, and even though somewhat scattered, the whole of the birds rise at the second if not the first shot; but though they go off at a great pace and sweep down towards the valley for a while, they soon curve upwards again and alight at no great distance from where you flushed them, and at much the same level as before. If it be a smooth bare hill side, near the limits of vegetation—and you do find them in such places—the same process has to be repeated, and the trudge after each shot becomes longer and longer; but if they alight (then usually much scattered) amongst rocks and stones, where they can squat unseen, you may get half a dozen in single and double shots (the birds often fluttering up close to your feet) before the remainder make up their minds to a simultaneous change of quarters.

Glorious sport may be enjoyed after the Snow-Partridge. Above, snowy domes and peaks, glistening sharp-cut against the blue sky; below, almost under one's feet, and stretching away for miles, a sea of green forest; in front, alternate patches of close shaven mossy turf, starred with a few alpine blossoms, and bare slaty slabs, those in the shade still silvered by the morning's frost—all sloping at a frightful angle, and traversed by little silent snow runlets and long streaks of partly discoloured snow, running down tiny gorges. As you halt to reconnoitre and rest a moment, perfect stillness seems to reign around. There are few signs of life; one little yellow butterfly fluttering here and there; by the mossy margin of a tiny trickling rill a few delicately-tinted Horned Larks (*Otocorys longirostris*) and a flock of Snow Chats (*Grandala coelicolor*), the males glistening sapphire-like against the snow as they dart away on powerful wings. From the depths beneath, the lowing of cattle steals upwards, mellowed by the distance and mingled with faint murmurs from the torrents below; a bee or two pass humming softly; a stone clatters down over the shale: the surging murmur of some distant avalanche creeps along the hill side, and then again a stillness as of death pervades the scene.

Suddenly from the bare rocks in front out rings a loud whistle and then another, and another; and again all is still. It is not good walking; and just between you and the whistlers, stones and snow keep every now and then coming down, as if preparatory to an avalanche; you have to mind your feet; it is impossible to say which is more slippery, the stones or moss, and a single false step would shoot you some two or three thousand feet into the birch trees below; but the whistle bursts out, not fifty yards away with redoubled energy, echoing harshly amongst the crags. You push on, half-sliding, to a little plateau close to where the whistle sounded; you scrutinize intently the purplish grey stones in front;

you cough, raise your gun ; still nothing is to be seen. But the dog's eyes, as he stands (his chain held by a Pahari) shivering with excitement, are almost starting from his head ; a look to the man and the old smooth-haired, liver-coloured setter (ah ! dear companion of many, many happy days !) is sneaking forward, almost like a prowling cat ; but only for a few paces then he stands immoveable. Again you wait ; a few steps only and the foothold may be such that firing would be impossible ; a Pahari heaves a big stone a few yards in front of the dog's nose ; presto ! as if by one impulse, in one lump, with the clatter of a hundred Partridges, up springs a covey ; they rise perpendicularly about three yards and your first barrel rakes them, dropping three ; the second catches the hindmost bird as they sweep down the hill-side. The first three lie amongst the rocks, the last first touches ground five hundred feet below. But there is no time to think of him. Before the echoes of the shots have died away, a growl, as if of anger at being disturbed, at first low, but growing louder every second, floats down the peaks above ; a rolling cloud, a confused mist of snow, in which a few black specks are discernable, is coming straight down on you. You reach the birds, when with a surging swish and mighty clatter, down rushes the avalanche, stray fragments of stone striking, and the skirts of the snow sweeping, even the little plateau whence you fired. A near thing, but the birds have been marked down less than a quarter of a mile ahead, a little higher and in much better ground than that where you found them ; and sending a man, and dog down to recover the bird below, you push on recklessly over ground that, at other times, you would cross at a snail's pace, until again the harsh whistle warns you that the game is at hand. And now, if you have luck, you will get, within the space of two hundred yards, from three to six as fine shots, singles and doubles as ever gladdened the heart of a sportsman ; and even if you cannot follow this covey up a third time, you may probably, if you are in one of their head quarters, find another, and another ; and besides picking off three or four Snow Cocks with a rifle, and possibly (because all the firing in the world will not at times prevent such suddenly cropping up before you) a Tahr or a Burrel, you may take ten to fifteen brace of these splendid Snow-Partridges down with you to your camp in the forest below. A few days later, discussing some of these (cooked gipsy fashion) beside the perfumed blaze of a deodar bon-fire, the most miserable victim of ennui would be compelled to confess that there was still something to live for."

[We are pleased to be able to announce that Mr. Stuart Baker proposes to continue this interesting and popular serial with a series of illustrated articles dealing with the Wading Birds.—*Eds.*]

A HAND-LIST OF THE SNAKES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

By

F. WALL, C.M.G., K.H.S., C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., F.A.S.B., H.C.E.S.I., COLONEL, I.M.S.

(Continued from page 24 of this Volume.)

PART V.

Family.—COLUBRIDÆ—(Continued.)

Series.—PROTEROGLYPHA.

Sub-family.—HYDROPHIINÆ.

Genus.—HYDRUS Schneider.

Genus.—NAIA, Laurenti.

288. (486) *Naia hannah* (Cantor). *The Hamadryad or King Cobra.*Ophiophagous elaps. Phipson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II*, p 245.

Naia bungarus. Acton and Knowles, *Jourl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 52; Aitken, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV*, p 629; Annandale, *J.A.S., Beng.*, 1905, p 176; Bannerman, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV*, p 407; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 386; Craddock, *Bomb. N.H. J. Vol XV*, p 143; Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV*, p 409; Fenton, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV*, p 151; Ferguson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 75; Millard, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV*, p 395; Noble, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV*, 358; Parshad, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII*, pp 585; Primrose, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII*, p 589; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena*, 1910, p 144; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 59; Wall and Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, pp 348 and 610; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 303; l. c. *Vol XVIII*, p 331; l. c. *Vol XIX*, pp 355, 841 and 900; l. c. *Vol XXVI*, p 575; Poiss., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 26; l. c. 1908, p 33; l. c. 1913, p 31; Wasey, *Bomb. N. H. J., Vol VII*, p 257.

Hamadryas vittatus. Blyth, *Andaman Islanders*, p 365.Ophiophagous *bungarus*. Beddard, *P. Z. S.* 1904, p 355.

Length.—4,700 mm. (15 feet, 5 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 19 or 17, midbody 15, two heads-lengths before the vent 15. Ventrals. 225 to 262. Subcaudals. 76 to 117.

Distn.—Insular India. Hills or their near vicinity. Western Himalayas. Eastern Himalayas. Bengal. Assam. Burma. Andamans. Malay Peninsula. Indo-China. S. China. Malay Archipelago. Philippines.

289. (485) *Naia naia* (Linné). *The Cobra.*

N. tripudians. Abercromby, *Sn. of Ceylon*, 1910, pp 32, 48 and 81; Spol. *Zeylan.* 1911, p 205; Acton and Knowles, *Jourl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 53; Annandale, *J.A.S., Beng.*, 1905, p 176; Bannerman, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI*, pp 363, 407 and 638; l. c. *Vol XVII* p 1031; l. c. *Vol XVIII*, p 208; *Jourl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 149; Bannerman and Pocha, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI*, p 1337; Barnard, *Spol. Zeylan.* 1910, p 174; Bassett-Smith, *Bomb. N.H.J. Vol XI*, p 546; Beddard, *P. Z. S.* 1904, p 359; Bobeau, *Spol. Zeylan.* 1913, p 16; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 380; Brook-Fox, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI*, p 369; Fraser, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol VIII*, p 307; George, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV*, p 174; Goring-Jones.

Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 376; Luard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. XXV. p 510; Levett-Yeats, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIV, p 370; Millard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, p 395; Mitchell and Pocock P. Z. S. 1907, p 791; Pearless. Spol. Zeylan. 1909, p 54; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 132; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 59; Smith, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII, p 789; Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, pp 348 and 617; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 524; l. c. Vol XVI, pp 313 and 395; l. c. Vol XVII, pp 126 and 299; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 330; l. c. Vol XIX, pp 355 and 840; l. c. Vol XX, p 1042a; l. c. Vol XXII, p 243; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 575; Spol. Zeylan. 1905, p 3; l. c. 1921, p 402; Ind. Med. Gaz. 1909; Pois., Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 22; l. c. 1908, p 28; l. c. 1913, p 26; Oph. Tap. 1921, p 459; Watson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV, p 510.

N. sputatrix. Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 170.

N. oxiana. Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI, p 141.

N. naja oxiana (Eichwald.) *Eichwald's Cobra.*

Length.—1,525 mm. (5 feet).

Lepid.—Costals. 21 (rarely 19) in midbody. Ventrals. 185 to 213. Subcaudals. 60 to 70.

Distn.—Punjab. Baluchistan. N. W. Frontier. Afghanistan. Transcaspia

N. naja sputatrix (Boie.) *Boie's Cobra.*

Length.—1525 mm. (5 feet).

Lepid.—Costals. 19 to 21 in midbody. Ventrals. 163 to 191. Subcaudals. 44 to 49

Distn.—Burma. Malay Peninsula. Indo-China? S. China. Malay Archipelago.

N. naja caeca (Gmelin.) *Gmelin's Cobra.*

Length.—2,135 mm. (7 feet).

Lepid.—Costals. In from 21 to 25 rows in midbody (23 to 25 in South India and Ceylon, 21 to 23 in the Central Provinces and further North) Ventrals. 176 to 200. Subcaudals. 50 to 64.

Distn.—Ceylon. Peninsular India. To Punjab. and Sind. Himalayas. Up to 5,000 feet. Bengal. Assam. Burma.

N. naja fasciata (Gray.) *Gray's Cobra.*

Length.—1,970 mm. (6 feet, 5½ inches).

Lepid.—Costals. In from 21 to 23 rows in midbody. Ventrals 177 to 194. Subcaudals. 51 to 62.

Distn.—E. Himalayas. Bengal. Assam. Burma. Indo-China. S. China.

Genus.—HEMIBUNGARUS *Peters*

290. (476) **Hemibungarus nigrescens** (Günther.) *Günther's Coral Snake.*

Callophis nigrescens. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 384; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 74; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 56.

Hemibungarus nigrescens. Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 394; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. 1910, p 138; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII, p 309; Vol XXII, p 638; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 576; Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 32; l. c. 1908, p 40; l. c. 1913, p 37.

Length.—1,220 mm. (4 feet).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 218 to 252. Subcaudals. 30 to 44.

Distn.—Hills of S. India. From the vicinity of Poona to Travancore Ganjam Hills.

Genus.—*CALLIOPHIS* Gray.

291. (474) *Calliophis trimaculatus* (Daudin.) *The Slender Coral Snake.*

C. trimaculatus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 397; D'Abreu *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII*, p 634; Phipson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II*, p 248; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 131; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 56; Vidal, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol V*, p 66; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 307; Spol. *Zeylan.* 1910, p 37; Pois., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 30; l. c. 1908, p 38; l. c. 1913, p 35; Willey, *Spol. Zeylan.* 1903, p 84; l. c. 1906, p 233.

Lepid.—Ventrals. 228 to 274. Subcaudals. 24 to 36.

Distn.—Ceylon. Trincomalee. Tissamaharana. Matale. Peninsular India. Madras. Trichinopoly. Travancore. Anamalais. Mahableshwar. Walayar. Colaba. Bandora. Nagpur. Bengal. Jalna. Nerva.

292. (475) *Calliophis maculiceps* (Gunther.) *The Small-spotted Coral Snake.*

Call ophis maculiceps. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 397; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 56; Wall and Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, pp 344 and 612; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 308; Pois., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 31; l. c. 1908, p 39; l. c. 1913, p 36.

Length.—185 mm. (1 foot, 7 inches)

Lepid.—Ventrals. 178 to 205. Subcaudals. 20 to 32.

Distn.—Burma. Rangoon. Moulmein. Kawkareit. Amherst. Malay Peninsula. Indo-China.

293. (477) *Calliophis maclellandi* (Reinhardt.) *McClelland's Coral Snake.*

Call-ophis maclellandi. Acton and Knowles, *Jourl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 56; Annandale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912, pp 37, 50 and 54. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 398; P. Z. S. 1899, p 166; Sclater. *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 56; Venning, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX*, pp 342, and 775; Wall and Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, p 611; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 306; l. c. Vol XVIII, pp 333 and 780; l. c. Vol XIX, pp 266, 356, and 842; l. c. Vol XXII, p 693; l. c. Vol XXV, p 628; Pois., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 29; l. c. 1908, p 36; l. c. 1913, p 34.

Length.—812 mm. (2 feet, 8 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals 182 to 244. Subcaudals. 20 to 36.

Distn.—Variety *nigriventer* Wall. Western Himalayas. Kasauli. Variety *univirgatus* Gunther. Eastern Himalayas. Nepal. Sikkim. Variety *gorei* Wall. Aqam, Jaipur. Burma. Manipur. Variety *typicus* Reinhardt. Assam. Abor Hills. Khasi Hills. Naga Hills. Sibsaagar. Burma. N. Chin Hills. Manipur. Pegu Yomas. S. Shan States. Indo-China. S. China. Formosa.

294. (478) *Calliophis bibroni* (Jen.) *Bibron's Coral Snake.*

Call-ophis bibroni. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 399; Ferguson *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 386; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 128; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 305; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 575; Pois., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 28; l. c. 1908, p 35; l. c. 1913, p 33.

Length.—775 mm. (2 feet, 6½ inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 219 to 228. Subcaudals. 25 to 39.

Distn.—Western Ghats. Nilgiris. Wynad. Travancore.

Genus.—*DOLIOPHIS* Girard.

295. (Nil.) *Doliophis bivirgatus* (Boie). *The White-striped Coral Snake*.
Doliophis bivirgatus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p. 400; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p. 70; Poiss., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p. 21; l. c. 1908, p. 27; l. c. 1913, p. 25.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 244 to 295. Subcaudals. 34 to 53.
Distn.—Burma. Malay Peninsula. Cochin-China. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra, Borneo, Java.
296. (479) *Doliophis intestinalis* (Laurenti.) *The Belled Coral Snake*.
Doliophis intestinalis. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p. 401; Wall *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p. 71; Poiss., *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p. 22; l. c. 1908, p. 28; l. c. 1913, p. 26.
Distn.—Upper Burma (Stoliczka.) Malay Peninsula. Indo-China. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes.

Family 8.—*AMBLYCEPHALIDÆ*.

Genus.—*AMBLYCEPHALUS* Kuhl.

297. (514) *Amblycephalus monticola* Cantor. *Cantor's Slug Snake*.
Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1905, p. 176; *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912, pp. 37, 50 and 54; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p. 443; Slater, *List Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p. 66; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII*, p. 334; l. c. *Vol XIX*, pp. 356 and 843.
Length.—705 mm. (2 feet, 3½ inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 181 to 198.
Distn.—Eastern Himalayas. Sikkim. Assam. Subsagar. (Ind. Mus.) Jaipur. (F. W.). Hills North and South of the Bramaputra.
Note.—I have examined de Roepstorff's specimen in the Indian Museum labelled "Nicobars", and can confirm the identification, but I doubt the locality. (Vide note to *Polyodontophis sagittarius*.)
298. (Nil.) *Amblycephalus moellendorffi* (Boettger.) *Boettger's Slug Snake*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p. 443; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p. 67.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 136 to 159. Subcaudals. 31 to 50.
Distn.—Burma. Tenasserim. (Ind. Mus.) Siam. (Malcolm-Smith.) Cochin China. S. China, and Coastal Islands.
Note.—I have examined the Tenasserim specimen in the Indian Museum and can confirm the identification.
299. (Nil.) *Amblycephalus hamptoni* Boulenger. *Hampton's Slug Snake*.
Boulenger, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p. 236.
Type.—In the British Museum from Burma.
Length.—555 mm. (1 foot, 9½ inches). Tail, 150 mm. (5½ inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 202. Subcaudals. 96.
Distn.—Burma. Mogoke. (Lat. 23°. Long. 96°50')
300. (518) *Amblycephalus macularius* (Theobald.)
A. macularius Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p. 444. Slater *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p. 67. Wall *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1909, p. 149; l. c. *Vol XXIV*, p. 24.
A. modestus, Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p. 444; Slater, *List Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p. 66.

A. andersoni. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 444; *Bom. N.H. J. Vol. XVI*, p 235; *Wall and Evans. Bom. N.H.J. Vol XIII*, p 61; *Wall. Bomb. N.H.J. Vol XVIII*, p 783.

Type.—In the British Museum. Co-types in the Indian Museum.
Length.—419 mm. (1 foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Tail, 60 mm. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals, 161 to 170. Subcaudals, 40 to 51.

Distn.—Burma, Tenasserim. (Martaban.)

Note.—I have examined four examples.

301. (Nil.) *Amblycephalus carinatus* Boie. *Boie's Slug Snake*.

Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 445; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891 p 67.

Length.—603 mm. (1 foot, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Tail, 120 mm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals, 161 to 199. Subcaudals, 53 to 92.

Distn.—Burma, Tenasserim, Mergui, Tavoy, Burma-Siam Hills. (Ind. Mus.) Siam. (Malcolm-Smith.) Cochin-China. Lao Mountains (Brit. Mus.). Malay Archipelago, Sumatra. (Ind. Mus.) Java. (Brit. Mus.)

Note.—I have examined nine specimens in the Indian Museum.

Family.—VIPERIDÆ.

Sub-family.—VIPERINÆ.

Genus.—*AZEMIOPS* Boulenger.

302. (519) *Azemiope fesa* Boulenger. *Fes's Viper*.

Azemiope fesa. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 471; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 332; *Pois, Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 56; *l. c.* 1908, p 67; *l. c.* 1913, p 65.

Distn.—Burma, Kachin Hills.

Genus.—VIPERA * *Laurenti*.

303. (521) *Vipera lebetina* (Linné.) *The Levantine Viper*.

Vipera lebetina. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 487; *P. Z. S.* 1919, p 306; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1910, p 68; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 331; *Pois, Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 55; *l. c.* 1908, p 65; *l. c.* 1913, p 62.

Lepid.—Subcaudals, 26 to 51.

Distn.—N. W. India, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Transcaspia, Asia Minor, Greek Archipelago, Cyprus, N. Africa, Egypt? Tunis, Algeria, Morocco.

304. (520) *Vipera russelli* (Shaw). *Russell's Viper*.

Daboia elegans. Brook-Fox, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol VIII*, p 565; *Phipson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II*, p 248; *Trill, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol VIII*, p 316.

*Stejneger (Herp., Japan, 1907, p. 443) shows that the type of Linné's *Coluber* is the common British Viper, and that this snake should be known as *Coluber berus* instead of *Vipera berus*. Correct as this appears to be I think the matter should be put up for a decision from an international tribunal before admitting such a drastic change in nomenclature. It would be extremely inconvenient to change the name of the genus in this instance, as it would necessitate substituting the name *Colubridæ* for the family all herpetologists have accustomed themselves to know as *Viperidæ*. The confusion such a proposition would create would be immense for all time. Herpetologists for many decades have accustomed themselves to speak of the Colubrine as opposed to the Viperine snakes, and past literature would become most perplexing if the old names are to be reversed, and Viperine snakes are in future to be known as Colubrine.

Daboia russellii. *Bannerman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 406.*
Vipera russellii. *Abercromby, Sn. of Ceylon, 1910, pp 29, 48 and 52; Spol. Zeylan. 1911, p 206; l. c. 1913, p 144; Acton and Knowles, Jourl. Ind. Med. Res. 1914, p 56; Bannerman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 363, l. c. Vol XVII, p 808, l. c. Vol XVIII, p 208; Russell-Smith, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XI, p 546; Cholmondeley, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII, p 765; Dreckman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII, p 435; Fenton, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX, p 173; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 75; Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan. 1908, p 100; Millard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, pp 396 and 614; Mosse, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 134; Pearless, Spol. Zeylan. 1909, p 54; Rao, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI, p 307; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 131; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 67; Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, pp 353 and 620; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 526; l. c. Vol XVI, pp 34 and 374; l. c. Vol XVII, p 328; l. c. Vol XVIII, p 1; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 575; Spol. Zeylan. 1905, p 147. *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 52; l. c. 1908 p 62; l. c. 1913, p 59; Oph. Tap. 1921, p 504.**

Length.—1,677 mm. (5 feet, 6 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 153 to 180. Subcaudals. 41 to 64.

Distn.—Ceylon. *Peninsular India*. Excluding the Ganges Valley, North-West to Sind and Baluchistan. *Western Himalayas*. Kulu to Western limit of Nepal. *Bengal. Burma. Siam.*

Note.—In my book on the Poisonous Snakes of British India I included the Eastern Himalayas within its range of distribution. It is a mistake which I have since rectified (*Oph. Tap. 1921, p 528*).

Genus.—*ECHIS Merrem.*

305. (522) *Echis carinata* (Schneider.) *The Saw-scaled Viper.*

E. carinata. *Acton and Knowles, Jourl. Ind. Med. Res. 1914, p 48; Bannerman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX, p 406; Boulenger, Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 505; Branford, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 378; Candy, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol V, p 85; Dymock, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol VI, p 454; Heath, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII, p 784; Jolly, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI, p 1340; Major, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV, p 308; Millard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 758; Mosse, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI, p 1339; Phipson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II, p 248; Reinhold, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX, p 524; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, pp 135 and 144; Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 69; Vidal, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol V, p 92; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII, p 184; l. c. Vol XVII, p 323; l. c. Vol XVIII, pp 526 and 804; l. c. Vol XIX, p 266a; l. c. Vol XX, p 1042a; l. c. Vol XXIII, p 377; l. c. Vol XXVI, p 575; *Ind. Med. Gaz. Aug. 1909; Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind. 1907, p 47; l. c. 1908, p 57; l. c. 1913, p 54; Oph. Tap. 1921, p 531; Whistler, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIV, p 607; Young, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI p 504.**

Length.—915 mm. (2 feet, 6 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 132 to 195.

Distn.—Ceylon. Mullaitivu, (Ferguson.) *Peninsular India*. Except a small tract West of the Western Ghats and South of Karwar; and the Ganges Valley. *Sind. Baluchistan. Afghanistan. Transcaespia. Persia. Arabia. Africa.* North of the Equator.

Genus.—*ERISTOCOPHIS* Alcock and Finn.306. (Nil.) *Eristocophis mcMahoni* Alcock and Finn. *McMahon's Viper*.

Eristocophis mcMahoni. Alcock and Finn, *J. A. S., Beng.*, 1896, p 564; Annandale, *J. A. S., Beng.*, 1904 p 211; McMahon, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. XVII*, p 945; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. XVII*, p 328; l. c. *Vol. XX*, p 1042 a; Poiss. *Sn. Brit. Ind.*, 1907, p 50; l. c. 1908, p 60; l. c. 1913, p 57.

Types.—In the British and Indian Museums from the Perso-Baluchistan borders.

Length.—610 mm. (about 2 feet).

Lepid.—Costals 25 to 27 in midbody. Ventrals 132 to 143. Subcaudals 27 to 32.

Distn.—Baluchistan, Persia, Afghanistan, Desert, South of Helmund. (Brit. Mus.)

Genus.—*PSEUDOCERASTES* Boulenger.307. (Nil.) *Pseudocerastes bicornis* Wall. *Smith's Horned Viper*.

Pseudocerastes bicornis. Wall, *Poiss. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1913, p 64.

Type.—From Kajuri Kach, Waziristan. In the Bombay collection.

Length.—618 mm. (2 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch). Tail, 76 mm. (3 inches).

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 24, midbody 21.

Note.—Only the head and anterior part of the body are preserved, but Major O. A. Smith has given me details of the whole snake. He omitted to count the ventrals and subcaudals. He tells me that he showed the specimen to Mr. Boulenger who decided that it was not the next species (*P. persicus*).

Distn.—Waziristan, Kajuri Kach.

308. (Nil.) *Pseudocerastes persicus* (Dumeril and Bibron.) *The Perso-Baluch Horned Viper*.

Pseudocerastes persicus. Annandale, *J. A. S., Beng.*, 1904, p 211; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. III*, 1896, p 501; Wall, *Poiss. Sn. Brit. Ind.*, 1908, p 66; l. c. 1913, p 63;

Lepid.—Costals. Two heads-lengths behind the head 23, midbody 23 to 25, two heads-lengths before the vent 19. Ventrals. 145 to 158. Subcaudals. 34 to 49.

Distn.—Baluchistan, Kacha Thana, Sib. Putak, Manquli, Cach-Zar. (Bombay colln.) Persia.

Genus.—*ANCISTRODON* Beauvois.309. (524) *Ancistrodon hypnale* (Merrem.) *Merrem's Hump-nosed Viper*.

Hypnale nepa. Philpason, *Bomb. N. H. J.* 1887, p 249.

Ancistrodon hypnale. Abercromby, *Sn. of Ceylon*, 1910, pp 46 and 69; Spol. *Zeylan.* 1911, p 205; l. c. 1913, p 144; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. III*, 1896, p 528; Ferguson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. X*, p 76; Pearlless Spol. *Zeylan.* 1909, p 54; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahrb. Jena*, 1910, p 128; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 70; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. XVII*, p 312; Spol. *Zeylan.* 1921, pp 403 and 406; Oph. *Tap.* 1921, p 549.

Ancistrodon millardi. Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. XVIII*, p 792; l. c. *Vol. XXVI*, p 578; Poiss. *Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 35; l. c. 1908, p 43; l. c. 1913, p 41.

Length.—483 mm. (1 foot, 7 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 136 to 157. Subcaudals. 30 to 47.

Distn.—Ceylon, Western Ghats, Belgaum to Travancore.

Note.—When describing *A. millardi* I had not seen Merrem's description

of *hypnale*. The snake I found so common at Hakgalla I erroneously concluded must be *hypnale* and in consequence I have reversed the names of this and the next species in previous publications.

310. (Nil.) *Ancistrodon millardi* Wall. *Millard's Hump-nosed Viper*.

Ancistrodon hypnale. Wall, *Spol. Zeylan*. 1905, p 146; *Pois Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1908, p 45; l. c. 1913, p 43.

Ancistrodon millardi. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 554.

Length.—387 mm. (1 foot, 3½ inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 116 to 138. Subcaudals. 27 to 39.

Distn.—Ceylon.

311. (523) *Ancistrodon himalayanus* (Günther.) *The Himalayan Pit Viper*.

A. himalayanus. Acton and Knowles, *Journ. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 47; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 526; *Boyd, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX*, p 864; *Fenton, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIX*, p 1002; *Gleadow, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII*, p 577; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 69; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XII*, p 411; l. c. *Vol XVII*, p 311; l. c. *Vol XX*, p 65; l. c. *Vol XXI*, p 142; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 34; l. c. 1908, p 42; l. c. 1913, p 40.

Length.—648 mm. (2 feet, 1½ inches). 864 mm. (2 feet, 10 inches, Stoliczka.)

Lepid.—Ventrals. 143 to 175. Subcaudals. 32 to 52.

Distn.—*The Himalayas*. From Chitral to Sikkim. *Assam?* Khasi Hills, (Jerdon.)

Note.—I have raised doubts about the reliability of some of Jerdon's localities, notably *Trachischium monticola* and I think his authority for the Khasi Hills for this species calls for confirmation.

Genus.—*TRIMERESURUS** *Lacépède*.

312. (534) *Trimeresurus macrolepis* Beddome. *Beddome's Pit Viper*.

Trigonocephalus macrolepis. *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 77.

Trimeresurus macrolepis. *Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 431; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 73.

Lachesis macrolepis. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p. 500; *Sarasin. Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 138; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, pp 6 and 314; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1908, p 37; l. c. 1908, p 47; l. c. 1913, p 45.

Lepid.—Ventrals. 133 to 143. Subcaudals. 44 to 56.

Distn.—*Western Ghats*. South of the Palghat gap. Anamalais to Tinnevely.

313. (533) *Trimeresurus trigonocephalus* (Daudin.) *The Ceylon Pit Viper*.

Trimeresurus anamallensis. *Phipsan, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol II*, p 249

Trimeresurus trigonobephalus. *Abercromby, Sn. of Ceylon*, 1910, pp 49 and 69; *Spol. Zeylan.* 1911, p 206; l. c. 1913, p 144; *Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 431; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 73; *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1911, p 580.

Lachesis trigonocephalus. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 559; *Pearless, Spol. Zeylan.* 1909, p 54; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 127. *Wall. Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 321. *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 45; l. c. 1908, p 55; l. c. 1913, p 52.

* This appears to be the correct name for this genus and I endorse Stejneger's view (*Herp. Japan*, 1907, p 465).

Length.—1,320 mm. (4 feet, 4 inches) (Abercromby).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 145 to 170. Subcaudals. 53 to 69.

Distn.—Ceylon. Hills.

314. (526) *Trimeresurus strigatus* Gray. *The Horse-shoe Pit Viper*.

Trimeresurus cantoris. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 427; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 70.

Lachesis strigatus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III.* 1896, p 549; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 138; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII,* p 315; *l. c. Vol XXVI,* p 578; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 38; *l. c.* 1908, p 48; *l. c.* 1913, p 46.

Length.—483 mm. (1 foot, 7 inches).

Lepid—Subcaudals. 31 to 42.

Distn.—Western Ghats. Bombay Hills. Nilgiris. Anamalais.

315. (532) *Trimeresurus anamallensis* (Günther.) *Gunther's Pit Viper*.

Trimeresurus anamallensis. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 430; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X,* p 76; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 73 (part) (except No 4122).

Lachesis anamallensis. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III.* 1896, p 558; *Rao, Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1917, p 12; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 138; *Wall, N. H. J. Vol XVII,* p 322; *l. c. Vol XXVI,* p 579; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 46; *l. c.* 1908, p 56; *l. c.* 1913, p 53.

Lachesis malabaricus. Rao, *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1917, p 13.

Lachesis coorgensis. Rao, *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1917, p 14.

Length.—1,017 mm. (3 feet, 4 inches).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 137 to 158. Subcaudals. 44 to 63.

Distn.—Hills of S. India. Travancore. Cochin. Anamalai. Palni. Shevaroy. Nilgiri. Wynad. Coorg. Bombay Ghats. (Mahableshwar. Bombay colln.)

316. (531) *Trimeresurus gramineus* (Shaw). *The Green Pit Viper or Bamboo Snake*.

Trimeresurus gramineus. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 429;

Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 72, *Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII,* pp 350 and 619.

Trimeresurus viridis. Blyth, *Andaman Islanders*, p 365.

Trimeresurus anamallensis. Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 73 (part, No 4122).

Lachesis gramineus. Acton and Knowles, *Jourl. Ind. Med. Res.* 1914, p 48; *Anandale, J. A. S., Beng.,* 1905, p 176; *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912 pp 37, 51 and 54; *Heddard, P. Z. S.* 1904, p 366; *Boulenger, Cat Vol III,* 1896, p 554; *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1913, p 338; *Dreckman Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII,* p 434; *Kinnear, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI,* p 1336; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 144; *Venning, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX,* p 343; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI,* p 536; *l. c. Vol XVII,* p 320; *l. c. Vol XVIII,* p 337; *l. c. Vol XIX,* pp 357, 758, 843 and 900; *l. c. Vol XXIII,* p 378; *l. c. Vol XXVI,* p 578; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1917, p 44; *l. c.* 1908, p 54; *l. c.* 1913, p 51.

Length.—1,135 mm. (3 feet, 8 inches).

Lepid.—Subcaudals. 45 to 75.

Distn.—Hills of Peninsular India. Himalayas. From Ladak to Sikkim, Assam. Hills and Plains. Burma. Hills and Plains. Tenasserim. Andamans. Nicobars. Cocos. Malay Peninsula. Indo-China. S. China. Formosa. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra. Java. Timor.

317. (527) *Trimeresurus jerdoni* Günther. *Jerdon's Pit Viper*.
Trimeresurus jerdoni. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 427; *Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 71.
Lachesis jerdoni. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 551; Venning, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX*, pp 343 and 775; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 319; l. c. *Vol XVIII*, p. 337; l. c. *Vol XX*, p 231; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 43; l. c. 1908, p 53; l. c. 1913, p 50.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 163 to 188. Subcaudals. 44 to 69.
Distn.—Assam. Khasi Hills. Burma. N. Chin Hills. S. China. Iohang. Sze-Chuen.
318. (525) *Trimeresurus monticola* (Günther.) *Stoliczka's Pit Viper*.
Trimeresurus monticola. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 426; Millar, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV*, p 729; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 70; Wall and Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, p 619.
Lachesis monticola. Annandale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912, pp 37, 50 and 64; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 548, Dreckman, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII*, p 434; Venning, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX*, pp 343 and 775; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 316; l. c. *Vol XVIII*, p 334; l. c. *Vol XIX*, p 356; l. c. *Vol XXI*, p 284; *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1907, p 157; *Ind. Med. Gaz. Nov.* 1907; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 39; l. c. 1908, p 49; l. c. 1913, p 47; Wright, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 681.
Length.—072 mm. (3 feet 2½ inches).
Distn.—Thibet. Eastern Himalayas. Nepal to Sikkim. Assam. Abor Hills. Khasi Hills. Burma. Kachin Hills. N. Chin Hills. S. Shan States. Tenasserim (Mt. Mooleyit). Malay Peninsula. S. China. Sze-Chuen.
319. (530) *Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus* (Gray.) *Gray's Pit Viper*.
Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 429; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 71.
Lachesis purpureomaculatus. Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1905, p 176; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 553; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 318; l. c. *Vol XVIII*, p 784; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 42; l. c. 1908, p 52; l. c. 1913, p 49.
Distn.—Eastern Himalayas. Sikkim. Lower Bengal. Sunderbunds. Assam. Burma. Andamans. Nicobars. Malay Peninsula. Siam. (Brit. Mus.) Malay Archipelago. Sumatra.
320. (529) *Trimeresurus cantoris* (Blyth.) *Cantor's Pit Viper*.
Trimeresurus cantoris. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept.* 1890, p 428; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 71.
Lachesis cantoris. Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1905, p 176; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 551; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 317; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 40; l. c. 1908, p 50; l. c. 1913, p 47.
Distn.—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (528) *Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus* (Cantor.) *Swinhoe's Pit Viper*.
Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus. Boulenger, *Faun. Brit. Ind.* 1890, p 428.
Lachesis mucrosquamatus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 552; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 319; *Pois. Sn. Brit. Ind.* 1907, p 43; l. c. 1908, p 53; l. c. 1913, p 50.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 65 to 92.
Distn.—Assam? *Naga Hills. Indo-China. Formosa. Loo Choo Islands. (Brit. Mus.)

*Note.—I very strongly suspect that there is a mistake in this locality. I have shown good reasons to doubt several of Cantor's records (vide note to *Typhlops bothriophthalmus*).

ERRATA.

For "Ophites" read "Lycodon" (Hand list of Snakes of the Indian Empire, Part II., Bombay N. H. Journ., Vol. XXIX, p. 612).

Mr. S. H. Prater has called my attention to a correction made by Stejneger to his footnote in The Herpetology of Japan, 1907, p. 356. In the Proceedings of the United States Natural History Museum, Vol. 38 p. 107, this authority says:

"In this latter work (p. 356, footnote) I stated that inasmuch as Boie himself, in 1827, fixed *L. andax* as the type of *Lycodon* which was established in 1826 without designated type, this generic name must be retained for the South American *Lycognathus*. It appears, however, that Fitzinger (Neue Class Rept., 1826, pp. 29, 30, designated *Coluber aulicus* as the type of the genus, consequently previously to Boie, and as not even the latter himself, under the international code, could undo the previous action of Fitzinger, the name *Lycodon* must be retained in the sense adopted by Boulenger."

Note.—This Hand list was compiled and completed about the middle of the year 1921. There was some delay in the commencement of its appearance in print, and it has been presented in five parts. During this lapse of time various articles and notes have appeared in various journals, which it has not been possible to incorporate in the bibliography

F. WALL.

ADDENDUM.

The following species was omitted by an oversight :

- 180 (a) (Nil) *Oligodon hamptoni* Boulenger.
Oligodon hamptoni, Boulenger, P. Z. S., Lond. 1918 p. 9.
Type.—From Mogok, North Shan States, Burma, in the British Museum.
Length.—540 mm. (1 foot, 9 inches) Tail 70 mm. (3 inches).
Lepid.—Costals 15. Ventrals 100. Anal divided. Subcaudals 32; divided. Nasal. Entire. Loreal. One.
 Temporal. One. Supralabials 5 the 2nd and 3rd touching the eye.
Distn.—Burma. Mogok. Lat. 22° 9. Long. 96° 5.
Rhabdops bicolor (Blyth)
Distn.—Assam. Khasi Hills. Burma. Kachin Hills (F.-W.). China. Yunnan.
Plagiopholis blakewayi Boulenger.
Lepid.—Ventrals 125 to 132. Subcaudals 20 to 31.
Distn.—Burma. Kachin Hills (F.-W.). S. Shan Hills.
Trirhinopholis nuchalis Boulenger.
Lepid.—Ventrals 130 to 141. Subcaudals 22 to 27.
Lycodon jara (Shaw.)
Distn.—Under Bengal add Furness. (F.-W.)
Oligodon herberti Boulenger.
Lepid.—Ventrals 186 to 212. Subcaudals 35 to 40.
Distn.—Burma. Kachin Hills. N. Shan Hills.
Oligodon torquatus (Boulenger.)
Lepid.—Ventrals 144 to 161. Subcaudals 25 to 34.
Bungarus multicinctus Blyth.
Lepid.—Subcaudals 44 to 55.
Distn.—Add Namhkam, N. Shan States.
Bungarus niger Wall.
Length.—1,257 mm. (1 foot, 1½ inches)

THE MAMMALS AND BIRDS OF KASHMIR AND THE ADJACENT HILL PROVINCES.

BEING NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

BY

COL. A. E. WARD.

PART III.

(Continued from page 131 of this Volume.)

(With four plates)

Family CERVIDÆ (The Deer).

Sub-family CERVINÆ.

Males belonging to this family have horns with the exception, if we include it in this group, of the Musk Deer. Females are hornless in all Indian deer. The horns are solid and are shed yearly, generally at the same time when the winter coat of hair comes off.

The lachrymal glands are present, but as a rule the groin glands are absent.

Deer stand on their two central toes, the toes at the back of the foot are rudimentary and are not part of the bony structure.

The growth and decay or drying up of the horns is a curious arrangement. The horns have a broad base and are supported on a pedicle, after they are dropped the pedicle or bony support is encased in a hairy covering which contains blood vessels, these supply the material which forms the horn; as this is being built up it is covered by the fine hairy growth which is called the "velvet," this encircles the whole and covers the different divisions of the horns.

During this growth the horns are very soft and easily damaged, hence the stag forsakes the undergrowth, and lives mostly in the open ground which is shaded by rocks or trees, there they wander about just below the snow line.

When the development of the antlers is complete, the blood vessels are closed by a hard substance, the velvet dries up and the stag begins to "burnish" and rubs off the covering. The horns become set, the rush of the blood to the head ceases, a gummy substance exudes from the glands below the eyes and the stag begins to call and challenge. When angry, the throat is swollen and various snorts are to be heard as the animal attacks.

Genus—*CERVUS*.

The genus *Cervus* is split up into various groups of which the Elaphine group or sub-genus of deer has several races in the countries over which these notes range, all can be referred to the typical red deer of Europe (*Cervus elaphus*). Their habitats in the near and far east extend from the Crimea—Asia Minor, Northern Persia, Turkestan—Siberia, Mongolia to Manchuria.

As the Central Asian and other races of the Red deer are found over a huge area, where the climatic influences are very different, there are naturally great variations in size, and colouring, all are however large animals, and all carry big complex horns.

With the exception of Thorold's Deer (*Cervus albirostris*) which has no bez-tine, the normal antlers of all the other races carry, brow, bez and tree points, this absence of the bez in the case of Thorold's Stag is a distinctive mark. If we can judge from the few heads that have been seen, without going so far as to assert that the shape of the horns gives no lead to the distinguishing of the various races of this deer, it can safely be said that the more specimens we see, the more are theories upset. Still it is a fact that in certain confined areas the horns are often of one pattern.

There are distinctive marks in the shape of the beam which in the case of the Shou bends forward, this is also common in the Yarkand Stag (*C. yarkandensis*).

By working upon colouring, size and the shape of the Antlers, Naturalists have separated the races of these deer as follows :—

From the Westward to the Eastward if we start in the Crimea we get the—

1. Eastern Red Deer, the Maral (*Cervus elaphus maral*).
2. The Yarkand Stag (*Cervus yarkandensis*), by some styled (*C. kashmirinensis yarkandensis*). This for many years was known as the Maral of "Maralbashi."
3. The Central Asian Wapiti (*C. canadensis songaricus*).
4. Thorold's Deer (*Cervus albirostris*) which at one time was known as Przevalski's Deer.

5. The "Shou" $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{Cervus wallichi wallichi} \\ \text{or} \\ \textit{Cervus wallichi affinis} \end{array} \right\}$ which was originally called

the Sikkim Stag, but this name was correctly abandoned as it conveyed a wrong impression of the distribution of this deer.

6. The Kashmir or Hangal Stag (*C. cashmirianus*) completes the list.

As the habits of all these Red deer are very similar and are narrated in considerable detail when dealing with the Kashmir Stag, there is no necessity to do so when describing the other races.

I include a few observations on the Kashmir stag in captivity. To his friends he was known as "Bhudu."

Plate I shows a stag before he cast his horns in March 1923, he was picked up in Trahal Game Reserve before he could run away, in 1911.

Plate II shows horns cast by 'Bhudu' in his 9th, 10th and 11th year.

Together with several other Kashmir deer, 'Budhu' passed 4 years of his existence at the edge of a forest, where the herd wandered about in the day time and returned to their evening feed before dark. At night they were all housed in a shed which was surrounded by a fence in order to save them from leopards.

As they grew older the males began to fight and 'Bhudu' together with a few hinds came to the farm near Srinagar, there he and his harem used to wander about in the low hills and by the river Jhelum. Every evening these deer returned to their sheds, but after the farm and plantations increased, they had to be enclosed in paddocks where they have done well, and bred freely.

Now and again they get loose, and sometimes are approached by joyous pariah dogs—at first the deer will run away, but they soon turn on their pursuers who flee for their lives before the hinds who strike ferociously with their fore feet. 'Bhudu' is a small stag, he measures barely 48" at the shoulder and probably scales 320 to 350 lbs., but he has a son of 4 years old which stands nearly 2" higher.

When first caught the fawns are a little difficult to feed, they will suck a sponge soaked in milk, it is however a tedious business for the first fortnight, after that they can be fed with a baby's bottle and then given a foster mother as soon as a complacent Nanny Goat can be found—and after a time parched and finely ground flour in water can be given.

Kashmir deer do very well in semi-captivity provided the enclosures are not too small, and part of it is roughly covered with stones, these are best placed near the fences where the animal mostly stand. If the ground of the paddocks is smooth and soft the hoofs will grow very long, and eventually have to be out.

The enclosures must be sufficiently large to allow of the deer running round, this they almost invariably do in Winter especially when snow is falling.

GROWTH OF HORN IN KASHMIR STAG IN 3 SUCCESSIVE YEARS.



At 9 years
39½" × 6"



At 10 years
39½" × 6½"

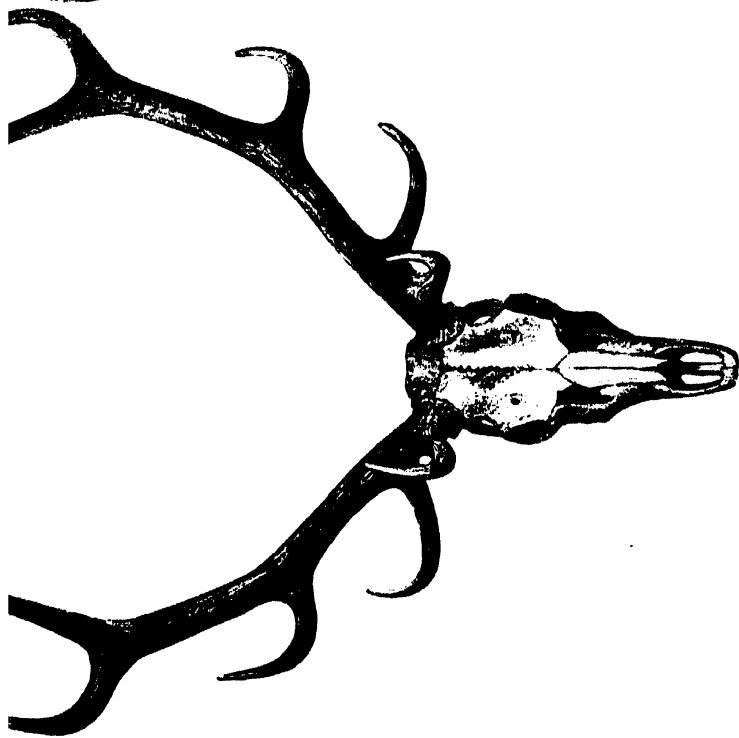


At 11 years
40½" × 7"

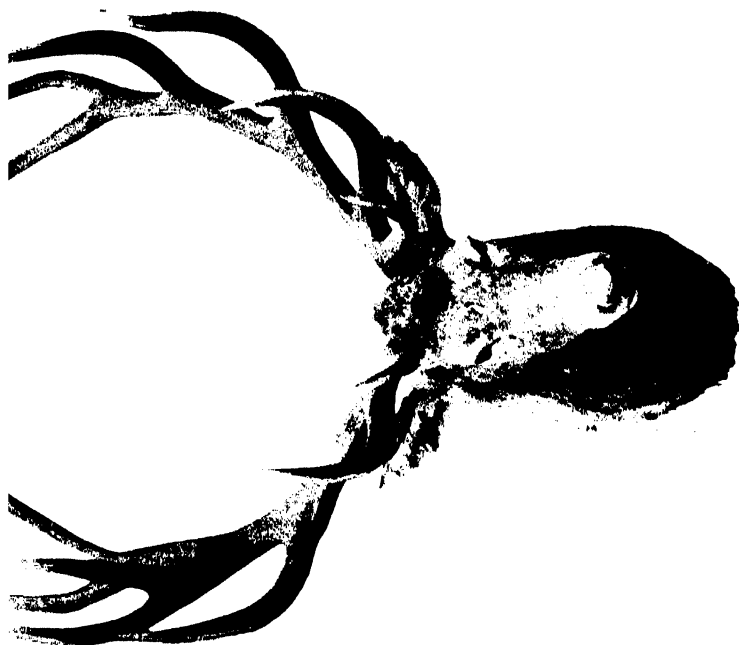
The above are horns shed by " Bhudu " during 3 successive years in captivity.



KASHMIR STAG. HINDS WANDERING IN SNOW-COVERED GROUND.



HORNS OF YARKAND STAG (*C. yarkandensis*)
(Hume Collection).



KASHMIR STAG (*C. cashmirianus*).
A 13 Pointer shot by Col. C. B. Wood.

A variety of food is necessary, mulberry and hawthorn leaves are appreciated, sweet hay, lucerne, sugar-beet and turnips, also horse chesnuts cut into pieces—Sugar-beet and carrots seem to be the favourite foods—Bran and salt have to be provided but grain is not necessary, about two pounds of bran will suffice.

The horns are shed regularly in March except in the case of quite young stags of 2 or 3 years old which often carry their horns up to the middle of May. In September thick poles must be put into the ground in order that the velvet may be rubbed off by the deer, large branches may be thrown into the enclosure, which the stags will throw about and play with and thus aid the burnishing. When offered food through the palings of the paddock the stag comes "sidling" up and will then lower his horns and rattle them against the fence: in September and October they are not to be trusted. In captivity a stag will "call" until the end of November.

Plate 1 shows the hinds wandering about the open ground when snow was on the fields.

Unless the paddocks are very big, so that the stags may live a practically natural life, the horns, although they will grow to a large size, will not weigh nearly so much as they would have done if they had come from a wild stag.

The variations in the colouring of the hair does not seem to differ much from that of the wild animal, but the long greyish-brown hair which is assumed in winter comes away very gradually, this is probably due to the absence of scrub and bushes, it is not possible to have these in the enclosure because the deer would not only eat them down, but would break them to pieces in the pairing season, at that time even the feeding troughs have to be taken out of the way of the deer and the water buckets directly they have drunk, it should also be remembered that many gallons of water will be required every day for each animal, and if a hollow can be made where a mud bath can be got the captive deer will be greatly pleased.

THE YARKAND RED DEER.—*Cervus yarkandensis*

Male—*Boach*.

Female—*Maral*.

The Yarkand stag was first brought to notice about the seventies by reason of the horns sold in Yarkand and Kashgar, these mostly come from Maralbashi to the eastward of Kashgar and north eastward of Yarkand, still further east it is found north of the desert to where the Tarim river turns southward to Lob-ror marshes.

Westward of Kashgar this stag must nearly if not quite meet the Eastern Red deer or Maral (*Cervus elaphus maral*). Lydekker justly states that the Yarkand Stag approaches the Shou in the shape of the antlers, for the beam comes forward at the third tine. Undoubtedly all the races of Central Asian Red Deer blend into one another, hence to try and differentiate between the horns of the various races is in most cases very unsatisfactory.

The head figured on plate 11 was in Mr. H. O. Hume's famous collection. If compared with a number of Kashmir stag heads the Yarkand horns are more upright for some distance above the burr and instead of continuing sideways in one curve they tilt forward, but in a Hangal's head from Aehhabad Game Reserve (Kashmir) the Yarkand and Kashmir horns are much alike, in both the terminal tine is pointing at right angles to the central line of the skull, and yet this formation is considered by some writers to be a distinguishing point of difference between the two races, and the instance I have given is not a case of a single comparison for, on looking over a very large number of horns, I have found several from Kashmir with terminal tines pointing forward, but only one or two with the beam inclined forward.

The caudal disk is yellowish orange, the surface of the tail is lighter in colour than that of the Hangal, these differences in colouring are marked at all times,

otherwise it is hard to say how these two deer differ in colour, and this applies to all the races under discussion; if comparisons are to be of any value they must be made from specimens obtained at somewhat similar attitude and climate at corresponding seasons of the year, and also between animals not differing greatly in age.

The finest antlers I have seen are probably those figured in Rowland Ward's Records (eighth edition), but this is not a typical specimen as it has 6+6 tines plus a snag, most horns have 5+5 tines. Except for this head I have come on no horns over 40" in length—the record is thus probably 41½. (Hume's)—There were and probably now are many horns in the Yarkand Bazaar. The measurement is much less than that of many Maral antlers from Asia Minor, *C. kashmirianus yarkandensis* is the name given by some naturalists to the Maral, probably when it was considered to be a race of the Hangal or Kashmir stag. When we get to size, there is a considerable difference between the Yarkand and the Kashmir Stag, for the Yarkand Stag is 52" and more at the shoulder, I doubt any Hangal being over 50 inches. At any rate the Kashmir stag carries the finer antlers of the two, while Maral heads nearly approach in size those of the Kashmir deer.

The Maral, the Yarkand and the Kashmir stag are very closely allied, the Yarkand race showing signs of its affinity to the Shou.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN WAPITI OF THE TIAN SHAN—*Cervus canadensis songaricus*.

Male. *Boach—Bogi*—Female "*Maral*"—this name of the female seems to be applied to various races of deer.

Habitat.—The country near Kulja north of the Tian Shan mountains—approximately 400 miles northwards of Yarkand with variations in the races (which have apparently been established by size of the animals and the shape of the horns) towards the Baikal lake in Southern Siberia and into Manchuria.

Description.—This is the finest race of the Central Asian red deer, and is closely allied if not identical with the North American Wapiti—compared with the Hangal it is quite 300 lbs. heavier and stands 10" or 11" higher at the shoulder—although probably smaller than its Rocky Mountain brother it is a gigantic deer.

In Winter and late Autumn the Tian Shan or Altai Wapiti is grey in colouring, but in Summer when it loses its thick coat it assumes a reddish or yellowish brown colouring. The caudal disk is orange coloured, the tail brown above.

The largest head I have seen is that shot by the late Mr. P. Church, it is an eleven pointer (figured on plate III) with a measurement on the outside curve of 54" and a girth of 74". Mr. Church also gave a nice head to the Srinagar Museum where it can be seen by visitors. These heads were obtained in the Tekkes south of Kulja.

According to Rowland Ward the record horns are 60×8½" girth with 19 points, owing to the kindness of the owner Capt. J. N. Price Wood the photograph of this very grand head is available for these articles.

The stag shot by the late Mr. P. Church—this also I think is mentioned in Rowland Ward's Records—is perhaps the more typical as it shows the large size of the fourth tine on both antlers which is a pronounced indication of the Wapiti—on the left antler of the record head the fourth tine is very thick. Mr. Andrews Chapman in the Natural History Journal of the American Museum September-October 1920 remarks "this species of Wapiti or Elk of Northern China will soon be extinct" This was the dictum of shikaries many years ago, hence it is refreshing to find that Mr. A. C. and his



Length 60' Girth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Points 19
(Shot by Capt. Price Wood.)



Length 54 Girth 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Points 11
(Shot by Mr. P Church)



A 12 Point Head
Length 47". Girth 6". Spread 50'



An 8 Point Head
Girth at the middle of beam 8".

party succeeded in getting specimens in 1918. The reason is that the horns of all deer when in velvet fetch high prices for medicinal purpose. The Officials not only buy them but send out Shikaris to collect them. I know a case of a Chinaman paying a hundred rupees for a fair sized pair of horns in Velvet.

General Notes.—The pairing season is about a month earlier than that of the Kashmir Hangal, due probably to the shortness of the warm weather in the Central Asian Mountains.

THE EASTERN RED DEER OR THE MARAL—*Cervus elaphus maral*.

This deer is found in the Crimea, Anatolia and generally in Asia Minor, the Caucasus and Northern Persia.

It is a thick set heavy animal exceeding the average Kashmir Hangal in weight by 6 or 7 stone and in height by about 3 inches or more.

The deer was fairly common in the Crimea and I am informed by officers who have lately been in Anatolia that it is still so in that province. In summer the colouring on the upper parts is less rufous than the Kashmir deer, in Winter both are grey brown, though the tinge of grey is more pronounced on the Maral.

The hair on the stomach of old stags in the winter is dark brown almost approaching black. The caudal disk is yellow on the Maral, it is very rarely slightly so on the Kashmir Stag.

The record horns are said to be about 49"; some very fine specimens were to be seen in Smyrna and belonged to the Messars. Whittall.

As in the various races the number of points vary greatly—possibly the girth of the horn exceeds that of the Hangal in peculiarly fine horns, but not to any great extent. Unfortunately I have no photograph having mislaid the only one I possessed which was of a Crimean head shot many years ago.

THE KASHMIR STAG—*Cervus cashmirianus*.

The *Barasing* of most Shikaris "*Hangal*" in Kashmir language. A pricket is styled "*Tuj*".

This deer inhabits the Kashmir Valley to the North, and to the South. It is found in the Dandwar Valley leading to Mhow Pass on the route to Jammu, also on the hills towards the Banihal Pass, but seldom towards the Pir-Panjal Pass. I have never heard of its occurrence near the Tosha maidan or near Gulmarg, but twice it has been observed near Chota Kashmir on the hills near Baramulla, probably these deer came over the Jhelum from Hamel near the Lolab.

The Wardwan Valley is a summer resort of the Hangal, it is also found in Budarwar, Gurais and Tilail formerly held numbers of Kashmir Stags—in fact it is spread all over the Valley, being very scarce on the hills between the Pir-Pass and Baramulla, and not known in the Kaj-nag. Kishtwar holds good stags and so does Chamba State. The male stands 48" to 50" at the shoulder. A fine stag shot in the Sind Valley measured 49½" and scaled slightly over 400 lbs. A 30 stone uncleaned stag is exceptional, so also is a clean carcase of 18 stone.

The heaviest stag does not necessarily carry the finest antlers.

A Stag which weighed 25½ stone carried horns of 48" by 6½ girth.

There is nothing very definite to add to the measurements given in the Bombay Natural History Society's Journal of December 30, 1921, but several very fine heads have been got, still Mr. G. O. G. Rogers' horns of 51½ are the longest. There appears to have been a pair of horns 52" and 53½ by 7" girth, which were

measured by Mr. A. O. Humo, they were given to a friend by the late Maharaja Gulab Singh but no one now knows anything about this, and as far as I could make out when at Jammu, there is no record; these horns are alluded to in Rowland Ward's book (Records of Big Game).

There is endless variety in the shape of the horns, the normal head has 5 + 5 times, some of the best are ten pointers. Royals with the three points at top have not the cups, very rarely has one cup been seen, and as far as I know never two. Sixteen tine antlers have been got—fourteen are rare, but 13 and 11 are common.

A 14 tine head is shown in Plate II, Bombay Natural History Society's Journal, December 30, 1921.

The head figured on plate IV is of an 'eight point' head nearly the thickest horn ever recorded being close on 8" at the middle of the beam.

Plate V shows Capt. J. Y. Allans 12 pointer—a grand royal from Rughet in the Dandwar Valley. The brow antlers are extraordinarily developed, as a rule one of the peculiarities of the Hangal is the short brow tine.

Of the two other heads figured the one on plate 11 is Col. C. B. Wood's stag (7+6 tines) the other on plate IV is a beautiful head of 47" with a girth of 6" and an outside spread of 50". It will be seen that the "cup" on the top is present on one horn, and there is a tendency to this formation on the other horn. The stag was shot by Mr. M. Macnamara in 1923.

Lydekker figures a head of a Kashmir deer showing the brow tine starting some distance above the "Beam," and also mentions that this is characteristic of the race. My experience is that it is a very rare formation, if however a reference is made to the Society's Journal of December 30, 1921, opposite page 48, an example will be seen. Now and again horns show slight palmation. This is very rare.

The skull of a very large Kashmir stag measures in extreme length 15½" with a breadth of 7¾".

The skull of a big Sambhar [*Cervus (rusa) unicolor*] is in extreme length 17" in breadth 7".

All the skulls of mature Kashmir stags I have measured are shorter than those of the Sambhar, but are broader. An average sized Sambhar will measure 53" to 54" at the shoulder, some more, hence it will be noted that the Hangal is much the smaller of the two, but it is larger than the Swamp deer [*Cervus (Rucervus) duvaucelli*].

For purpose of comparison it may be said that the Hangal is as much larger than the Swamp deer, as it is smaller than the big Rusine deer (the Sambhar) and it is not until Central Asia is reached that we get deer the size of the Sambhar.

The colouring depends a great deal on the elevation at which the deer lives and also on the age.

The hair on the neck is coarse, long and sometimes thick, this is much less marked on the female than on the male—the hair on the lower part of the neck of the stag is very long and rusty and in an old animal very dark brown. The caudal disk is white, rarely with a light tinge of yellow, the lips are white and the chin nearly white, the inner part of the buttocks is white. The Winter Coat is very long, generally greyish brown, some animals are more rufous in colouring, in the Summer the hairs are speckled and present a curious appearance particularly when the dense Winter Coat is being shed in patches. The hair on the stomach especially of old stags is dark brown the flanks are lighter brown than the back.

One stag in its winter coat was practically chestnut in colouring round the front and back of the horns. A hind had a well defined black line from the forehead almost to the nose, and smaller hinds have a dark dorsal line. The young are speckled white, but these spots are obliterated by the winter coat. Yearlings have a very decided fringe round the throat. Old hinds are often marked



Capt J Y Allan's Grand Royal from Rutledge Note the extraordinary development of the Brow Antler



KASHMIR STAG BHU DI
Before casting horns in March 1923
(*vide* Plate I)

with white flecks rarely are white markings to be seen after the first year on males. Big stags cast their horns about March 15th to April 1st, young ones often carry their antlers into May. After shedding their horns most go up hill and congregate under the snow line, as soon as the weather gets warm they cross the passes which lead to Kishtwar or the Wardwan, or else summer in the very highest ravines in the Sinde, Laddar or in the passes leading to Baltistan, etc. As the goat herds come upwards, the deer take to secluded and often very rocky ground which is interspersed with narrow grass-grown ravines. When the rutting season commences about September 15th all except the oldest and finest stags come down fairly low, there they remain with the hinds until about the end of October, then they wander off to horse-chestnut forests at about 8,000' elevation. The disturbance caused by the goat herds and the shepherds acts in a dilatorious way on the best stags, as they keep up high, seldom consorting with the herds.

In every hard winters when the snow falls heavily in Autumn the stags come down low, they also do so when the green grass begins to grow in March, but heavy snow in February or early March does not cause them much inconvenience for the buds of the birch and other forest trees are beginning to swell and on these they can browse. There can be no doubt the deer are much shyer than they were, it is not to be wondered at, for nearly every goat-herd has a gun and uses it whenever he gets a chance. Still it is unlikely that the open shooting ground will be ever absolutely devoid of stags, as the closed ground which form the Rukh Game Reserves holds large herds, members of which must from time to time stray out of these reserves.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE ACRIDIDÆ (ORTHOPTERA) OF CENTRAL ASIA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND RACES.

By

B. P. UVAROV, F.E.S.

This paper is based on an extremely interesting collection of grasshoppers belonging to the Turkestan Entomological Station in Tashkent and forwarded to me for study by my friend V. I. Plotnikov, Director of the Station, to whom my most sincere thanks are due*. A satisfactory critical study of the collection proved to be impossible, without examining certain types of species described by Saussure from Turkestan and Persia and, owing to the kindness of Dr. Zenay and Professor R. Ebner, I have been fortunate to receive such of them as are preserved in Brunner's collection at Vienna.

The types and allotypes of new species and subspecies described below will be deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences, Petrograd; paratypes, when available, are distributed between the British Museum collection and that of the Turkestan Entomological Station.

Subfamily ACRIDINÆ.

Chrysochraon dispar major, shsp. n.

Differs from the typical (Central European) form by its much larger dimensions, as follows:—

			dispar. ♂	dispar. ♀	major. ♂	major. ♀
Length of body	..	..	18mm.	25mm.	23mm.	38mm.
„ pronotum	..	..	3	5	4	6
„ elytra	..	..	10	7	14	10.5
„ hind femora	..	..	12	15	13.5	17.5

Described from 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Khumsan, distr. Tashkent, 9, viii, 1920.

Although there are no structural or colour characters separating the Turkestan specimens from the European ones, the difference in dimensions between them is so striking that I feel quite justified in describing the new subspecies.

Acrocyta flavicosta turanica, shsp. n.

Apparently closely allied to *A. f. transcaucasica*, Uv. (Bull. Mus. Caucase, xi, 1917, p. 281). Very uniformly coloured. Pronotal keels not marked with pale lines. Elytra in the male extending a little beyond the middle of hind femora, in the female not reaching their middle. Hind femora with the upper fasciæ scarcely perceptible in the upper inner area only, entirely obsolete outwardly; knees unicolorous, with only semilunar spots on the lobes black.

					♂ (type)	♀ (paratype)
Length of body	..	..	..	..	25mm.	35mm.
„ pronotum	..	..	..	..	5	6.5
„ elytra	..	..	..	..	12.5	14
„ hind femora	..	..	..	..	15	19

Male (type) is from Langar, distr. Osh, prov. Ferghana, 22, vi, 1913; female (paratype) from Tchimgan, distr. Tashkent, 8-9, vi, 1912.

This is a very distinct race of the common *A. flavicosta*, Fisch. It seems to be closely related to *A. f. crassiuscula*, Zub., from the Semiretchye province, but differs from it, as well as from the Transcaucasian subspecies, by its more abbreviated elytra and uniform coloration.

* I must thank here also another kind friend Professor V. P. Pospelov who took the trouble to bring the collection from Russia by hand, as it was impossible to send it otherwise.

I have recorded this insect from Tashkent under the incorrect name *A. labiata*, Brulle (Revue Russe d'Entom., xii, 1912, p. 208). Brancsik's record (Jabresh naturwiss. Vereins Trencs. Com., xxi-xxii, 1899, p. 133) of *A. labiata* from Ashkhabad is almost certainly referable also to *A. f. turanica*.

Subfamily CEDIPODINÆ.

Thalpomena pilosa (Sauss.).

This insect has been very briefly described by Saussure (Prodr. Cedipod., p. 201), as a variety of *Sphingonotus caudatus*, but an examination of the type sent from Vienna showed that it is strikingly different from any known *Sphingonotus* and must be placed in the genus *Thalpomena*, although certain of its characters do not agree with the present conception of the genus. I feel it necessary to give here a detailed description of the type.

♀. *Antennæ* much longer than head and pronotum together. *Head* compressed laterally, moderately prominent above pronotum. Face distinctly reclinate, in small scattered punctures; frontal ridge straight in profile, broad, somewhat constricted at the fastigium, subparallel in the rest, widened and obliterate close to clypeus; its margins scarcely raised, thick, obtuse; surface of the ridge slightly convex, punctured above the ocellum, shallowly impressed at and below it. Fastigium of vertex sloping and forming a distinct obtuse, rounded angle with the frontal ridge, nearly twice as long as broad, feebly impressed; margins scarcely raised; no carina separating fastigium from the frontal ridge. Temporal foveolæ not impressed, punctured. Eyes elliptical, distinctly higher than long, prominent sideways but not upwards; their height scarcely exceeds the subocular distance; interocular distance equals the width of frontal ridge and is half of the horizontal diameter of an eye. Occiput distinctly sloping backwards. *Pronotum* compressed laterally, strongly narrowed anteriorly, but not much constricted in the prozona, scarcely selliform; disc practically flat, forming distinct rounded angles with the lateral lobes, although no lateral keels are developed; first transverse sulcus well expressed, broadly sinuate; second sulcus obsolete in the middle; third sulcus deep and narrow, slightly angulate in the middle and subsinuate laterally; metazona fully twice as long as prozona, about as broad as it is long, broadly rounded behind; surface of metazona slightly impressed at the shoulders, finely rugose, median keel low, but sharp and tectiform in front of the first sulcus, interrupted between the sulci, linear in metazona; lateral lobes half again as deep as long, with the anterior angle obtuse, lower margin subsinuate, hind angle near 90°, broadly rounded. Episternum with the lower margin rounded-angulate. Mesosternal interspace about as broad as one of the lobes. *Elytra* almost reaching the apex of hind tibiae, broad, parallel-sided, with the apex obliquely truncate; discoidal vein well developed, incrassate, sinuate and approached apically to the radial, but not touching it; no false vein in the interlunar area; reticulation of the basal half, including the discoidal and interlunar areas dense and very irregular, the cells being very variable in shape, but all more or less as broad as long, not elongated as in typical representatives of the genus; reticulation of the distal half regular, except near the stigma, cells subquadrate. *Hind femora* short, broad. *Hind tibiae* somewhat shorter than the femora.

Coloration reddish-ochraceous. Pronotum with a faint trace of pale x-shaped design. Elytra with irregular brownish spots; veins and veinlets reddish-ochraceous. Wings hyaline, very faintly bluish near the inner margin. *Hind femora* with blackish dots on the outer side, especially along the lower outer carina, with three indistinct brownish fasciæ on the upper areas; their inner face including the inner lower sulcus, shining chocolate, with a pale pre-apical ring; the inner knee-lobe pale, marginated with chocolate from above. *Hind tibiae* dirty pale ochraceous outwardly, and brown with the postbasal ring and

apex pale, inwardly; tarsi whitish. Body and legs in long, dense whitish hairs.

Length of body	..	..	..	..	23mm.
„ pronotum	..	..	..	..	5
„ elytra	..	..	..	..	23
„ hind femora	..	..	..	..	11

The type is the only known specimen; it is from Shahrud, N. Persia (Brunner's collection, No. 14665).

As may be seen from the above description, this curious insect is not a quite typical member of the genus *Thalpomena*; indeed, Saussure's mistake in referring it to *Sphingonotus* is quite excusable, the two genera being very close to each other. I refer the insect to *Thalpomena* only temporarily, until a thorough revision of both genera and their allies may be undertaken.

Th. pilosa is very close to *Th. hirtipes* recently described by me from Palestine (Entom. Month. Mag., 3rd ser., ix, 1923, p. 84), but differs from it in larger size, pronotum less constricted and with a very long and broadly rounded behind metazona, in the venation of elytra and in the coloration of hind legs.

Leptopternis gracilis (Ev.).

1884. *Sphingonotus angustipennis*, Saussure, Prodr. Oed., p. 201.

The type of *S. angustipennis* from Shahrud, Persia, has been examined by me and proved to be undoubtedly conspecific with *Leptopternis gracilis* (Ev.). There is a difference between that type and specimens of *L. gracilis* from other localities, but in the general coloration only; the type is of pale ochraceous color, practically without the pattern characteristic for the species, but it is impossible to say whether this is due to an individual variation, or this type of coloration should be regarded as characteristic for a distinct subspecies to which the name *angustipennis* may be then applied.

Leptopternis iliensis, sp. n.

♀. Resembling in the general appearance to *Sphingonota mecheria*, Kr., but more slender. Antennæ slightly longer than the head and pronotum together. Face distinctly reclinat. Frontal ridge in profile convex and slightly prominent between the antennæ, straight in the rest; its margins sharp, raised, practically parallel throughout, only slightly approximated near the fastigium and divergent quite close to the olypeus. Fastigium of vertex moderately sloping, forming an obtuse rounded angle with the frontal ridge, moderately prominent in front of eyes, about twice as broad as the frontal ridge; lateral margins distinctly raised; median keel scarcely perceptible. Temporal foveolæ rounded triangular. Eyes somewhat prominent sideways, but not upwards, short oval, about as high as the subocular distance; interocular distance subequal to the horizontal diameter of an eye. Occiput sloping backwards. Pronotum short, distinctly constricted in the prozona; anterior margin sinuate enveloping the head like a collar, with the submarginal sulcus well developed, especially on the sides; all sulci deep, the first one continuous, sinuate, in the middle, the second straight, interrupted in the middle by the double transverse impression with callous slightly raised margin, the third straight; prozona between sulci with callous convexities; metazona as long as prozona, nearly twice as broad in shoulders as it is long, very broadly rounded behind; with slightly perceptible lateral keels in the anterior part; its surface feebly rugulose, somewhat impressed anteriorly on both sides and feebly convex posteriorly; median keel absent in prozona, linear in metazona; lateral lobes more vertical than in *S. mecheria*, not much deeper than long, with the lower margin bi-sinuate, ascendant, anterior angle obtuse, rounded, posterior angle near 90° and

broadly rounded. Episternum elongate triangular, more than twice as long as broad; its lower margin with a very obtuse and broadly rounded angle in the front third; anterior angle rounded. Mesosternal lobes about twice as broad, as long, parallel-sided, oblique; their interspace transverse but not broader than one of the lobes. Metasternal interspace about one half again as broad as long. *Elytra* with their apical fourth extending beyond the hind knees; scapular field with a very irregular false vein not extending beyond the basal third of the area; discoidal area broad, with sparse, but very irregular reticulation; discoidal vein not thick, parallel to the radial and well distant from it in the basal third, then bent towards it, being nearest to it, but still quite distinctly separated, at the base of the apical third, where it is slightly bent backwards and runs parallel to the radial. Interulnar area distinctly narrower than the hind discoidal one, with the cells in two very irregular rows but without a false vein. Apical half of elytra with sparse venulation and subquadrate cells throughout. *Wings* narrow; principal veins not incrassate. *Hind femora* slender. Hind tibiae with 10 inner spines including the apical one, and 9 outer ones; the last outer spine removed nearly twice as far from the apex, as from the preceding spine; spurs slender, gently curved, the inner ones distinctly longer than the outer ones and nearly as long as the first tarsal joint. Tarsi slender, long; tubercles on the underside of the first joint strongly prominent, triangular in profile; pulvillus between the claws very minute. Lower valve of the *ovipositor* each with a strong acute, rounded apically, teeth; the apices long, curved.

General coloration pale sepia. Antennæ whitish. Face heavily dotted with black. Fastigium with chocolate dots on its disc and large black ones on the margins. Occiput with a chocolate median fascia, including a fine pale line, and chocolate dots becoming darker and larger in its anterior part; cheeks with indefinite brownish dots; pale convergent backwards postocular fasciæ forming the anterior portion of x-shaped design on the pronotal disc, more pronounced on the metazona, where it is margined from inside by blackish-brown spots fading inwards. Prozona between the pale fasciæ of the ground color before the sulci, whitish between them, densely punctured with chocolate brown. Lateral lobes dotted with chocolate, more densely along the lower margin of upper pale fasciæ; with a row of blackish dots along the front margin, a not sharply defined dark-brown spot below the middle and 2-3 brown spots on the hind margin; an indistinct fasciæ along the upper third of prozona and the lower margin of metazona greyish; sulci dark brown. Elytra with the membrane milky-white, not hyaline; their ground color very pale buff; base pale sepia-coloured proximally, chocolate distally, the distal margin of the fasciæ oblique, interrupted (as is the whole fasciæ) in the interulnar field, which is pale sepia throughout; a broad submedianfasciæ, chocolate in the pre-radial areas, not interrupted on the radials, gradually fading backwards and extending in the anal field in the shape of a small infumate spot close to the anal vein; the apical part (more than a third) with a not sharply defined but quite distinct dark-sepia longitudinal fasciæ along the middle and 1-2 small spots of the same color in front of it; the part of elytra behind the fasciæ milky-white. Wings perfectly hyaline, with veins and some of veinlets brown. Hind femora greyish-white on the outside (partly brown in the type, but this is obviously due to deterioration of the fat); all keels with blackish dots; upper areas sepia colored, without definite fasciæ; inside black with a pale sepia preapical band. Hind tibiae grey, on the underside with the base and broad pre-median fasciæ black, and also somewhat blackened apically; spines and spurs with black tips.

Length of body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21mm.
.. pronotum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5
.. elytra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
.. hind femora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

Described after a single female from Ak-Togoi, valley of the river Ili, prov. Semiretchye, 10 vi, 1914.

The genus *Leptopternis*, as already stated by Vosseler (Zool. Jahrb., Syst., xvi, p. 379) is very close to *Sphingonotus*, and the new species is particularly interesting as it gives new evidence of the intimate relationship of the two genera. In fact, *L. iliensis* is extremely alike, when examined superficially, to a *Sphingonotus*, and especially to *S. mecheriae*, owing to its relatively short and heavily fasciated elytra. At the same time, however, its very slender hind femora and the length and shape of hind tibial spurs, as well as the structure of hind tarsi indicate clearly that it is a true *Leptopternis*, though strongly different from the genotype, *L. gracilis* (Ev.). I might mention here also, that there is a good, apparently generic, character common to *L. gracilis* and *L. iliensis*, separating them from *Sphingonotus* in the relative width of the mesosternal interspace which is distinctly broader than one of the lobes in *Sphingonotus* and narrower than that in *Leptopternis*. The lower valvæ of the ovipositor in the two species of *Leptopternis* are exactly alike (see description above) and differ from those of *Sphingonotus* in much more acute and strongly prominent basal teeth and long, slender apical parts.

L. iliensis differs strikingly from the three* other species of the genus (*L. gracilis*, Ev., *L. maculata*, Voss. and *L. vosseleri*, Bal.) by its fasciated elytra, apart from numerous structural characters.

Sphingonotus caeruleus maculatus, subsp. n.

Differs from the typical (European) race by the head being strongly prominent upwards; larger eyes; pronotum more constricted in the prozona and with the metazona more broadly rounded behind; elytra with the basal fourth, two well defined complete transverse fasciae and several spots in the distal part, dark sepia brown. Hind wings faintly bluish basally. Hind tibiae grayish-white.

	♀ (type).	♂ ♂ (para- types).	♀ ♀ (para- types).
Length of body	26mm.	17-21mm.	23-27mm.
„ pronotum	4	3-4	4-5
„ elytra	26	17-20	20-27
„ hind femora	13	8-9	10-13

The type is from Savatekaya volost, dist. Khodzhen; paratypes (7 ♂ ♂ and 7 ♀ ♀) from Tashkent; Golodnaya Step; Tuz-kane, S W. of Dzhezak; Tashlan and Jangi-Mazar, distr. Khodzhen; station Darbaza; Shachimardan, distr. Skobelev; Romanovka, prov. Semiretchye; Novo-Michaylovka, distr. Tashkent; Kshut, Buchar.

All specimens of *S. caeruleus maculatus* from Turkestan possess a very different appearance from the European ones, owing mainly to slight differences in the shape of head and pronotum and to heavily marked elytra. As there are, however, no well defined structural characters separating them from the typical form, I regard them as only a local race of the species.

Males of *S. caeruleus maculatus* are often more strikingly adorned than the females, possessing a whitish face, a pale x-shaped design on pronotum, a blackish spot on the prozona of lateral lobes and very sharply banded elytra.

Sphingonotus rubescens (Walk.)

1870. *Oedipoda rubescens*, Walker, Zoologist (2), v, p. 2301.

1884. *Sphingonotus caeruleus*, var *aegyptiaca*, Saussure, Prodr. Oedipod., p. 200.

1923. *Sphingonotus rubescens*, Uvarov, Novit. Zool., xxx, p. 67, Pl. i, figs. 1, 2.

* Some other species originally described as *Leptopternis* are removed now to *Hyalorhipis*.

I have shown in the paper quoted above that *rubescens* is a good species and not a mere variety of *S. cærulans*, and I have given numerous records of its occurrence in various parts of the Desert region. Those records did not, however, include Turkestan, where the species also occurs; I have seen specimens from the following localities; Tedzhen, Transcaspia; Kerki on the Amu-Darya and Savatskaya volost, distr. Khodzhent.

Sphingonotus callosus, Fieb.

With reference to this species I must correct here my former statement (Revue Russe d'Entom., xiv, p. 220) that it should be regarded as merely a form of *S. cærulans*, as well as Ramme's proposition (Arch. Naturgesch., 86, Abt A, 12 Heft, pp. 94-99) to consider it a subspecies of the latter species. At that time I did not know what the true *S. callosus* is like, and I believed the only difference between it and *cærulans* to be in the band of hind wings, while in fact there are some very important characters in the morphology of head and pronotum which make it quite clear that no close relationship exists between the two insects. My mistake has been partly caused also by the study of a species of *Sphingonotus* from the river Kuma, N. Caucasus, which is very near *cærulans* in the morphological characters but differs from it in the banded wings; I have no specimens of this insect before me now, but I am perfectly certain that it has nothing to do with *callosus* and represents an obviously undescribed species (or subspecies of *cærulans*).

S. callosus has been recorded from Transcaspia, but not yet from Turkestan; I have before me a specimen from Dzhetysay, Golodnaya Steppe and another from Tuz-Kane, dist. Dzhezak. It occurs also in Transcaucasia whence there are some specimens in Burr's collection (Oxford University) from Geok-Tapa prov. Elisavetpol.

Sphingonotus mecheria, Vir.

I have already recorded this species, described originally from Algerian Sahara, as occurring in Central Asia, as well—Amara and Baghdad in Mesopotamia and Amman in Transjordan. Now I have before me specimens from the following localities in Asia: Jericho and Bethlhm, Palestine; Fao, Persian Gulf; Kazwin and Shahrud, Persia; many localities in Turkestan (Birk-Kazan, Perovsk prov.; Asche-Su, Ferghana; Tchardara) and Bairam-Ali, Transcaspia. There is also in British Museum a specimen from Astrakhan, while the northernmost locality whence the species is known, is Kalmykov, Uralak province; I have recorded from the latter locality what I thought a variety of *S. cærulans*, but what really is *S. mecheria* (Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., xxxix, 1910, p. 375, var. 1.).

Sphingonotus haloenemi, sp. n.

In my paper on Orthoptera of the Uralak province I described briefly, without a distinctive name, what I supposed to be a variety of *S. cærulans* (Horae Soc. Entom. Ross., xxxix, 1910, p. 375, var. 2), but what must be a good species. I propose here the name *S. haloenemi* for it, and its diagnosis, (a translation of my description quoted above supplemented by some characters communicated to me by Miss E. Miram who examined the types for me) is, as follows: Small, delicately built; head relatively large and strongly prominent upwards; frontal ridge sulcate; fastigium of vertex sloping, impressed, with sharply raised margins and a median keel; pronotum with a distinct low median keel throughout; elytra tender narrow, equally broad throughout, with thin hyaline or slightly darkened veins; discoidal vein parallel to radial; wings hyaline (or very slightly bluish basally), veins dark.

				♂♂
Length of body	..	..	..	13-15 mm.
"	..	pronotum	..	2.9-3
"	..	elytra	..	14-15
"	..	hind femora	..	7-7.2

The types have been all collected by myself in clumps of *Hulocnemum strobilaceum* on damp salt-pans at the shores of the lake Tungurluk-Sor, prov. Uralsk, 20, vi, 1909; the larvæ have been found feeding on the same plant.

Sphingonotus nebulosus (F.-W.)

1846. *Oedipoda nebulosa*, Fischer Waldheim, Orth. Imp. Ross., p. 290, pl. xxxii, fig. 1.
 1884. *Sphingonotus nebulosus*, Saussure, Prodr. Oedipod, p. 205.
 1884. *Sphingonotus persa*, Saussure, l.c., p. 205.
 1888. *Sphingonotus persa*, Saussure, Addit. ad Prodr. Oed., p. 86.
 1888. *Sphingonotus intutus*, Saussure, l.c., p. 87.
 1888. *Sphingonotus nebulosus*, Saussure, l.c., p. 87.

I have already made an attempt to clear up the synonymy of this insect (Bull. Mus. Caucase, xii, 1919, p. 157) but the conclusions I arrived at then must be considered incorrect, since I have based them mainly on doubtful literature records accepted without necessary criticism and caution; besides, I paid then no attention to morphological characters and relied entirely on the coloration of wings. As a result, I thought it possible to compare *S. balteatus* Serv. with *nebulosus*, *persa* and *intutus*, while in fact, *balteatus* is a species extremely well defined by some purely morphological characters (see Uvarov, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. xxix, 1923, p. 645; and Bull. Min. Agric. Egypt, No. 41, 1924, p. 24) and quite distinct from the other three insects. These latter I consider now as conspecific, although they may represent different geographical races which cannot be decided until long series of specimens from different localities are studied critically.

There seem to be some mistakes in Saussure's treatment of *persa*, and *intutus* in his two papers. Thus, he described *persa* in *Prodromus* as having the discoidal (intercalate) vein more removed from the radial (media) than it is in *nebulosa*, while in *Additamenta* he says quite definitely that the discoidal vein of *persa* is developed as in *balteatus* and strongly sinuate, and *intutus*, is separated from *persa* by the vein straight, irregular. Moreover the typical localities for *persa* are quoted in *Prodromus* as Shahrud and Ordubat, while in *Additamenta* no locality whatever is given for *persa* and *intutus* is described from Shahrud. I am inclined to think that Saussure has had, no types of *persa* before him when writing *Additamenta* and since the type (Coll. Brunner No. 14660, selected as single type of *persa* by me) agrees with the original description in *Prodromus* of *persa* (but not with its re-description in *Additamenta*), and also with that of *intutus*, I consider these two names as absolute synonyms. The name *persa* may be accepted as a subspecific one for the race inhabiting Northern Persia and differing from the Turkestan specimens by the more vividly bi-colored base of hind wings and more rugose pronotum with the hind angle not rounded, almost sharp.

Sphingonotus savignyi, Sauss.

This species distributed apparently all over Palearctic deserts exhibits a considerable variability in the general dimensions and in the width and intensity of the wing fascia, as well as in the development of the apical spot on the wings. It is not an easy matter, however, to decide whether these variations or any of them, are geographical. Saussure was inclined to regard them as characteristic for local forms, while he described what he called a "*stirps apicalis*" from Turkestan and Persia and a var. *major* from Transcaspia. The name *apicalis*, however, has been

used by Saussure himself for another species of *Sphingonotus*, two pages, before, and cannot be used for any form of *S. savignyi*; apart from that, I do not see from specimens in the British Museum any constant and definite difference in the wing fascia and their apical spot between insects from Egypt (type locality) and Persia or Turkestan. A rather striking difference is observed only in specimens from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, which are small and have got the wing fascia very narrow (and accordingly well separated from the hind margin), but they belong, perhaps, to an undescribed race. Specimens from Algeria which I examined are usually with a narrow fascia and without the apical spot, but Vosseler (Zool. Jahrb., xvi, 2, p. 378) records also "*apicalis*" from Laghouat. As for the size of insects, the variability in this respect among Egyptian specimens is considerable, and some of them are even larger than var. *major* of Saussure, while Vosseler (loc.) also recorded some large specimens from Jafza, Algeria. It seems, therefore, that it would be more advisable not to attempt a division of the species into geographical forms until really long series of specimens may be studied, and the extent of purely individual variations established in each case.

Sphingonotus obscuratus apicalis, Sauss.

1884. *Sphingonotus apicalis*, Saussure, Prodr. Oedipod., p. 206.

1888. *Sphingonotus apicalis*, Saussure, Addit. ad Prodr. Oed., p. 87.

Thanks to my friend Professor R. Ebner I had an unique opportunity of studying the original types of *S. apicalis*, Sauss., a male and a female from Shahrud, Persia, and of comparing them with specimens of *S. obscuratus* Walk., from other localities (for the synonymy of the latter species see my paper in this Journal, xxix, 1923, p. 644). Although the differences between them are quite considerable, I am convinced that they are not of specific value, but dependent on geographical variation, and I regard therefore the *apicalis* as only a subspecies of *obscuratus*. The essential characters of *apicalis* not sufficiently described by Saussure are, as follows:

The head relatively small and narrow, when viewed in profile only slightly projecting above the pronotum. Pronotum is also narrow and strongly narrowed anteriorly, almost conical; its anterior margin practically straight, with a shallow submarginal sulcus; the first transverse sulcus well expressed throughout, the second one obliterate in the middle, the third practically straight, deep and narrow; no submedian tubercles between the sulci; median keel scarcely perceptible before the first sulcus, obliterate in the rest of prozona, fine and linear in the metazona; metazona almost twice as long as prozona and somewhat longer than broad, convex (Saussure says "dorso a latere viso subrecto," but it is not so in the male type, while in the female the prozona is less constricted and the metazona more, but not quite, straight in profile); the hind angle very near 90° and but little rounded in the male, obtuse and rounded in female. Elytra relatively very long and narrow, reaching beyond the apices of the hind tibiae; discoidal vein well developed, distinctly sinuate and strongly approximate distally to the radial vein, but not quite touching it; the hind discoidal area broad, not densely, but irregularly reticulated. Wings more than one half again as long as broad in the male, somewhat shorter and broader in female; the width of their fascia equals to about one third of the wing length, with the inner margin not sharply defined but fading gradually. Measurements of the types are, as follows:

	♂	♀
Length of body	32mm.	39mm.
„ pronotum	6.5	8
„ elytra	35	42
„ hind femora	14	17
Minimum width of wing fascia	12	14

There may be noticed some discrepancy between my measurements of the types and those given by Saussure who gives the total length as 40 mm. for the male and 36 mm. for the female, and the length of elytra as 34 mm. and 40mm. respectively, but as the identity of the types is beyond any doubt, we must admit a serious carelessness on Saussure's part which is, by the way, apparent in good many places of his on the whole excellent work.

It is obvious from the above re-description of types that *apicalis* differs from *obscuratus* both in the shape of pronotum, and in the shape and position of discoidal vein. Nevertheless, I cannot regard them as specifically distinct, as a specimen before me, from Abaden, S. Persia, recorded by me in this Journal before (xxix, 1923, p. 644) as *S. obscuratus* presents characters most obviously intermediate between typical *obscuratus* from Egypt and *apicalis*. I believe, therefore, that *apicalis* is only a good geographical race of *obscuratus*, known at present from Shahrud only; the above quoted specimen from Abaden is also nearer to *apicalis* than to *obscuratus*.

Sphingonotus obscuratus latissimus, subsp. n.

1898. *Sphingonotus brunneri*, Zubovsky, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Scien., St. Petersburg, iii, p. 97.

Zubovsky described specimens of *S. obscuratus* (= *S. brunneri*) from the river Ili in Semiretshye, E. Turkestan, as having the wing fascia extremely broad, occupying the whole basal part of wings, except a small pale-bluish strip along the anterior margin. As obviously all specimens from that locality examined by him possessed this character, I feel fully justified in regarding the form as a distinct subspecies deserving a name. Morphological characters of the subspecies are not mentioned by Zubovsky at all, but he says that the elytra are provided with only feebly, or not at all, developed apical spots.

Sphingonotus obscuratus transcaspicus, subsp. n.

1914. *Sphingonotus apicalis*, Uvarov, Revue Russe d'Entom, xiv, p. 221.

In the paper just quoted I described briefly a local form of what I then considered to be *S. apicalis*, but I hesitated to give it a name without sufficient knowledge of the true *apicalis*. Now that I have studied the latter considered by me a subspecies of *obscuratus* (see above) and compared it with a specimen from practically the same locality in Transcaspias as the one described in that my paper, I feel convinced that this is a very well defined local race of *obscuratus*; its description is, as follows:

Distinctly smaller than *apicalis*. Head more prominent above the pronotum than in *apicalis*; especially the eyes are much more projecting upwards. Pronotum slightly more selliform than in *apicalis*, as in the latter without submedian tubercles between the sulci; metazona longer than the prozona, with the apical angle less acute and more rounded than in *apicalis*; lateral lobes broadly rounded behind. Elytra with the discoidal vein strongly sinuate, closely approximated distally to the radial, but not touching it, marked with indefinite pale ochraceous small spots, without the apical spot. Wings pale bluish basally; their fascia narrow, the maximum width being equal to about one fourth of the length of a wing; the fascia leaves a very narrow hyaline margin behind and does not reach the inner margin.

Length of body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	♂ 29mm.
" pronotum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
" elytra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
" hind femur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5
Maximum width of wing fascia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Described from a male from Ivanovka in the Kopet Dag mountains, Transcaspia, 18, vi, 1913.

My previous record of this subspecies (*l.c.*) was from Nuchur, also in Kopet Dag mountains.

A remarkably narrow wing fascia and relatively small size give this insect an appearance somewhat dissimilar to other races of *obscuratus* but it is undoubtedly close in its morphological characters to *obs.* *apicalis*. It is very noteworthy that two substantially distinct subspecies should occur not very far, comparatively, from each other as *apicalis* (Shahrud) and *transcaspicus* (Kopet Dag) do.

Key to subspecies of S. obscuratus.

- 1 (4). Metazona scarcely longer than prozona; the latter with two distinct submedian tubercles. Discoidal vein practically straight and almost parallel to the radial. Apex of elytra without a spot.
- 2 (3). Wing fascia strongly narrowed anteriorly; apical spots small, subobliterate.—Algeria.
- 3 (2). Wing fascia not strongly narrowed anteriorly; apical spots large and well developed.—Egypt, Sinai.
- 4 (1). Metazona distinctly longer than prozona: the latter without submedian tubercles. Discoidal vein sinuate, almost touching distally the radial.
- 5 (8). Wing fascia very broad. Size large.
- 6 (7). Wing fascia leaves the whole basal third of wing clear. Elytra with an apical spot.—Shahrud.
- 7 (6). Wing fascia leaves clear only a small strip along the anterior margin of wing base. Elytra without an apical spot.—Semiretchye.
- 8 (5). Wing fascia narrow, not broader than one fourth of the length of wing. Size small. Elytra without an apical spot.—Kopet Dag, Transcaspia.

apicalis, Sauss.

latissimus, subsp. n.

transcaspicus, subsp. n.

I do not know the form described by Saussure as *S. brunneri* and undoubtedly belonging to this species; it may represent another subspecies.

Tmethis tarturus montanus, subsp. n.

Differs from the typical form (from the plains of Turkestan) by the hind femora and tibiae being pale yellowish, not red, on the inside.

1 ♂, 1 ♀ from the Tshatkal mountains, distr. Tashkent, 22, vii, 1919.

Although the difference between the two forms is only in the color of hind legs, it is, according to communication by Mr. V. Plotnikov who collected both of them, quite constant and must be considered of subspecific value, since the distribution of the two forms is different.

Tmethis karatavicus, Uv.

I think now that *karatavicus* described by me as a subspecies of *T. bilobus*, St. (Revue Russe d'Entom, xii, 1912, p. 212) is a good species.

Tmethis transiens, sp. n.

Very similar to *T. bilobus* (St.), but differing from it in the structure of pronotum and other characters.

Size rather small for the genus; moderately rugose. Antennae longer than head and pronotum together. Head as in *T. bilobus*. Pronotum less compressed laterally and shorter than in that species; its anterior margin very ob-

tusely angulate, scarcely projecting over the occiput; median keel in prozona less raised, thick, seen in profile its first lobe is feebly ascendent, equal in length to one half of the prozona; second lobe is higher than the first, triangular in profile, thick with two divergent forward keels on the upper surface delimitating two impressions; third lobe lower than the second, triangular; metazona less than half again as long as prozona (in *T. bilobus* nearly twice), not longer than it is broad at the shoulders, feebly convex, with the median keel fine linear throughout; hind margin not lamellate; hind angle about 90° , rounded, with the sides distinctly convex; the whole surface of pronotum, lateral lobes included, covered not densely with round callous tubercles. Elytra extending a little beyond the hind knees. Wings with the venation exactly like that in *T. bilobus*. Hind femora with the upper carina feebly and gradually lowered in the apical third; lower carina feebly wavy.

Coloration greyish-brown. Elytra with a few scattered, scarcely perceptible small dark spots. Wings infumate throughout, except the two apical lobes and some cells in the middle which are only slightly darkened. Hind femora and tibiae bright brick-red inwardly.

♀ (paratype). As the male, but the elytra only reaching the hind knees.

	♂ (type)	♀ (paratype)
Length of body	25 mm.	30 mm.
.. pronotum	8	9.5
.. elytra	21	19
.. hind femora	13.5	15

Described from 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ from Vuadil, prov. Ferghana, 28 v, 1913.

I have once recorded this insect under the name *T. bilobus* (Revue Russe d'Entom., xiv, 1914, p. 225), but a careful comparison with the latter shows important differences which justify separating them. It is, of course, not impossible that *T. transiens* is only a subspecies of *T. bilobus* (original locality Daghestan, Caucasus), but the metazona of pronotum is very differently shaped in the two insects, and I preferred to describe *transiens* as a distinct species. The most important feature of *T. transiens* is the short metazona with the margin not lamellate, as it is in *T. bilobus* and *T. muricatus*, but rather thick, approaching to the type which may be observed in *T. semenovi* (Zub.).

Tmethia ferghanensis, sp. n.

♂. Resembling *T. tartarus* (Sauss.) but much smaller. Antennae (in a paratype, in the type they are broken) distinctly longer than the head and pronotum together. Face vertical: frontal ridge between antennae parallel, sulcate, below the ocellum suddenly constricted, further down widened and obliterate; vertex sloping, slightly longer than broad, scarcely impressed, with the margins obliterate and no trace of median keel. Pronotum only feebly compressed laterally, slightly narrowed anteriorly, but not constricted in prozona; anterior margin very obtusely angulate; median keel in the prozona thick, less elevated than in *T. tartarus*, not deeply cut by the sulci; viewed in profile the first lobe of the keel is shorter than half of the prozona, with the upper margin not strongly ascendent, slightly concave and the hind angle near 90° , rounded; the second lobe very thick, rounded, with the usual upper double impression hardly perceptible; the third lobe low, obtusely conical, with the hind margin sloping backwards and forming an obtuse angle with the metazona (not reclinate and forming an acute angle as in *T. tartarus*); metazona as long as prozona, sellate owing to a deep transverse impression of its anterior part and to the incrassate posterior part; median keel in metazona linear; hind angle obtuse, rounded; hind margins thick, feebly convex; the surface of pronotum, including the lateral lobes, is covered

with scattered, low, round callous tubercles. *Elytra* extending to the apex of the distal third of femora; their maximum width beyond the middle; the apex broadly rounded. Wings circular; their venation as in *T. escherichi* (Kr.) *Hind femora* with the upper carina serrulate, not strongly and not suddenly lowered in the apical third. *Abdominal tergites* with only slightly cristate hind margins and a lateral row of scarcely perceptible tubercles.

Coloration greyish-ochraceous. *Antennae* whitish. *Elytra* with fairly numerous small brownish spots. Wings in the pre radial part subhyaline with a narrow blackish submarginal fascia leaving a narrow hyaline margin; post-radial part infumate throughout. *Hind femora* inwardly dark-blue at the base, pale yellowish in the rest. *Hind tibiae* bright brick-red inwardly.

♀ (paratype). Pronotal keel still lower and thicker than in the male, the hind margin of its hind lobe, when viewed in profile, forming a very obtuse (about 160°) angle with the metazona; the latter less sellate. *Elytra* not quite reaching the apex of the second tergite, separated from each other at the back. Tergites with a low linear median carinula and a lateral row of small tubercles. *Coloration* reddish-ochraceous.

						♂ (type.)	♀ (para type)
Length of body	..	..	..	..	..	32 mm.	40 mm.
.. pronotum	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	11
.. elytra	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
.. hind femora	..	..	..	..	..	17	19.5

Described after 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Asha Ba, prov. Ferghana, 4.vii.1913.

Although I compared this insect with *T. tartarus*, I did so simply because that species is better known than the recently described specimen from the Syr-Darya province i.e. *T. nigrescens*, Pyl'nov (Revue Russe d'Entom., xiv, 1914, p. 107), which seems to be very closely related to *T. ferghanensis*. The latter differs, however, from *T. nigrescens*, as far as it may be judged by description and figure of pronotum of Pyl'nov's species, in the still lower pronotal keel, sellate metazona, larger size and coloration of hind legs. It is not impossible, of course, that the two insects as well as *T. crassus*, m., represent only different races of the same species.

Tmethis crassus, sp. n.

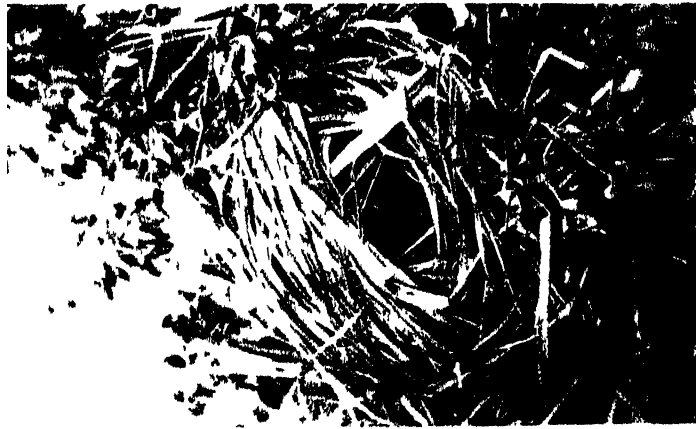
♂. Allied to *T. ferghanensis*, Uv. *Antennae* slightly longer than head and pronotum together. *Head* thick; face vertical, rugose; frontal ridge between antennae parallel, sulcate, below the ocellum constricted, widened gradually and sulcate further down, almost reaching the clypeus; vertex sloping, rugulose, feebly impressed, with the margins irregular and an interrupted median carinula. *Pronotum* very thick; anterior margin scarcely angulate at all; median keel in prozona very low and thick, with the median line irregular; transverse sulci shallow; first lobe of the keel subequal to half of the prozona, seen in profile its upper margin is horizontal; second lobe slightly lower than the first, thick, with the upper foveolae distinct; hind lobe quite low, conical; its hind margin forming a very obtuse angle with the metazona; metazona equal in length to prozona, very feebly impressed anteriorly and as feebly gibbose behind, distinctly broader than it is long, with the hind margins rounded; the median keel linear and irregular, the whole surface in longitudinal ridges and elongate tubercles, with distinct ridges in the place of lateral keels; prozona and lateral lobes in dense rounded tubercles. *Elytra*

not quite reaching the middle of hind femora, broadest in the middle with the apex parabolic. *Hind femora* as in *T. ferghanensis*. Abdominal tergites scarcely carinulate.

Coloration greyish-brown. Prozona of pronotum and the hind part of metazona somewhat blackish. Elytra blackish-brown. Wings infumate throughout, more darkly near the margin, but the margin itself is narrowly whitish. Hind femora and tibiae sanguineous inwardly.

							♂ (type.)
Length of body	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 mm.
" pronotum	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
" elytra	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
" hind femora	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.5

A single male from Berkara, distr. Aulie-Ata, pro. Syr-Darya, i. vi. 1922.



Nest of the Southern (row Pheasant.

(*Centropus sinensis partridge*)



Nest and eggs of the Punjab Sirkeer Cuckoo

(*Turdus sinensis sirkeer*)



Nest and eggs of the Indian Hoopoe

(*Upupa epops orientalis*)

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NESTS AND EGGS OF THE COMMON BIRDS OCCURRING IN THE PLAINS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

PART VI.

(Continued from page 970 of Vol. XXIX.)

By

E. H. N. GILL, F.Z.S.

(With a Plate.)

<i>Upupa epops orientalis</i>	..	..	..	The Indian Hoopoe.
Local name	..	..	..	Hoopoe, Hudhud.
Anglo-Indian name	..	..	..	The Common Hoopoe.

The Indian Hoopoe is a familiar bird in every district of the Province, and is met with in most localities. Throughout the winter months the birds are comparatively silent, but by February and March they become decidedly vociferous, and their melodious notes of *hoop-hoop*, *hoop-hoop-hoop*, are infallible signs of the approaching hot weather with all its attendant evils and discomfords.

Domestic operations commence in February and continue, according to locality, to May and June; during which period two, and sometimes three, broods are raised in the one nest. The birds are prolific breeders, and, in spite of their attractive plumage coloration, are in no danger of extinction at the hands of snarers or collectors.

In particulars of nidification the Hoopoe seems to differ from most other feathered species in respect of the curious fact that the serious aspect of reproduction, to begin with at any rate, is realised only by the male, who experiences no little difficulty in passing this knowledge on to his refractory bride. The choice of a suitable hole in a tree or wall seems to devolve on him, and even when this important detail has been settled he still has his work out out to shepherd his seemingly unwilling mate into the nest.

This curious behaviour may be observed several days before the eggs are actually laid, the male mounting guard outside the nest-hole, and the female making good her escape at every opportunity afforded her. But so soon as the first egg is laid the female takes up her position in the nest and never leaves it until the young are hatched.

During the period of incubation she is fed assiduously by the male, who is tireless in his efforts to keep her adequately supplied with nourishment. The way he sticks to his self-imposed task is truly remarkable and worthy of the highest praise. But even this model of domesticity is not without his weak moments, for I have seen him making romantic overtures to some charming damsel from the next compound while his honoured wife sat contentedly on her eggs quite oblivious of his carryings on.

As soon as the young are hatched she joins her mate and assists him to feed the young, but the period of inaction, having somewhat dulled the sensitiveness of her bill, it takes some days for her to acquire her old efficiency. It is therefore a common sight to see the male offering her choice morsels at frequent intervals in spite on the fact that his callow brood require all his attentions. His is verily a hard life from a domestic standpoint.

The female, during the period of incubation, is a close sitter, and can be captured on the eggs without the least difficulty; though I would not recommend the experiment to anyone afraid of soiling his hands, as the Hoopoe has a most disconcerting habit of ejecting an offensive fluid when thus handled. Whether this habit has been acquired as a weapon of offence or defence, or whether it is merely the involuntary discharge of fluid excrement due to fright or sudden alarm is not quite clear; but it certainly has the effect of damping, in no small degree, the ardour of intending robbers.

Once the female begins to lay her eggs the desire to incubate them is so great that she will often continue to lay eggs as fast as they are removed from beneath her. I call to mind one particular bird which fancied a hollow paw of one of the stone lions at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, situated immediately above a spiral staircase leading to one of the dormitories.

This nest was known to at least a dozen youthful hooligans, who, at an appointed hour each evening, when the door was opened, fought as only small boys can fight to get at the nest first. It would be difficult to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the amount of young blood spilt in violent struggles for possession of the single egg, nor the number of eggs laid by that obliging bird for the benefit of those budding oologists; but bleeding noses and gory faces were of such frequent occurrence at intervals throughout the breeding season that I have often wondered whether that bird, in addition to its many natural attributes, was not possessed of a certain sense of humour as well.

The eggs are, without exception, deposited in holes in trees and walls at varying heights from the ground, but of nest there is none to speak of, and neither is there any sign of the orifice being built up after the fashion of the Nuthatch. Filth and vermin reign supreme in these elementary nurseries, which sets one wondering at an inscrutable decree of Nature which allows a species of such laudable domestic habits and attractive appearance to so disregard fundamental and essential laws of hygiene.

The eggs are up to six in number, in shape typically rather long ovals, always a good deal pointed towards one end. The ground-colour, when the egg is quite fresh, is a delicate pale greyish blue without spot or blemish of any kind. The shell, however, becomes greatly stained during incubation, and when exposed to the light for any length of time fades very rapidly. A normal egg would measure about 0.97 by 0.66 inch.

<i>Liopicus mahrattensis</i>..	..	..	The Yellow fronted Pied Woodpecker.
Local name ..	..	..	Unknown.
Anglo-Indian name ..	..	..	The Spotted Woodpecker.

This interesting and sprightly bird occurs either singly or in pairs and is pretty evenly distributed throughout the plains, though it is nowhere common. It is a nervous, highly-strung creature, always on the move; while the ease with which it can manoeuvre round the branches of trees adds considerably to its ability for concealment.

On several occasions, whilst looking for nests, my attention was drawn to a curious vibrating sound like the creaking of a branch in a strong wind. But as there never was any breeze to speak of I investigated the matter and found to my surprise that the author of the mysterious sounds was this little Woodpecker, and that it was brought about by the bird vibrating its bill against some decayed branch or dry stump.

Later I ascertained that this was done with a specific object. The violent vibrations apparently had the effect of dislodging minute insects from the cracks and crevices of the wood, which were then collected and devoured by the bird. Quite an ingenious method really, but how the bird contrives to work its bill so rapidly has always greatly puzzled me.

The nesting season is from about the end of February to the beginning of May, according to locality; and the eggs are deposited exclusively in holes in trees at varying heights from the ground. Sometimes the branches in which the holes are drilled are dry and decayed, and sometimes quite green and robust. Sometimes quite perpendicular, and sometimes slanting in accordance with the bird's particular fancy.

The aperture is circular, and about an inch and an half in diameter. It goes straight into the branch for a couple of inches, and then turns downwards to a depth of six or eight inches; the egg cavity at the bottom usually being hollowed out and lined with bits of wood and bark.

Both birds assist in building the nest and feeding the young, and it is quite common for the same nest to be used for several years in succession.

The eggs are glossy white, and invariably three in number. The shells are fine and delicate, and, when fresh and unblown, present a pink tinge on account of partial translucency. They are typically slightly elongated ovals, though spherical varieties occur sometimes. A normal specimen would measure about 0.86 by 0.65 inch.

<i>Tynypicus hardwickii</i>	..	..	The Indian Pigmy Woodpecker.
Local name	..	..	Unknown.
Anglo-Indian name	..	..	The Small Woodpecker.

This vivacious little species seems to be pretty evenly distributed throughout the Western districts of the Province, more sparingly in the Eastern districts. It is, on account of its small size and characteristic habits, quite unmistakable though the amateur will almost invariably find it a most difficult business to locate the nest. In all my experience I have seen but half a dozen, and even these were found more by good luck than judgment.

The birds evince an almost uncanny faculty for avoiding close observation, which is rendered much more acute as the period of nidification draws nigh. I suppose I must have watched hundreds of Woodpeckers, at one time or another, constructing their nests; but never have I seen a Pigmy Woodpecker engaged in the operation.

There does not appear to be any reason, however, why they should not. Though if the opportunity offered they would not be averse from appropriating the handiwork of the other allied species.

The full complement of eggs is four, though it is not often that they all survive to hatch; one or two usually being addled. In shape they are typically blunt ovals, unusually round for a Woodpecker, and large for the size of the bird. They are pure white in colour and moderately glossy, and a normal egg would measure about 0.7 by 0.55 inch.

<i>Brachypternus aurantius aurantius</i>	..	..	The Northern Golden-backed Woodpecker.
Local name	..	..	Unknown.
Anglo-Indian name	..	..	The Royal Woodpecker.

This species is perhaps the commonest, most familiar, and certainly the most beautiful of the Woodpeckers of the plains. Not only is its plumage coloration most striking, but its strong, undulating flight, raucous voice, and cheeky demeanour are unmistakable.

A very curious instance of this bird's behaviour is related by Hume. "I caught a bird," he says " (a male) in its hole, with two fresh eggs, very pyriform, and now when blown just like highly polished alabaster. I had the live bird 24 hours in a box, and when I popped him on to the trunk of a large peepal tree overhanging my portico, instead of flying away he ran about a foot up the tree and, taking no earthly notice of me, set to work devouring black ants at a great rate; whilst in the hand he erected his crest, screamed lustily, and pecked most vigorously at my fingers, or indeed anything put near him; he was a very bold bird."

They breed from March to July, and do not seem to depart in any way from the ordinary habits of the family.

The usual complement of eggs is three, and they are rather characteristic of the species. Typically they are long and pyriform in shape, and like polished

china when blown. When fresh the shells are suffused with a delicate salmon-pink on account of partial translucency. A normal egg would measure about 1.1 by 0.8 inch.

<i>Thereiceryx zeylanicus caniceps</i>	..	The Northern Green
		Barbet.
Local name	.. .. .	Kotur.
Anglo-Indian name	.. .. .	The Large Green
		Woodpecker.

This species is very commonly distributed throughout the Province, and is a familiar and vociferous garden bird, which seems to provide the Chiria-mar with quite a lucrative source of income. There is, to my mind, however, something about its appearance that is sinister and curiously reptilian; an opinion which has been influenced to a great extent by the amount of damage which these birds have wrought in my tomato beds. Living almost entirely on fruit and seed they are invariably met with on the various kinds of *Ficus*, but are not averse from trespassing in vegetable patches whenever opportunity offers.

Domestic operations are commenced in April and continue till May. The nest is the usual Woodpecker type, and is constructed in almost any kind of tree usually quite low down, though preference is given to dry stumps and branches which are soft and brittle and easily bored. Both birds assist in building the nest and incubating the eggs, while old nests are used regularly year after year.

The full complement of eggs is four, more often three, and sometimes only two. In shape they are typically rather regular ovals, somewhat elongated; in colour a dead white and slightly glossy. A normal specimen would measure about 1.2 by 0.8 inch.

<i>Xanthoerzema haemacephala indica</i>	..	The Indian Crimson-
		breasted Barbet.
Local name	.. .. .	Kat-Khora, Bussunta
		lisora.
Anglo-Indian name	.. .. .	The Small Green
		Woodpecker.

The Coppermith, like the preceding species, is very commonly distributed throughout the Province, and occurs in most gardens where the food supply is sufficient; its pleasing call-notes and sprightly habits being unmistakable.

Domestic operations are commenced in April and continue till May, the particulars of nidification being identical with the last species, save that the Coppermith evinces a curious habit of sitting for hours at the entrance of the nest-hole with just its head peeping out, in which position it presents rather a humorous spectacle. Both birds assist in building the nest and incubating the eggs, but old nests are seldom used. Indeed the birds seem to attach considerable importance to the selection of a nesting site, for several half finished nests may be rejected and abandoned before they are eventually suited.

Normally three eggs are laid, often only two. In shape they vary a good deal, but are typically almost cylindrical, tapering somewhat towards one end. The shells are white and do not present any appreciable gloss, and are so fragile as to be almost transparent. The greatest care has to be exercised when extracting them from the nest, as the smallest piece of wood falling on them is liable to crack them beyond repair.

The eggs vary considerably in size, but a normal specimen would measure about 0.9 by 0.7 inch.

<i>Coracias bengalensis bengalensis</i>	..	The Northern Indian
		Roller.
Local name	.. .. .	Nilkant, Sabzak.
Anglo-Indian name	.. .. .	Jay, Blue Jay.

This bird is commonly distributed throughout the Province, and is too well known already to require any introduction. There is not much to be added to current literature on the subject, save to say that the birds are vociferous and aggressive and very intolerant of other species in the vicinity of their breeding grounds. When they commence their courtship the whole world knows about it. The loud, raucous cries of the male are unmistakeable; and if one desires to investigate further, one may observe the mad aerial gyrations in which he indulges, the specific purpose of which I know not.

When left in peace the female sits quietly at the end of a dry, lateral branch and pursues her ordinary vocation; when, without any apparent reason, the male soars suddenly overhead and dashes at her repeatedly in the most intimidating manner, causing her to dodge this way and that to avoid a collision. Then, seemingly satisfied, he flaps away to the nest-hole and indulges in an impromptu concert, where he is eventually joined by the female, who adds to the awful din. And this curious behaviour is continued practically throughout the period of nidification.

Domestic operations are commenced, as a rule about March, and continue till July. The eggs are laid in holes in trees and walls, and sometimes in hollows under the eaves of bungalows. Sometimes the eggs repose on a few rags and feathers, though more often than not there is no attempt at any sort of lining. The art of nest construction seems to have passed them by.

Normally four eggs are laid. In shape they are broad ovals, occasionally almost spherical. They are a bright china-white in colour with a brilliant gloss; and a normal specimen would measure about 1.35 by 1.07 inch.

Merops orientalis orientalis The Common Indian
Bee-Eater.

Local name Harrial, Patringa.

Anglo-Indian name The Small Wire-bird.

This sprightly little bird occurs quite commonly in open spaces and gardens throughout the Province. Being a bird of such characteristic appearance and habits, it cannot be mistaken for any other; while its keen sight, and ability for judging pace and distance are truly remarkable. It perches constantly on twigs and telegraph wires and takes its prey on the wing, in the doing of which it is even more expert than the Drongo, the viscous snap of the mandibles being quite audible even at a distance. Sometimes they are found singly or in pairs, but more often in parties of a dozen or more. Indeed, in certain favoured spots hundreds may be found together.

Domestic operations are commenced in March and continue till June, and the eggs are deposited exclusively in holes in the perpendicular faces of mud banks, cliffs, and irrigation channels, which the bird excavates for itself with bill and claws; both sexes assisting in the operation.

The channel, which is circular and about two inches in diameter, is driven straight into the cliff face to a depth varying from two to five feet. It widens perceptibly towards the egg-chamber at the other end, which is hollowed out with a well-shaped compartment to hold the eggs. Occasionally the tunnel may be found to diverge in either direction, but this only happens when an obstacle like stone or kunkur impedes the straight line.

The eggs are usually four in number, occasionally five. In shape they are quite spherical, pure white in colour and brilliantly glossy. A normal specimen would measure about 0.75 by 0.71 inch.

Merops superciliosus javanicus .. The Blue-tailed Bee-
Eater.

Local name Bara-patringa.

Anglo-Indian name The Large Wire-Bird.

This species seems to be common in some parts of the Province, and is rare in others. In Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, and other Western districts I

have found them breeding together in certain localities in large parties, whereas. East of Benares, although I have seen them occasionally, I have never come across their nests; though they undoubtedly breed there sometimes. I have examined many a nest in the stop butta at La Martinere College rifle range at Lucknow, and the various rifle ranges at Allahabad, where the birds took not the least notice of the hundreds of bullets thudding into the earth around them.

It breeds at the same time as the last species, the particulars of nidification being almost identical, save for the fact that *javanicus* evinces a tendency to breed in colonies, and often lines the egg-chamber with fine grass and feathers.

The eggs, four or five in number, are merely larger additions of *orientalis*, and a normal specimen would measure about 0·85 by 0·76 inch.

<i>Ceryle rudis leucomelanura</i>	The Indian Pied Kingfisher.
Local name	Koryala, Kilkila.
Anglo-Indian name	The Common Kingfisher.

This sprightly and interesting bird is commonly distributed throughout the Province, more abundantly perhaps in the well watered tracts. Its conspicuous black and white coloring and cheery call-notes are unmistakable, and it is a fascinating bird to watch as it hovers over patches of water to descend suddenly in a rapid nose dive on to some unsuspecting fish swimming near the surface.

Sacred tanks with the inevitable pole in the centre are this bird's delight. On the pole a pair will perch for hours and wait patiently for their victims; flying off every now and then on a tour of inspection round the pond, and returning again with their captures which are bashed to death and swallowed whole.

Domestic operations are commenced about February, and continue, in accordance with locality, till May. The birds breed freely along the precipitous mud banks of the Ganges and Jumna and various other streams and lakes in the Province, and the eggs are deposited in holes driven horizontally into the cliff-faces at distances varying from two to twenty feet from the water, and anything up to seven feet in depth. The entrance to the tunnel is about three inches in diameter but the other extremity is widened and hollowed out to accommodate the sitting bird in comfort. There is very little pretence at a nest, though occasionally a little grass and fish bones are scattered about indiscriminately.

The full complement of eggs laid is six, though I have frequently found only four, sometimes five. In shape they are typically broad ovals, sometimes almost spherical, and occasionally distinctly pointed towards one end. The shells are pure white with a high polish; usually quite unmistakable for anything but a Kingfisher's. The eggs vary a good deal in size, but a normal specimen would measure about 1·2 by 0·95 inch.

<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>	The Common Indian Kingfisher.
Local name	Chota Kilkila, Nika machrala.
Anglo-Indian name	The Small Blue Kingfisher.

This beautiful little bird is distributed throughout the Province in suitable localities, though it is nowhere common; occurring in most places either singly or in pairs. Its small size, brilliant plumage, and curious habit of bobbing its head, are sufficiently distinctive for correct identification; but being a frequenter of silent and secluded places it is seldom met with. It captures its prey from some favourite perch, and, unlike the Pied Kingfisher, hovers only very occasionally.

The period of nidification varies considerably in accordance with locality, the most favoured months being March, April, and May. The nests are found

as a rule, in the most secluded places, and are merely smaller additions of those already described. Both sexes assist in building the nest and incubating the eggs, and are extremely energetic during the whole period of nidification.

The eggs, up to six in number, are distinctly oval in shape, sometimes almost spherical like those of *Merops veridis*. When fresh the shells are suffused with a pink tinge, but when blown they are a pure china-white and brilliantly glossy. A normal specimen would measure about 0.79 by 0.69 inch.

Ramphaleyon capensis gurali .. The Brown-headed
Stork-billed King-
fisher.

Local name Unknown.

Anglo-Indian name Unknown.

This bird, easily recognised by its conspicuous coloring, large bill, and raucous voice, is very sparingly distributed in the Province. The only place I have seen it in any numbers is a strip of wild and rugged country South of Allahabad and Mirzapur bordering on Baghelkhand. In the submontane districts, and along the foot-hills of the Himalayas, the birds are comparatively common: but that is an area outside the scope of these papers.

I have never actually taken their eggs, though the jungle natives of Baghelkhand have assured me that the birds do breed in the cliff-faces of forest streams in the wildest and most secluded spots.

Halcyon smyrnensis fusca The Indian White-
breasted King-
fisher.

Local name Kilkila.

Anglo-Indian name The Large Blue King-
fisher.

This conspicuous bird is somewhat sparingly distributed throughout the Province, but is, if anything, even more retiring in its habits than the Common Kingfisher, and certainly much more arboreal. It loves to haunt heavily wooded forest streams, and is quite an adept at avoiding observation by concealing itself amongst thick foliage. It is met with either singly or in pairs, and feeds more on insects and other vermin than fish.

They breed at the same time as the other Kingfishers, and construct a nest of the usual type, the holes being driven into the cliff-faces of forest streams, tanks, and the perpendicular sides of disused earthen wells. The presence of running water, as in the case of the other species, is not at all essential.

The eggs are up to six in number, and pure glossy white in colour. In shape they are typically spherical, and large for the size of the bird. A normal specimen would measure about 1.1 by 1.0 inch.

Lophoceros birostris The Common Grey
Hornbill.

Local name Dhanesh.

Anglo-Indian name. The Toucan.

This familiar bird is common throughout the plains, and is met with either in pairs or small parties of from four to six. The parties, however, do not occur until late in the breeding season, and are merely the parent birds with their four or five offspring. The curious way in which they follow each other from tree to tree in search of food is a peculiarity of the species.

Domestic arrangements are commenced, as a rule, in April, and continue till June; but though the birds are so commonly met with, to find the nest is not so easy. The eggs are deposited in holes and crevices in large trees, usually at great heights, and the orifices built up with clay and excreta so as to completely imprison the female bird, save for a small slit through which she is fed by her mate throughout the long period of incubation. Food is often procured from long distances, which is one reason why the bird is so difficult to follow. The masonry work round the orifice is removed after the young are hatched, but

the same nesting site, if not disturbed, is used by the one pair of birds year after year.

The eggs are up to five in number. In shape they are typically broad, rather perfect ovals, without any gloss. When fresh the shells are a dull white, but become stained during incubation with shades of dirty brown and yellow. A normal specimen would measure about 1.75 by 1.25 inch.

Micropus affinis affinis The Common Indian
House-Swift.

Local name Ababil, Hawa bilbil.

Anglo-Indian name The Common Swallow.

This sprightly bird is very commonly distributed throughout the Province. It is essentially gregarious in its habits, and so domesticated as to require no introduction whatever.

The breeding season commences in February, and continues spasmodically till August. The nests are confined to the roofs of old buildings, mosques and temples, eaves, railway stations, and under the eaves of bungalows; and wherever they occur large numbers are either clustered together in a small area, or scattered over a wider area in small, compact groups. The birds are constantly flying in and out of the nests, so that the bustle and noise at sunrise and sunset is prodigious, and quite incapable of description.

The nests vary considerably in both shape and size in accordance with the positions which they occupy, but normally they are more or less globular with their edges stuck firmly on to the under surface of the wall. They are composed throughout of fine grasses and the feathers of various birds firmly bound together with saliva, and are rather wonderful structures.

The bottom of this little habitation, which forms the egg-compartment, is not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness, quite devoid of any internal lining, and yet so strong as to withstand considerable pressure from without. Some nests have just a small circular entrance, while others have a distinct tubular attachment projecting from the side of the same material as the nest.

Normally three eggs are laid, very occasionally four. In shape they vary a great deal, but are typically elongated ovals, pointed towards one end; pyriform varieties being quite common. The colour is a spotless white, and the variation in size pretty considerable; but a normal specimen would measure about 0.85 by 0.55 inch.

Tachornis batasiensis batasiensis .. The Palm Swift.

Local name Tari ababil, Talohatta.

Anglo-Indian name The Palm Swallow.

This curious little bird is distributed throughout the Province in suitable localities; but is much more abundant in the Eastern districts where, unlike the Common House-Swift, it evinces a liking for open spaces usually removed from human habitations. The birds are always met with in small or large parties, and are unmistakable on account of their slim and delicate appearance; reminding one more of a bat than a bird.

Domestic operations are commenced about February and continue till July, during which period two broods are probably reared. The nests are confined exclusively to Toddy-palms and are most ingenious structures; being constructed between the ribs of the leaf after the stem has drooped downwards and the edges of the leaf become compressed towards its centre.

The nest is composed throughout of soft vegetable down and fibre, with the addition of a few feathers, cemented firmly together with the bird's saliva, and if one can visualise a small watch-pocket about two inches in circumference and an inch in depth, surmounted by a stiff braiding round the opening and having one of its sides glued to the under surface of the leaf, one then gets a correct conception of what the nest really looks like. The structure is, in fact,

so frail and small that from beneath the sitting bird looks as though it were suspended in air, or clinging to the leaf in an awkward position.

It is quite common to find several pairs breeding together in the one tree even though Vultures and other birds of prey may be seen to perch there regularly. The nests, however, are not easy to get at. The services of an expert climber have to be requisitioned for the job, and even he often succeeds in bungling the business badly.

The eggs, three in number, are almost perfect miniatures in shape and colour of the last species; and a normal specimen would measure about 0·65 by 0·45 inch.

As regards the Family *Caprimulgidae*, so far as my experience tells me, there are only three species which breed at all commonly in the plains of the Province. These are —

<i>Caprimulgus monticolus</i>	..	..	Franklin's Nightjar.
<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	The Common Indian Nightjar.

<i>Caprimulgus indicus indicus</i>	The Jungle Nightjar.
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and as their general habits and particulars of nidification are the same in each case, I shall deal with them all together.

C. monticolus occurs most commonly in the Eastern districts, extending right down into Bengal. *C. asiaticus* is a straggler in the plains, but is met with regularly in the Doon and submontane tracts, while *C. indicus* is very common throughout that wild strip of country lying South of the Jumna, comprising more or less the Jhansi, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Banda, Mirzapur, and part of the Allahabad districts. The birds are nocturnal in their habits, and are consequently only seen in flight or after they have been flushed.

The breeding season commences about March and continues till June. The eggs are deposited on the bare ground, sometimes right out in the open and sometimes under a bush or at the roots of grass and shrubbery without the least sign of a nest or even a depression in the ground to hold the eggs. The birds are extraordinarily tight sitters, and are so protectively coloured as to be almost impossible of detection till flushed. It is only by mere chance that the eggs are ever discovered. I once took a clutch of *C. indicus* from a mass of bare shingle above a stream in the Jhansi district, which was only discovered by the sitting bird flying off from almost under my foot. There wasn't a blade of grass or cover of any description within ten yards of the eggs.

The eggs, never more than two in number, are in shape typically long ovals, somewhat cylindrical. The shell is fine in texture and exhibits a certain amount of gloss. The ground-colour is a delicate salmon-pink, pretty thickly blotched and streaked with various shades of pale brown and purple, underlaid by secondary markings of neutral shades; and normal eggs of the three species would measure, respectively, about 1·15 by 0·85, 1·0 by 0·75 and 1·17 by 0·88 inch.

<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	The Common Hawk-Cuckoo.
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Local name	Pupiya.
Anglo-Indian name	Brain-fever Bird.

The Brain-fever Bird is commonly distributed, and the author of those crescendo call-notes, which, on a hot summer's night, make one's exasperated brain rock with giddiness. Night and day they call unceasingly, and are a veritable plague in every district.

This bird is unique for the remarkable resemblance, it bears to the *Shikra*. All the markings of the hawk are reproduced exactly in the cuckoo, even the flight of both species being absolutely identical. And as the cuckoo is parasitic on babbler it experiences no difficulty in simulating the bullying tactics of its redoubtable double when foisting its eggs on the dupe.

While the sitting babbler dashes in terror from the nest pursued by the supposed hawk in the shape of the male cuckoo, or while several babblers combine together against a common enemy, the female cuckoo lays her eggs in the unguarded nest, and makes good her escape before the babblers have time to return. And so the good work is carried on.

The birds are present in their usual haunts from about February to October, after which they appear to carry out local migrations. The period of nidification is quite an extensive one, from about March to August; and it is a very unusual occurrence to find more than a single egg in the one babbler's clutch. Both *Argya malcolmi* and *Turdoides terricolor terricolor* seem to be freely victimised.

The eggs are somewhat elongated ovals, very blunt at both ends. The shell is fine and glossy, and of a uniform dark greenish-blue colour. A normal specimen would measure about 1.0 by 0.78 inch.

Cacomantis merulinus passerinus .. The Indian Plaintive
Cuckoo.

Local name Unknown.

Anglo-Indian name Unknown.

This species is very sparingly distributed throughout the plains, and is rarely met with; at least that has been my experience. I should not care to include it amongst the common birds, and make but casual mention of it in these papers.

Its curious call-notes, small size, and swift, hawk-like flight are quite characteristic; but being a frequenter of heavily wooded and forest country it does not lend itself to close observation; and is a difficult bird to follow.

The period of nidification is from about June to September, and the few eggs which I have taken were all found in the nests of *Prinia inornata inornata*. In shape they are more or less elongated ovals, with a smooth and moderately glossy shell. The ground-colour is a pale greenish-blue sparingly blotched and spotted with reddish-brown, which have a tendency to form an irregular zone at the large end. A normal specimen would measure about 0.8 by 0.55 inch.

Clamator jacobinus The Pied-Crested
Cuckoo.

Local name Pupiya, Chatak

Anglo-Indian name Shower-Bulbul.

This conspicuously coloured species makes its appearance in the Province with the advent of the monsoon; its melodious notes, white under parts, white wing bar, and crested head being unmistakable. Like the Brain-fever Bird it is also parasitic on babblers, though, along with other enthusiastic observers, I still have to see exactly how the nefarious deed is accomplished.

On one occasion I saw the deed attempted, but not successfully. Wandering in the public gardens one morning, I was about to examine a babbler's nest, when, carefully concealed in the foliage a few feet distant, I spied my friend the Cuckoo.

By the careful manipulation of a pebble the babbler was startled off the nest. Immediately the Cuckoo was all attention, but the plan miscarried. The cries of the startled babbler attracted its mate to the spot, and the Cuckoo was accidentally discovered and driven off. I was thus unfortunately deprived of witnessing an interesting spectacle, for I feel certain the Cuckoo was merely waiting for the nest to be left unguarded in order to deposit her own egg therein.

The period of nidification is from about July to September, and it is very rarely that more than the one egg is found in a nest. The round, almost spherical shape of the egg is very characteristic, and save for the colour closely resembles a Bee-Eater's. The colour is a uniform, pure blue of more or less intensity; and a normal specimen would measure about 0.95 by 0.75 inch.

A fact I should like to mention in regard to this species is that I have often watched the adult birds feeding a fully-fledged youngster; which is something I have not noticed with either the Brain-fever Bird or Plaintive Cuckoo; though I have frequently seen the Koel doing it.

Eudynamis scolopaceus scolopaceus .. The Indian Koel.

Local name Koel, Kokil.

Anglo-Indian name The Koel.

It is not necessary for me to say that this bird is common. It dominates one's domestic surroundings throughout the hot weather and rains, when it is always very much in evidence. This redoubtable parasite victimises no less an adversary than *Corvus splendens splendens*, and this in spite of the fact that the victim is fully alive to the fraud practiced on it, and endeavours to prevent it. There is a good deal to be said, therefore, for the Koel's courage and ingenuity.

The Koels seem to become most vociferous about June, which is about the time they commence their campaign against the crows. The loud, persistent call-notes of the male Koel seem to aggravate the crow intensely, so that while he treats the occupant of the nest to as much loud abuse at his command, his mate, trusting to her dull speckled plumage to escape observation, conceals herself in the vicinity of the nest.

Sooner or later the crow, thoroughly exasperated, dashes at the koel, and a hot chase round the countryside ensues. Meanwhile the female Koel pops into the unguarded nest, lays her egg, and makes off in the opposite direction as fast as she can.

In due time the egg is hatched along with those of the dupe, and very soon after the young crows are pitched out of the nest by the foundling to die of exposure and starvation. And now comes the most wonderful part of the whole business, for the nestling Koel, to begin with, is draped in black so as to resemble a nestling crow; and it is not till it is fully-fledged and well able to take care of itself that the speckled plumage of the female is developed. A most remarkable instance of protective mimicry.

The most favoured months for the eggs are June and July, and they are deposited exclusively in the nests of *Corvus splendens splendens*; and it is quite common to find two eggs in the one nest, and occasionally three. The eggs, though they resemble somewhat those of a Crow, are decidedly smaller and quite unmistakable. Even the most casual observer would tell the difference at sight.

The ground-colour varies from a pale stone colour through different shades of green to a pale olive-brown. The markings which consist of spots, specks, streaks and clouds of reddish brown shades, are scattered all over the egg, but have a tendency to gather round the large end in an irregular zone. As a rule it is considerably darker than the eggs along with which it is laid.

In shape the eggs are typically moderately broad ovals, somewhat compressed towards one end; and a normal specimen would measure about 1.2 by 0.95 inch.

Taccocua sirkee sirkee The Punjab Sirkeer
Cuckoo.

Local name Jungli tota.

Anglo-Indian name The Brown Bird.

This species is sparingly distributed throughout the plains, and is quite unmistakable on account of its striking resemblance to a MongOOSE. It is essentially terrestrial in its habits and a great skulker, haunting low scrub and leafy undergrowth and seldom taking to flight.

Domestic operations are commenced about March and continue, according to locality, to July and August. The nest is quite typical, but one of the most difficult to find, on account of the birds being so difficult to follow, and the female such a remarkably close sitter.

The nests are almost invariably confined to large thorny bushes or leafy trees at no great distance from the ground. It is a frail structure of small sticks thrown carelessly together with a thick padding of green leaves to contain the eggs, the leaves being constantly replenished with green ones. Both birds assist in building the nest and feeding the young, but the eggs seem to be incubated almost entirely by the female. They are shy birds and will desert a nest quite readily.

Only two eggs are laid, and occasionally three. In shape they are typically elongated ovals, somewhat obtuse at both ends. When fresh the shells are a dull white and of a chalky nature, but often become stained and somewhat polished during incubation. The size of a normal specimen would be about 1.4 by 0.08 inch.

Centropus sinensis parroti The Southern Crow-Pheasant.

Local name Mahoka.

Anglo-Indian name The Crow-Pheasant.

This handsome bird is commonly distributed throughout the Province, and is a familiar bird in most groves and gardens as it struts about amongst the under growth in search of small frogs and vermin. Its loud call-notes are quite unmistakable, and a familiar sound throughout the summer and rains.

Domestic operations are commenced about June and continue till September, and the nests are typical of the species. They are huge, globular structures of grass, straw, and sugar-cane leaf up to about eighteen inches in diameter, lined inside with the same materials, and having a small circular entrance at one side. They are placed usually in thorny scrub and bushy trees quite low down, and are, normally, quite easy to find. Both birds assist in building the nest and incubating the eggs.

The eggs, up to six in number, are typically broad ovals in shape with both ends very rounded. When fresh they are pure white and chalky in appearance, but become stained and somewhat polished during incubation. A normal specimen would measure about 1.45 by 1.15 inch.

THE COMMON BUTTERFLIES OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA
(INCLUDING THOSE MET WITH IN THE HILL STATIONS
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY).

By

T. R. BELL, O.I.E., I.F.S. (Retd).

(Continued from page 150 of this Volume.)

PART XXXIII.

(With one text figure.)

Family—HESPERIIDÆ.

Subfamily (?).—ISMENEINÆ—continued.

216. *Hasora chabrona*, Plötz.—Male. *Upperside*: dark olive-brown; cilia of both wings greyish-white with brown bases. Fore wing with some brown hairs at base and shorter ones beyond; a small, ochreous white, sub-apical, semihyaline dot or small spot at base of interspace 6; a similar spot in interspace 3 a little before its middle touching vein 4; sometimes another, similar spot inwards in interspace 2. Hind wing, the base and abdominal areas with long, brown hairs and shorter ones beyond. *Underside*: pale-brown with a violaceous-grey tint. Fore wing with the hinder marginal interspace near the anal angle somewhat paler than the rest, a dark shade along middle of wing from base to disc bent at right angles up to costa; the spots as above, all within the darker shade. Hind wing tinged with purple, with a narrow, white, transverse, sometimes obsolescent band in an even, inward curve, its hinder edge even, minutely serrate, its outer edge somewhat diffused, extending to the anal angle and broken just before its end by the upper side of a large, anal, black patch; the base of the wing and an indistinct, broad, discal fascia rather darker than the ground colour; a rather prominent, white anteciliary line from the outer edge of the anal patch becoming obsolescent upwards to apex. Females like the male above and below but somewhat paler, the semihyaline spots in interspaces 2, 3 of fore wing always much larger. *Underside*: the hinder-marginal space larger and much paler, its upper end touching the lowest spot on the fore wing. Hind wing with the base and outer portions somewhat more purplish than in the male. Antennæ black, the shaft below the club dull ochreous beneath, the inside of crook reddish; palpi ochreous or greyish-white with a brown line on each side and the third joint black; head, thorax, abdomen above concolorous with wings; below concolorous with the grey-brown of the underside of wings, the abdomen banded somewhat obscurely. Expanse 50mm.

Egg.—The egg is dome-shaped, lowly semiovoid; the surface slightly shining. There are from 14-17 meridional, thin, linear ribs or ridges running from the base to the apex where they end round the small micropyle. The diameter is very close on 0.75 mm. and the interspaces between the ribs at the middle are about 4 × the breadth of the ridges themselves. The base on which the egg stands is quite flat, the height is about equal to the diameter. The colour is white or whitish. B: 0.6; H: 0.4

Larva.—Is very similar in every way to those of *Hasora aleris* and *H. butleri*—the colouring, pattern and everything else. The body is, in shape, on the whole, cylindrical, but narrows considerably forwards to the head in segments 4, 3, 2; less so backwards from segment 12 to the hinder extremity; segments 13, 14 are hardly distinguishable except by a dotted green colour-line and segment 13 is similarly separated from segment 12 besides by a fold; segment 14 is a piece in the shape of a quarter-sphere; no chitnized area; the free curve of flap lies very nearly on the resting surface overlapping the anal claspers; segment 2 is rather narrow and has a chitnized collar which is dark reddish brown or nearly black, is nearly the length of the segment and has the two edges raised, the middle in consequence sunk or grooved; it is longest in

the dorsal line (or broadest) and becomes narrower towards the spiracles, finishing above them and just in front of them. *Head* a good deal broader and higher than segment 2, about the same diameter as segment 4 at its front margin, round in shape, with a broad somewhat shallow sinus, acute in the dorsal line, separating the two lobes on vertex and a surface which is roughened by numerous, small, cylindrical, short, tubercles from each one of which comes a fine, curved and sometimes slightly waved, longish, white or light grey hair, these hairs being as long as the false clypeus is high; true clypeus an equilateral triangle about one-third as high as head; the false clypeus a broad band outside it, round topped, a little more than half as high as head, hardly distinguishable while the true one is very distinct; the colour either black-brown or yellowish-orange; in the latter case with a large, black, round patch, dorsolateral, just above false clypeus-apex and another filling up the eye-curve inside, the true clypeus in this latter case also nearly black; the labrum whitish, small, the ligula dark brown and shortly horse-shoe shaped; the mandibles orange with broad dark brown points; the eyes dark, four in a perfect curve, the fifth forming the centre of it, more or less, inside. *Spiracles* oval, more or less flush, light yellow in colour except that of segment 2 which is dark brown; those of segments 2 and 12 larger than the rest, the former largest. *Surface* rather oily-looking when the larva is full fed, with many more or less erect, whitish, long, fine, soft hairs, about one-third as long as greatest breadth of larva (which is at the middle), those round the anal end most numerous and longest—hairs giving the larva a slightly soft, fluffy look; there are, as usual, some transverse, parallel, depressed lines on the posterior portion of each segment. *Colour* a sort of mauve soiled orange tinged with a flush of light brown, spotted minutely and distinctly with small, circular, white points; a double, subdorsal and single supra- and subspiracular, light yellow, longitudinal line or very narrow band from head (not included, neither is the collar of segment 2) to segment 13 end, the thin dorsal line left somewhat greenish, also the spiracular regions between the lines; ventrum also glaucous green; the prolegs the same; the true legs brownish, the front pair darkest; segment 2 at sides brown crossed by the supra- and subspiracular, yellow lines; besides the above yellow lines there are, on each segment, three short, transverse, parallel, yellow lines on the hinder half of each segment 7-10 (sometimes on other segments too), placed between the transverse depressed lines, stretching from the outside one of the subdorsal longitudinal lines to the supra-spiracular, longitudinal line; there is generally a rather large black, lateral patch on segment 3 and 6 nearly touching the front margins and stretching back one-third the length of segment, above touching the subdorsal outside line, below the supraspiracular line—and there may be a similar patch on some of the other front segments also. L: 35mm.; B. at middle: 7mm.—when more or less at rest.

Pupa.—The chrysalis is very like that of *Hasora alexis*, the larva of which feeds upon *Pongamia glabra*, the Indian Beech. It is of the same shape and colour. It is a stout pupa, more or less cylindrical from the shoulders to segment 10, thereafter decreasing in diameter to segment 13 which is rather more suddenly narrower, the cremastral segment as if stuck on to it, a broad, short triangle with an oblong apical continuation which is nearly half the breadth of the triangle base and nearly as long as that base, thickened at the extremity slightly into a knob which bears all the little suspensory hooklets which are short; this cremastral segment with the sides concavely curved and thick or deep through; underneath this cremastral segment has two extensor ridges running forward, diverging, from the oblong apical portion, one on each side, short and embracing with their extremities the somewhat heart-shaped area representing the leg-scars—the two leg-scars not being distinguishable one from the other but forming one piece raised above the surface; segment 13 is a

dorsal piece, quite as long in the dorsal line as segment 12, extending from just below the dorsoventral line on one side to the other, the ventral part hardly existing, and is in shape a convex, depressed semicircle with a rounded sinus running into it on the dorsal line of the front margin; the segment is very distinct because somewhat broadly margined with jet-black and roughened on the bordering. The front portion of the pupa, the head and segment 2 together, is broadly and somewhat convexly square in front forming the front extremity, the sides of this portion parallel and straight, the whole very little narrower than the pupa at shoulders; the eyes large and convexly prominent, the portion very slightly constricted behind them, the vertex of head in the same plane of ascent as segment 2 and the anterior slope of thorax, rather convex with a small, low, more or less hemispherical knob on its apex (so to speak) which knob is directed up and forwards; the frons of head slightly ventrally inclined; the dorsal slope of head-vertex, segment 2 and thorax, anterior portion is in a plane of 30° or less to the longitudinal axis of the pupa; the hinder margins of head and segment 2 is an absolutely straight line, neither of them curved in the very slightest degree; so that segment 2 is a perfectly parallel-sided strip, not as broad as the (as long that is) head vertex measuring along the dorsal lines; segment 2 is moderately convex transversely to the length of the pupa and very slightly perhaps also at right angles to that direction; the thorax is stout and evenly convex in all directions, highest at about two-thirds its length from front margin, whence it descends to the hinder margin which is nearly a semicircular curve (somewhat parabolic) which meets the wing line in a widely open, not deep angle of a little less than 90° ; there is a slight dorsal constriction at segment 4 but no lateral constriction; the body is about the same breadth from shoulders to segment 8; the proboscis over-reaches the wing ends very slightly. *Spiracles* of segment 2 with a raised, low and short ridge behind each on surface of segment 3 and a still shorter, slightly more prominent ridge behind that; the other spiracles narrowly oval, pointed at the extremities, sloping up to the central slit from each side, not small, jet black underneath the white powdering. *Surface* of pupa is slightly shining underneath the white cereous powder, quite smooth generally and covered with somewhat sparse, more or less erect, whitish or reddish, fine hairs of the same length as those of the larva everywhere except on the wings and the segmental membranes where exposed; the front of segments 9, 10, 11 showing this membrane rather broadly; the knob on the vertex of head, the dorsal borders of segment 13, all four edges of the cremaster (broadly) and the extreme knob and ventral extensor ridges of cremaster rugose; each hair rising from a minute, brown depression. *Colour* of pupa is very light green, covered all over with a powder, cereous, white excretion: with the following jet-black markings, a round spot at the inner margin of each eye, one-half infringing upon base of mandible; one, somewhat smaller, at the junction of base of antenna, eye and vertex of head; a similar one on dorsal line on hinder margin of segment 2, a longer one along dorsal line of thorax from front margin backwards and from hinder margin forwards, the latter shorter and rounder; the knob on head-vertex, all the spiracles including those of segment 2, the rough, broad bordering of segments 13 and 14 also jet-black. L: 24 mm.; B: 7 mm.

Habits.—The habits are very much the same as for others of the genus. The eggs, rather small for the insect, are laid singly on any part of the plant: old leaves or young shoots and generally on the undersides of the leaves or in or near the axils of the young ones, or on a point. The young larva, emerging, through the side of the egg, turns over a large portion of the end of the leaflet—always a young one—making the midrib the hinge for which

purpose it eats from the edge to the midrib at the required distance from the point in a line and fixes the part against the opposing upper-surface by silks round the edges. It generally lies on or near the midrib. This style of cell is continued throughout its life, older leaves being chosen as it gets larger and, finally, a whole leaflet being used. It wanders short distances to feed and feeds fairly constantly. It is fairly active. The eggs are very much parasitised; the young larvæ are much preyed on by spiders and birds and by hymenopterous *Forrores*, probably *Eumenes*. The pupation, after wandering to some other plant generally, takes place in a rolled or doubled leaf with tail-attachment and the usual body-band. The foodplant of the larva is *Millettia racemosa*, Benthham, a very large and extensive climber common in the jungles of Bombay and extending to Behar and Central India where a near relative, *Millettia auriculata*, takes its place. The butterflies are plentiful enough in the Kanara District of Bombay but is very difficult to separate from *H. alexis* without actually slaying it and examining it in the hand. It has identically the same habits but is not found on the sea-coast. Neither is it particularly partial to water. Up in the Kanara Ghats it is occasionally locally extremely common and one year comes to memory in which there was not a leaf left on a single *Millettia* climber for two months on end in the hot weather. The larvæ and pupæ could be picked up in hundreds, in thousands if anybody had wanted them. Swinhoe gives the habitat of the species as Malacca, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, India, Burma, Ceylon, Andamans, Tonkin, Hongkong and the Philippines. The type came from Malacca; it is, he says, a common species fairly well distributed all over India and Burma.

217. *Hasora alexis*, (*fabricius*).—(*Parata alexis* according to Swinhoe and others).—(Pl. N. figs 81 ♂, 81a ♀).—Male. *Upperside*: dark olive-brown, nearly black in fresh specimens, always with a slight vinous tint; the base of the fore wing and the basal, abdominal third of the hind wing covered with bluish-brown hairs that fade to ochreous brown later on. Cilia brown with pale tips. Fore wing with the outer margin paler than the rest of the wing; an inwardly-oblique, shining streak of glandular raised scales below the cell; otherwise immaculate; there are short, brown, appressed hair over most of the wing surface and very little fringe along the inner margin. Hind wing: apex broadly dark-brown, as dark as the interior portion of the fore wing; abdominal fold pale; otherwise the wing immaculate. *Underside*: pale purplish-brown. Fore wing with a very dark shade in the middle from base to disc, expanding outwards, its upper, outer end paler, extended at right angles to the costa; hinder-marginal area narrowly ochreous; a submarginal, curved, grey-clouded fascia from costa to about middle of outer margin. Hind wing with the abdominal fold pale; a narrow, nearly straight, discal bluish-white band with irregular ledges from the costa to the anal angle broken by the upper side of a large, anal, black patch; a rather prominent, white, anteciliary line from the outer side of the anal, black patch becoming indistinct upwards to costa; ground colour of both wings dull. *Female*. *Upperside*

more evenly coloured than in the male and browner, the base of the fore wing and the basal and abdominal third of the hind wing with the hairs a little more ochreous. Fore wing with a very minute, ochreous-white, subapical dot and two large, discal spots of which one is at the lower end of cell, the other inwards in the next lower interspace. Hind wing immaculate, the abdominal fold usually paler than in the male. *Underside*: as in the male, but the semihyaline-whitish spots of fore wing as on the upperside; the hinder marginal space whiter. Antennæ black, the crook dull-reddish inside; palpi with the third joint black, the second dull-ochreous with a few rather short, black hairs and a thin, black band on the sides; abdomen, head and thorax above concolorous with wings; below the abdomen is dull-ochreous with brownish segmental bands; pectus ochreous, legs brown above and ochreous beneath; the thorax above is covered with longish greenish-grey hairs, the abdomen has obscure, darker cross bands. Expanse 50mm.

Egg.—More or less hemispherical in shape: every slightly flattened on top where, in the centre, is situated the deep, circular micropyle; the greatest diameter is immediately above the base. Surface moderately shining and there are 16-18 meridional ribs all from the base to the edge of the micropyle-depression; these ribs all beaded and strong, the surface between them finely, transversely striate parallelly. Diameter of micropyle-depression about 0.08mm. Colour pinkish, light green when first laid, finally dirty white; the ribs always white. B: 0.6mm; H: 0.4mm.

Larva.—Subcylindrical in shape; that is the body from segment 2 to segment 12 is circular in transverse section, though it is fattest in the middle, fining gently to both ends, the anal segment and 13 flattened more than the rest ventrally and sloping gently to extremity, finishing off in a rounded curve; segment 2 narrower and lower than head: the head rather small for a skipper, squarely rounded seen from in front, thick through, slightly lobed, its surface covered with minute, erect, black, and a few proportionately longish, erect, fine, light hairs; the colour yellow or fuscous-red; when yellow, a black spot including the eye-area; true clypeus equilaterally triangular, half the height of face, with the apex acute; false clypeus rather broad, forming a narrow, semielliptical arch over it, reaching three-quarters height of face; labrum half length of true clypeus, as broad as it, rusty with the front margin white; ligula kidney-shaped, rather small, the sinus moderately large blackish; mandibles blackish, their cutting edges entire; eyes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, in a gentle curve, equispaced 5 behind and nearly on a level with 4, all black on a black spot; antennal basal joint opaque white, second joint shining black, segment 2 with a dorsal, black, chitimized broad collar, greenish with a lateral, black spot; anal segment with the extremity dorsally shining chitimized black. Surface with segments well marked, slightly oily shining, covered with a coat of very fine, rather long (for skippers) erect, whitish hairs. *Spiracles* rather longly oval, large, and white in colour. Colour dark mauve on the dorsal half-somites, suffused with whitish-yellow dorsally; a dorsal pure mauve line and a more or less indistinct, subdorsal similar one; a broad, lateral, yellowish-green band bordered above and below by a white line; ventrum greenish-yellow; there may be a lateral black spot of some size on each or any of the segments 5 to 9, the ones on the middle segments generally the largest. L: 30mm. or slightly more; B: 6.25mm.

Pupa.—In shape transverse section circular from segment 2 to segment 12; thorax stout, convex, humped in the usual way, shoulders somewhat narrower than head, pupa decreasing gradually in diameter from shoulders to anal end with a slight constriction at base of cremaster, the cremaster small and nearly subequal; segment 13 longest dorsally, contracting to a point in spiracular region, raised along the front margin with a triangular, dorsal sinus; segment 14 with a semi-circular basal portion which also has a sinus on dorsal line; segment 2 rather long; head high, i.e., with the frons in a plane to the longi-

tudinal axis of pupa, with a conical boss on the vertex between the very prominent eyes, pointing forwards and upwards; this boss short; the clypeus ventral, moderately small, diamond-shaped and nearly as broad as long, between the bases of the proboscis-halves; the ligula in continuation with it rather large, broadly oval, its two ends very pointed, $3\times$ or $4\times$ the length of clypeus; the proboscis reaching ends of wing, the antennae and mid legs extending to a little over half, the fore legs to about one third. Surface shining, finely and distantly transversely wrinkled, covered with more or less numerous, fine hairs, erect on the anterior part of the body, appressed on the posterior parts: ventrally these hairs are erect. *Spiracles* of segment 2 linear; rest rather large, longish ovals, light-brown in colour. Colour green, generally sprinkled with white powder and with a yellowish tinge on the abdomen; the sinuses on segments 13, 14 edged shining-black. L: 22mm; B: 6.25mm.

Habits.—The eggs are laid singly amongst the young parts in the axils of leaves; the larva feeds on the young leaves altogether and makes a cell by doubling the leaf or part of it from the top backwards over along the midrib. Pupation often takes place in the final cell—the leaves are, by that time, of more or less firm consistency. The larva, especially when young, is rather moth-like in its habits, being active and running out of its cell when disturbed, falling to the ground while emitting a silk; the pupa also wriggles considerably when touched. The growth of the larva is very rapid and the whole development takes about a fortnight or less from the laying of the egg to the emergence of the imago or butterfly. The butterfly is quick on the wing, flies, with a 'skipping' motion, the sound or flutter of the wings being distinctly audible at close quarters in passing; it basks on leaves with the wings partially opened and rests on the undersides with the wings tightly closed the fore wings slightly sunk between the hind wings when in complete repose. It visits flowers but rarely and is not often seen at water. It is not averse to sunlight and frequents the more open parts of the country both in the hills and the plains from sea-level upwards in regions of heavy as well as light rainfall. The foodplant is *Pongamia glabra*, Vent. (*Leguminosae*), a tree of medium size growing commonly along water courses but also elsewhere and known as the Indian Beech. The habitat is given as Java, Borneo, Pulo Laut, China, India, Burma, Andamans and the species is common all over India, Ceylon and Burma and has been recorded from numerous localities.

Aurivillius says: "The type which is drawn with the description given above and with the words '*H. alexis*, ex-Museum Tottianum' corresponds almost with Cramer's and Moore's figures of *H. chromus* and, moreover, is not the species which was named *H. alexis* by Butler. Jones's figures of the species in foreign museums are of no consequence. *H. Alexia*, Butler (nec Fabricius) I name *Hasora butleri*."

The figures 81 and 81a on Plate N represent the male and female of the species respectively and are moderately good though too dull and too pink in tint; the white fascia on the underside of the hind wing of the female should not run up the inner edge of the abdominal

fold but should run down from the inner upper side of the black, anal patch to the inner margin.

212. *Hasora butleri*, *Aurivillius*.—(*Parata butleri* of Swinhoe, *Lepidoptera Indica*).—Male. *Upperside*: dark olive-black; base of fore wing and basal and abdominal-marginal portions of hind wing with dull ochreous-brown hairs. Cilia dark-brown at base, white or ochreous externally. Fore wing with an inwardly-oblique, glandular streak, obscured by the long hairs that cover base of wing, of laxly-raised scales below the cell; sometimes a small, semihyaline dot in interspace 2. *Underside*: much darker than in *H. alexis* and clouded with slaty-bluish. Fore wing with the hinder marginal area narrowly pale and a dark-brown shade in the middle of the wing expanding from base to disc, its upper, outer end running up towards costa; the costal space above the median vein as far as the postdiscal, transverse, purplish white band dark slate-blue with a slight lustre; a discal, very obscure, paler shade. Hind wing with a pure-white, somewhat sinuous, very clear-out band from costa to abdominal margin broken by the upperside of a large, anal, black patch; the white band broader, much more prominent and more clearly-defined on the edges and nearer the base of wing than in *H. alexis*; the area inside the band dark steely slate-blue; a short, anteciliary, white thread from the outside of the anal black patch upwards.—Female. *Upperside* somewhat paler than in the male; the apex of the fore wing blunter; a single, small, ochreous white spot in interspace 3 a little before middle and, sometimes, another inwards in the next lower interspace. *Underside*: very slightly paler than in the male. Fore wing with the hinder-marginal space similar; both discal spots always present. Both wings with markings as in the male but the slate-blue parts duller. Antennæ black with the crook slightly ochreous beneath; palpi with the second segment ochreous mixed with brown towards tip and a thin row of longish, black hairs laterally from top to bottom; third joint black; abdomen, thorax, head brown above, the thorax with long greenish-brown hairs; below the pectus is mixed ochreous and brown, the abdomen is ochreous with brown bands; legs with whitish hairs. Expense 38-44mm.

Both wings in this species are shorter and, therefore, comparatively broader than in *Hasora alexis*, (Fabricius).

Egg.—The shape of this egg is that of a low dome with a 0.1mm. wide, circular, quite flat apical area that is very slightly rugose in the centre of which is the micropyle. The surface is shining and sculptured with 24 meridians about half of which reach the circular apical flat space, although none of them anastomose; the ribs are low and broad, not sharp crested and are about as broad as the interspaces between them which means about 0.05mm. wide and the ribs are slightly tuberculate with minute little dots, the intervals are still more minutely punctate, rough and without cross-rays. The colour is honey-yellow but very pale when first laid, becoming deeper as time progresses, the apical flat surface becoming then orange; finally the whole becomes grey-blackish, ribs and all, just before the emergence of the larva but the little tubercles on the ribs stay whitish to the last. R: 0.65mm; H: 0.35mm.

The surface of the egg is very obscured by the dried spittle-like liquid in which it is deposited and this has to be picked off or washed away before a description can be properly effected.

Larva.—Is exactly like that of *Hasora alexis*, F. both in general colouring and in shape; the body is fat and somewhat oily-looking, thickest in the middle, decreasing very little backwards to the widely-rounded anal segment that is more than half the breadth of body at middle and overlaps the anal claspers, has its dorsal line inclined at 45° to the longitudinal axis of body when at rest and is as long as segment 12 or twice segment 13, has the distal half pale shining-ochreous with the basal half brownish-mauve like the rest of the body and is clothed with well-isolated, somewhat numerous pure white hairs.

that are erect and about half the length of the segment; the shanks of the clasps are conical, short, green with the anoles hardly distinguishable from them, the feet also greenish and shortly two lobed; prolegs similar to clasps; true legs ochreous; head round with a slight dorsal sinus dividing it into two very broadly rounded, slight lobes, the surface shallowly, cellularly rugose, somewhat shining and covered sparsely with fine, white hairs that are somewhat erect and some of them nearly as long as half the width of the head; colour of the head is a somewhat dull brick-red with the eye patch black as well as the whole of the upper half except laterally; the true clypeus is equilaterally triangular, the apex acute, red with upper part black, reaching rather more than one-third the whole length of dorsal line of head; the false clypeus is not easily perceptible, is also triangular, the apex acute; the labrum is dull-ochreous, soiled, shining, an oblong piece with straight front and hinder edges, as broad as clypeus at base, distally widening somewhat. the length half the width; the ligula is semicircular, the same colour as labrum and as wide or nearly so as labrum, as long as labrum, the sinus half-depth with the angle of sinus 45° ; antennal, basal joint the same colour as ligula or a bit lighter, the third rather darker; the mandibles are also the same colour with the cutting edge narrowly black and quite entire; the eyes are arranged: 1 to 4 and 6 in a wide curve, all spaced equally and number 5 behind on a level with 4 and twice as far away from it as any of the others are from each other; all the eyes are black. Surface of body is covered sparsely with fine, short, white hairs, all erect, each from a tiny, white dot, varying from one spiracle-length to two, those round the dorsoventral margin somewhat longer and, perhaps, more thickly disposed; slightly shining (the surface), the segments quite distinct although never constricted at margins, the front margin of 14 slightly waved; segment 2 with a shining-black collar with a subdorsal, longitudinal line on the collar. Spiracles whitish-yellow, oval, rather pointed at both ends, about one eighth of a segment-length long and half as broad as long; those of segment 2 twice the size of the others, those of 12 hardly larger than the others. Colour green, suffused with brownish, darkish mauve as far down as a supraspiracular, white, longitudinal line; the whole dotted with the white dots bearing the hairs; a coal-black, lateral, round patch or spot about a third of a segment length in diameter on the front third of segments 6, 8 and 10 and sometimes, on 4 and 12 as well; finally a series of four, longitudinal, white lines that are equally spaced from and including segment 3 to 12 inclusive, the inner subdorsal, the outer dorsolateral, these latter a little broader; there is also, generally, a white or yellow subspiracular line the whole length of the body; the ventrum is green. L: 32mm; P. 6.3mm; the breadth of head is 4mm.

Pupa.—This is the exact counterpart of that of *H. alexis*, F., in general aspect. The shape is practically the same; the eyes prominent and rounded; a very slight boss between the eyes on frons; this frons in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the body; segment 13 quite distinct, transversely lozenge-shaped, the front margin convex forwards, the hinder margin nearly straight with a dorsal, semicircular, small sinus in the former, this sinus thinly black bordered as well as the front margin all along; anal segment triangular with the cremaster short and long-cubical and dorsally black with the front margin also black thinly running back to the black of cremaster leaving the middle or dorsal part of margin unmarked; the suspensory hooklets are bunched at end of cremaster and short, ventrally the segment shows as a semicircular plate that is somewhat extensively produced forwards; the shoulders are somewhat prominent causing a slight constricted between thorax and the narrower segment 2; the thorax is slightly humped, broad, its hinder margin somewhat narrowly semicircular meeting the wings in a widely open, broadly rounded, rather deep angle of about 75° ; proboscis reaches ends of wings, even a little beyond as a triangular point; the mid legs reach three quarters length of proboscis, the

fore legs about half; the distal end of frons is compressed into a triangular piece by a large rounded lobe of the eye-covers on each side; the clypeus is quite ventral beyond, a diamond-shaped, longitudinal piece; the ligula is a much longer, broader piece beyond reaching three-quarters the length of fore legs, also diamond shaped; the eye-crescent is a comparatively broad, perfectly shining-smooth crescent dividing off the outer third from rest. The surface of pupa is shining, more or less smooth on wings where the veins are obtusely prominent; the rest also nearly quite smooth except for some obscure, transverse striae; the whole covered with fine erect, soft, slightly crinkled, white hairs (except on wings); the segments are well marked; segment 2 is a perfect transverse oblong pointed at lateral ends and about three spiracle-lengths long; the hairs are about two spiracle-lengths long. Spiracles of segment 2 light slits with a black surface behind on thorax; the rest are brown, thin-lipped, mouth-shaped about one-sixth of a segment-length long, situated upon slight swellings that are rather broader though hardly longer. Colour light, clear green throughout, covered with a white cereous powder—the spiracles brown, the black markings on thorax at spiracles and on segments 13, 14 as already described. L: 23mm; B: 6-3 mm; 6.3 m.m. at thorax, the highest part.

Habits.—The habits are somewhat peculiar as to the laying of the eggs and for a long time it was rather difficult to discover these. The butterfly is not common, that is it is not often seen and probably keeps more to the high trees than its relations, the other members of the genus *Hasora*. Its foodplant, *Derris scandens*, Benthams, of the *Leguminosae*, is a tall climber that grows in more or less ever green jungles, spreading over the tops of large trees. It is easy enough to find, especially when in young leaf, these young leaves, even when fully opened, being either white or brownish-red with all intergradations. Ordinarily it somewhat resembles another climber called *Connarus ritchei* of the next family *Connaraceae*, especially in the matter of the young leaf of the white or whitish variety. The fruit of one is a flat pod however, of the other a one-seeded, fat and somewhat woody one, always conspicuous and easy to recognise when fruits happen to be present. After several years of trying in a more or less desultory manner, it was only the final despairing efforts that were successful as generally happens when the mind is really set upon any achievement. Several plants were discovered growing in masses on the ground where a recent clearing had been made. The bottom parts of the stems had been left when the overhead trees were cut and these sprouted producing by degrees many shoots and plentiful young leaves in the beginning of the rains and cold weather. These were assiduously visited without much result for some time. Butterflies were seen occasionally but, when that happened, no net was available. When a net was taken, there were no butterflies. A thorough search for eggs in all possible places resulted in the discovery of various specimens belonging evidently to moths. Amongst others some laid, often in pairs, on the opening leaf-buds, right in between the still hardly recognizable leaf-beginnings, immersed in a kind of spittle resembling that of certain kinds of hemipterous insect-larvae. There were a good many false alarms

and much time and work was wasted in the quest. There were various surprises but the greatest of all was when it was ascertained beyond doubt in the end by actual breeding that the spittle-eggs were those of the species sought !

The little egg-larva, immediately it emerges, is honey-yellow with a black head that leaves no doubt, from its size, as to its belonging to a skipper. It eats its way out though a hole gnawed through the top and it takes six hours or more gnawing it for the shell seems extraordinarily leathery and tough from the efforts of the strong toothed jaws or mandibles when watched. One egg that has been doused with benzine also produced a larva all right ! Immediately the larva appears it starts eating into a very young, still longitudinally-folded leaf inside which it takes up its abode, eating the substance inside but not the outside cuticle. It generally changes its first skin in this original leaflet and seeks another during its second stage. This second leaf is always more advanced although very little ; but the growth of the foliage is extremely rapid once the buds really begin to expand. The growth of the larva, therefore, has to be quick too for it only eats tender leaves and will not touch any that are at all hard. The normal cell would always be a leaflet ; (there are of course several to each leaf) folded longitudinally with the midrib as hinge but, as a rule, many of them are eaten partially by other things or get drawn together with webbing of some spider, or other caterpillar with the result that this caterpillar has to make the best of a bad job and make its house out of whatever is available. And so it happens that it is often to be found in a cluster or bunch of two or three or more leaflets joined together in the most, for it, convenient manner. The young larva is active enough but the full grown one is very lazy and slow-moving. The pupation takes place either amongst the young leaves or between two older ones or even on the ground among the fallen leaves of any plant. The caterpillars are much preyed upon by hymenopterous wasps of the genus *Eumenes* that take them away as provender for their grubs ; and parasitized by *Diptera*, eaten by spiders and birds and lizards—they have many enemies. The butterfly is very strong and a powerful, wonderfully quick flier ; it likes shady places in the jungles, goes little to flowers or water and rests on the undersides of leaves with its wings folded or closed perpendicularly over its back. It basks occasionally on the upper side of a leaf in the sun with its wings partially opened. The habitat is South India, Ceylon and South Burma. Swinhoe says :—" We have it from Mhow and the Khasis Hills ; in the subspecies described by Fröhstorfer as *bavara*, the chalybeous areas on the underside are brighter than in the examples taken further south, but they are *butleri* and not *malayana*. We have it also from Candy in Ceylon from which our descriptions are taken. We took it at Poona, Karachi and in several places about Bombay. Betham records it from the Central

Provinces, Fergusson from Travancore, Evans from the Palni Hills and Elwes from the Karen Hills."

The butterfly is probably confined to the hills and regions of heavy rainfall and the localities Poona and Karachi are probably a mistake. In Kanara District the insect is not uncommon but is certainly not found to the east where the rainfall is under 40" in the year.

Genus 13.—*BIBASIS*.

Antennæ.—Much as in the genus *Hasora* but with the terminal portion of the club usually much more hooked.

Palpi.—As for the subfamily.

Hind tibiae.—Not fringed but thickly scaled above and with two pairs of spurs.

Fore wing.—Vein 12 reaching costa almost opposite end of the cell; vein 5 slightly nearer to 6 than to 4; upper discocellular minute; middle and lower subequal, almost erect and in a straight line; vein 3 three times as far from base as from end of cell, 2 from 3 more than twice the distance between 3 and end of cell, 4 from the end; cell only slightly more than half the costa; outer margin longer than inner.

Hind wing.—Vein 7 nearer to 6 than to 8; discocellulars faint and slightly outwardly-oblique, the lower the longer; vein 2 closer to end of cell than to base. Wing not so broad as in *Hasora* with the lobe less conspicuous. (Watson).

Egg.—*Larva, pupa, habits*.—See under the species.

There is only a single species, characterised from all other members of the subfamily by vein 3 of hind wing originating immediately before the end of the cell; by vein 1 of the fore wing not being distorted downwards near the base and, separating it from *Rhopalocamptis*, by its having vein 5 of the hind wing well-developed. In general facies the species resembles, on the upperside, *Ismene fergussoni*, but has no stigma on the fore wing in the male; it is the same deep-brown colour as that species and has the same orange fringe to the hind wing. On the underside it recalls the species *alexis*, *bulleri*, *chabrona* of the genus *Hasora* in the presence of a broad, white, transverse band from the costa of the fore wing to the hinder angle of the hind wing.

291. *Bibasis zana*, Moore.—Male. *Upperside*: ochreous olive-brown, the sub-basal portions of both wings slightly paler than the costa and outer margins; *cilia* grey. *Underside*: the costa itself narrowly orange; dark vinous-brown. Fore wing with a large, white patch a little beyond the middle of the hinder margin attached to a large, obscure purplish-grey patch from the costa which narrows as it touches the white patch. Hind wing with a broad, pure-white, discal band from the costa to near the hinder angle, its inner edge even and slightly outwardly curved below the costa, its outer edge somewhat diffused; the *cilia* round the anal angle ochreous and a small patch of that colour on the inner, anal edge. Antennæ black, ochreous beneath, crook pale ochreous; palpi dull ochreous with a black lateral line, third joint black; head and body above and below concolorous with the wings; legs brown, dull or ochreous beneath; tarsi and abdomen beneath orange to dull ochreous, the latter with obscure, brown and ochreous bands; tip of abdomen ochreous.—Female. Like the male above and below; the wings a little broader. Expanse of both 45mm. to 50mm. In the male the fore wing has the surface clothed with decumbent, golden-brown hairs, long on the basal areas, the outer margin broadly bare; the hind wing has

always a blackish patch from base between veins 8 and 6, reaching one-third the length of wing outwards; the whole wing except the outer margin and above vein 8 clothed with decumbent hairs, black on the patch and outward from it, golden brown elsewhere, reddish toward anal angle. The clothing on the female is similar but not so extensive outwards; the black patch non-existent.

Egg.—In shape it is like a dome, broadest immediately above the base, with a small, 7 sided, flat, apical minutely rugose space about one-eighth the diameter of the whole egg, which is limited by thin walls: from each angle of the heptagon a short ridge runs downwards for about the same length as a diameter of the heptagon or rather less: all seven being exactly of the same length, each short ridge beaded minutely; the whole surface of the egg below the line where these short ridges end is divided up into spaces by 13 meridional ridges or ribs all starting from the base of egg and running up to the line where the 7 begin; the tops of these ridges being all discontinuous with the 7 short ones above; all ridges are minutely beaded; the distance between the ribs at the middle of the egg is about five rib-thicknesses—the ribs are all thin, rather high. *Colour* when first laid a rich honey colour; the ribs all white; later on blotches of darker appear and the yellow becomes paler. B: about 0.7mm.; H: about 0.5mm.

Larva.—The shape is identical with that of *Iemene fergussoni* and the colouring of head and body very similar. Head much larger than segment 2 in height and width nearly about the same as the transverse section of the body at segment 5, deep in the longitudinal direction of body, very nearly round except that it is little higher than broad, the dorsal line of vertex shallowly and narrowly triangular-sinuate; the true clypeus longly triangular, about one-third the height of head, the false clypeus outside it about half the length of face, the two difficult to distinguish one from the other, both with the apices acute; the labrum rather small, concave in front, light red-brown; ligula large brownish, circular with a large, triangular sinus in front; antennal basal joint white, the second soiled; mandibles light orange with dark-brown tips, very strong and big; eyes disposed in a curve, the 6th furthest apart, the 5th behind forming an equilateral triangle with 4, 6, black; the colour is brick-red with the whole central portion of the face to the dorsolateral line and the lower frons, including the clypeus-area as far as the labrum black sending out a large ovoid branch to near the hinder margin of head on the vertex and about one-third of the way down; also a thin black line widening out inside the eye-curve and a thin line along the edges of the mouth-opening; the surface of head is shining and rather coarsely rugose and covered with many, rather minute short, decumbent, soft hairs which are easy to see against the light but not otherwise. Segment 2 greyish with a broad black, shining collar across the middle of it a short, black, dorsal band behind front margin, a transverse, black, lateral band along that margin and a short black space in front of spiracle, the anal segment is semicircular in shape, segment 13 hinder margin, however, encroaching convexly into it dorsally (also slightly incassated above it) so that the semicircle is narrowed dorsally, yellowish-grey in colour with a large central oval, chitinated, shining, brown space occupying nearly the whole dorsum down to the lateral region: this segment overreaches the perpendicular, short, anal claspers somewhat and there is a short, black line behind the front margin reaching down from the black dorsum to the lateral region; true legs soiled light green, short; prolegs similar in colour with lobed feet. *Surface* velvety, dull, covered all over with many extremely short, hardly visible, light, erect hairs except on anal flap where they are quite visible, bristle like, erect and on extreme dorsoventral margin and legs where they are also longer, light in colour, soft; there are two impressed lines parallel to each other in front of the hinder margin of each segment. *Spiracles* oval, small, with an extremely fine, shining, black border and a central, dark slit; those of segment 2 twice the size and black

those of segment 12 somewhat smaller than those of segment 2 and also inclined to be black. Colour of body is a watery looking soiled, very light green thickly overlaid with:—a broad dorsal, smoky-black band, well defined, reaching to the dorsolateral line and centred with two subdorsal, light-blue, well-defined (one on each side), thin lines; a bright-yellow, thin dorsolateral line flanking this band and sending a much thicker, short offshoot downwards into the posterior part of a large, oval or square, velvet-black, lateral patch occupying most of the side of each segment to the supraspiracular region and with two parallel, black streaks parallel to hinder margin of segment immediately behind it, these streaks or transverse lines reaching from the yellow dorsolateral line to just above and behind the spiracles (on segment 12 only one, coalescent with the patch and reaching below spiracle)—these streaks occupying the interspaces between the two parallel, impressed lateral lines, mentioned above, of ground colour; below the patches there is a very light-yellow band just reaching the tops of spiracles into which the patches and lines run; and a subspiracular, white band which is well-defined above and below; finally, a brick-red, dorsolateral oval spot or small patch on centre of segment 13; ventrum grey-green. L: 35mm. when moderately stretched; B: 5.5mm.

Pupa.—Very like that of *Iamene fergussoni* in shape; stout, the front of head perfectly square with a prominent, short, stout, rounded protuberance between the eyes in the middle of the frons, the protuberance directed upwards, a stout, humped thorax, a dorsal constriction behind it but very little lateral constriction; shoulders not prominent but quite rounded; highest point is the apex of thorax, broadest the middle of pupa though very little broader than at shoulders which, again, are not much broader than the front of pupa; dorsal line backwards from thorax convex, ventral line throughout nearly straight; diameter decreasing evenly from middle to anal end; segment 13 a transverse piece as long as segment 12 dorsally but disappearing laterally, with an impressed, dorsal, small, square sinus on front margin which is filled in solid in the middle; segment 14 with a short, solid, thick basal piece in continuation of which, very little narrower, is the base of the cremaster, a shortly transverse, thick oblong, slightly lower than segment 13 with a similar dorsal sinus on front margin, continued backwards by a down-curved, stout, longitudinally oblong piece about half the width and double the length of the basal portion, the extremity bluntly square and set with the usual hooklets. Head is square in front as the eyes are prominent, with the vertex above the frontal knob nearly as long as segment 2 and inclined at an angle of 70° to the longitudinal axis; the frons nearly perpendicular to that axis, the knob as thick as half its breadth; hinder margin of head is straight; segment 2 inclined at an angle of 60° or less, short, longitudinally convex as well as transversely, its hinder margin straight, thorax with its front dorsal slope at 45° to the longitudinal axis, the apex and everything evenly and broadly rounded, the apex about one-third the length of segment from hinder margin, the hinder slope, thus, about equal to the front slope in declivity, the hinder margin a quarter-circle curve meeting the wings in a very widely open, rounded angle of about 75° ; and slightly raised above segment 5; segment 5 equal to 6 in length, perhaps somewhat shorter, the lowest point of pupa at hinder margin; wings quite smooth; proboscis reaching to very near ends of wings. Surface dull, smooth, the bevelled edges of segments 8, 9, 10 short though distinct; other segment margins clearly visible. Spiracles of segment 2 indicated by a slight thickening of hinder margin of segment 2 and an opposing slight tubercle (which is black) on front margin of segment 3; rest small, oval, colour of body with central, black slit. Colour clean, watery, light green with a lateral, black spot on segments 9-11, 4, 5; cremaster black; the whole body covered with a white, cereous excreted powder which leaves large, oval patch of the light-brown body-colour isolated on the front slope of the thorax, this patch reaching from front margin to close to apex and being slightly narrower transversely; the ground-

colour is brown here, light green everywhere else. L: 22 mm.; B: 5.5 mm.; H at thorax apex: 6.5 mm. Pupae are sometimes pinkish instead of greenish.

Habits.—Egg is laid on young leaves and shoots; the larva makes a little cell by turning over a triangular portion of leaf from the edge on to the top, fixing it down more or less tightly with silks all round and lining with silk inside; when full grown, doubles a leaf longitudinally along the midrib and makes a cell out of that; turns to a pupa inside the cell as often as not. Of course the leaf used is then an older one; often a very old one is chosen to pupate in. The egg is always laid singly, though often quite a number are deposited upon the same plant, an extensive climber of the moist forests of Bombay, Ceylon and Malay with hard, elliptic, pointed, shining, opposite leaves which are dark-green when old but pink or brownish-pink to green-pink when young, common in the Kanara District of Bombay near streams in the forests from sea-level upwards. Its name is *Combretum extensum*, Roxb., and it is belonging to the family *Combretaceae*. The larva has never been found on *C. ovalifolium*, likewise a climber and common in the drier open country as well as in forests where the rainfall is heavy; neither does it feed on any other member of the family: *Terminalia*, *Calycopteris*, etc. The little larva is active enough, running into its cell with great activity when alarmed in the open, but is, nonetheless, very liable to attack from birds which account for a great number of them. The main feeding-time is at night or in the early morning. The full grown larva is much more sluggish and seldom ventures far beyond its cell for the time being. The pupa is attached strongly by the tail and has a rather loose body-band which is attached by a thread to the top of the cell by the middle and kept stretched. The butterfly is extremely rapid in its flight at all times and the males may be found haunting small glades in the forest, generally on hill-tops, in the early hours of the day before the sun becomes hot, flying in the ordinary 'skipping' way, backwards and forwards on one short beat, always returning to the same leaf to rest; at such times it sits on the top of the leaf, often with its wings half open and goes for passers-by; ordinarily the insect is not often seen and the females are not often met with. Neither go much to flowers nor are they addicted to water. Ordinarily they rest on the undersides of leaves, the wings being held closed over the back. As butterflies go, *Bibasis* is an early riser, being one of the first to appear on the wing in the mornings on the play-grounds on the tops of hills in Kanara. It comes out at 8 o'clock and remains until 9 or 10, basking on the tops of leaves and chasing other butterflies that go by; it also flies backwards and forwards just to pass the time. It is very difficult to catch on the wing but may be captured quite easily when settled as it generally chooses a leaf within five or six feet of the ground for that purpose. The above habits are those of the male; the female does not hawk nor does she

ever seem to amuse herself by chasing anything. The only place to catch her is at the foodplants and that will not be often; she rarely visits the tops of hills; at any rate in open spaces and is really rather hard to find. Swinhoe gives the habitat of the species as India, Ceylon; and remarks "the type male is marked Bengal; the type female, Ceylon; we have it from Sikkim, Khasia Hills, Raniket, Ceylon and Kanara; Betham records it from Matheran, Hannington from Kumaon, de Rhé-Philipe from Masuri, Elwes from the Karen Hills, Aitken and Comber from the Konkan, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville from Cachar."

Genus 14.—*BADAMIA*.

E. Y. Watson, in P.Z.S., January 17th, 1893, describes this as:—

Antennæ.—Short, hardly half the length of the wing with the club moderate, usually bent into a hook, sometimes only at right angles, tapering to a point.

Palpi.—As for the subfamily.

Hind tibiae.—Fringed and with two pairs of spurs.

Fore wing.—Vein 12 reaching the costa before end of cell; 5 equidistant between 4 and 6; upper discocellular minute, lower and middle discocellulars subequal, inwardly-oblique and in a straight line; vein 3 three times as far from base of wing as from end of cell; 2 twice as far from 3 as from base of wing; cell very long and narrow, more than two-thirds the length of costa; outer and inner margins subequal; without a discal stigma.

Hind wing.—Vein 7 nearer to 6 than to 8; middle discocellular slightly outwardly-oblique; 5 well-developed; 3 from before end of cell, 2 equidistant from end of cell and base of wing; excavated on outer margin at vein 2 and produced into a prominent lobe at anal angle.

Egg, larva, pupa, habits.—See under.

The fore wing is narrow and elongated, the costa slightly arched at base; the exterior margin is very oblique and slightly convex below the apex; the cell is very long and narrow extending three-quarters of the wing.... Thorax stout, abdomen rather long, attenuated with the head broad; palpi broad and flattened in front, bristly on the outer edge, third joint long, projected forward, cylindrical; fore tibiae tufted beneath, femora slightly pilose beneath; antennæ with a lengthened club and a long pointed tip. (*Moore*).

The type species, which is the sole representative of the genus, is of very wide distribution, the series in the British Museum being from localities ranging from Australia to the N.W. Himalayas. (*Watson*).

220. *Badamia exclamatoria*, (*Fab*).—Plate N., fig. 82 ♂, 82 ♀—Male. *Upperside*: dark-brown with a slight purple tint. Fore wing: with bluish-grey hairs at the base and out above inner margin, shorter brown hairs the same colour as the wing over its whole surface except above the subcostal vein and along outer margin: no fringe along inner margin; three semihyaline, slender, elongated spots on the disc in a nearly straight line, the first beyond base of interspace 2 against vein 3, the second in interspace 1 in the angle where vein 2 branches off, the third and innermost just above and resting on the median vein in the middle of the cell, all three rather inconstant in size and some or all may be wanting. Hind wing: without markings, the abdominal space pale and covered with long, decumbent greyish hairs which stretch up to vein 8 and with shorter hairs beyond; *oil* dark-grey with short brown base. *Underside*: pale greyish-brown. Fore wing: the hinder, marginal space pale in the middle, a darker fascia from base outwards above the pale mark reaching two-thirds of the length of wing outwards; the spots as on the upperside. Hind wing: with a large dark-brown, anal patch and a dull whitish spot above it. Antennæ brown, speckled ochreous at the base inside; the crook reddish; palpi pale-ochreous with a black line

down the side of second joint, the third joint black; thorax above covered with long, decumbent, ochreous, grey hairs, the abdomen dark-brown with yellow segmental bands and ochreous anal tuft; beneath the thorax is grey, the legs are ochreous and the abdomen is the same as it is above.—Female. Like the male but darker above, the basal hairs more ochreous and the shorter hairs do not cover so much of the wings; the semihyaline spots are much larger, the middle one oblique, an extra streak often above the submedian vein about its middle; the hinder, marginal space on the underside of fore wing is whiter, the dark medial fascia darker. Expanse 45mm. to 60mm.

Egg.—Exactly like that of *Bibasis sena* in appearance and shape: dome shaped. *Surface*, transversely minutely wrinkled irregularly, very shining between 13 thin, high, triangular, minutely beaded—tuberculate, meridional ridges: the space between the ribs slightly transversely concave, the distance apart of ribs at middle of egg about ten ribwidths, at the lower edge of lid about four. *Colour* light green, the ribs white. B: 0.5mm; B: 0.35mm.

Larva.—Body cylindrical, very nearly the same breadth throughout; anal segment high (not applied to the surface upon which the larva is resting), rounded at extremity slightly overreaching the anal claspers, dull black with a shining black hinder margin; neck considerably narrowed, *Head* heartshaped, broader than long, rather thin through; moderately large; yellow in colour, with a broad, black band across the upper face; the top of the triangular clypeus filled in with black; an oval, black patch on each side of this central one and at the same height, these three black marks with a black eye-patch on each side forming an interrupted black band across middle of faces; surface shining with a few short erect hairs. Segment 2 a good deal narrower than the head, black with a collar of two yellow bands. *Surface* of body shining with some very minute, erect hairs; some much longer hairs, though still quite short, erect on anal margin, segments well marked with a few parallel, transverse lines towards hinder margin of each. *Spiracles* oval, black, on the yellow band, of ordinary size. *Colour* is yellow with a blue-black spiracular and dorsal band; the segments densely spotted with black and lined transversely on each segment with black; ventrum brown; legs tipped with yellow; true legs black.

Another description:—head yellow with the bands in the above description divided into spots: three in the upper, five in the lower. *Colour* of body bright greenish-yellow, chocolate towards bases of legs; an interrupted black, dorsal line except on segment 2; each segment with a broad, black band along front and hinder margins, broadening out spiracularly to include a white spot except on segments 2, 3, 14 and there are four, thinner, black bands on each segment parallel to the margins between the broad, marginal ones. L: 40 mm; B: 5 mm.

Pupa.—The head is quadrate, produced between the prominent, laterally slightly flattened eyes, into a short, triangular process with a spherical knob at the end of it. Segment 2 rather short, convex, slightly constricted posteriorly; thorax humped, apex nearly perpendicularly above hinder margin; the constriction behind thorax very slight laterally, more accentuated dorsally; greatest breadth of pupa at shoulders, greatest height at apex of thorax; abdomen circular in transverse section decreasing gradually in diameter to anal end; anal segment small with a long, down-curved cremaster of oblong form; all segments very clearly marked, each slightly raised close to its front margin. *Spiracles* of segment 2 with a prominent knob-shaped process behind, a flat sunken velvety surface in front of it; others flush with surface light in colour, situated on black blotches. *Surface* shining and sparsely covered with short, erect, reddish hairs; the eyes with longer hairs; the whole covered with a white, cereous powder-excretion. *Colour* light yellowish-brown; abdomen nearly white and speckled dorsally with rather large, black spots; wing-cases with the veins marked with brown thorax, vertex of head and eyes brownish, segment 2 brown-yellow. L: 24mm.; B: 6mm.; H: 7mm.

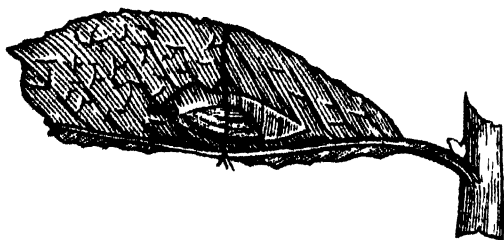
Habits.—The eggs are laid on the young shoots. The larva makes, at first, a strong, cylindrical cell by turning over an oblong snip from the edge of the leaf and fixing it down with silks on to the upper surface. The growth is rapid and the period of the pupal stage is short. The full grown larva makes a lax cell by doubling a leaf or part of a leaf longitudinally. When ready to pupate, it wanders and changes in a very laxly made cell formed of the leaf of any plant it may select for the purpose. The caterpillars are active at all stages and drop by a silk when alarmed, running out of the cell for that purpose. Mr. G. C. Dudgeon in the Western Duars observed more closely the transformation of this butterfly which he published at pp. 144-146 of J.B.N.H. S., Vol. X, part 1, quoted below.*

* "A hesperid larva was found on the Fagoo Tea Estate in the Western Duars at 1,500 feet elevation above the sea. It had formed the usual case or shelter by webbing the edges of a leaf together. Superficially it was somewhat like the figure of the larva of *Husora badra*, Moore, given in Horsfield and Moore's Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. Co., but was without the long hairs. Length rather more than an inch. Colour velvety-black with transverse patches of yellow striations on the middle of each segment divided dorsally by a black line. The segmental interspaces are yellowish and the front of each segment is black, with a lateral row of yellow spots, one on each segment, those black portions are broadest on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th segments. Head yellow-ochre with two transverse rows of rectangular, black spots, five in each row, those of the lower row being somewhat rounded and more separated; the two first of the upper row being conjoined. There is also a lower, black spot out of line on each side. The larva feeds on a species of *Ficus*, called by the Nipalese "*Barrlia*".

Pupa formed in the same manner as that of *Rhopalocampa benjamini*, Guerin, that is to say, within a rolled-up leaf, across the inner portion of which some thick, white webs or strands of silk are stretched; round the abdomen the web is fastened in a way I did not notice before which can be seen from the accompanying sketch.

As I was fortunate enough to observe the change, I saw that although the anal prolegs of the larva were attached to a tuft or pad of silk in the usual way and remained so until the whole skin had been shuffled off, yet, when the last segment had to be taken out and the pupa drew it entirely away from the skin and lifted it over the empty

skin and by a series of contortions similar to those made by an insect when depositing an egg, it soon reattached its anal segment or tail to the web, throwing away the cast-off skin by wriggling its body about. When it had first changed, most of the black markings of the larva were still present though reduced to spots, the ground-colour being dark yellowish. The head, as in *Choaspes* (*Ismene* and *Rhopalocampa* apud Watson), has a distinct knob. After a few hours, the pupa having become hardened, it is covered with a chalky white substance, leaving the first two abdominal segments



only without a covering. In appearance the pupa is similar to that of *Choaspes* (*Ismene*) *gomata*, Moore; being longer than, but of a similar type to, that of *Rhopalocampa benjamini*, Guerin. The imago emerged on the 19th of May, 1895."

The butterfly is an extremely fast, powerful flier and darts about so quickly that the eye cannot follow it. The flight is up and down in jerks, the distance travelled between each being often of considerable length; but, sometimes, it is a perfectly straight line when the insect is really travelling. For, as a rule, when observed, it is put up from the underside of a leaf by the way-side to which it generally returns if allowed to do so and it is at these times that its flight may be observed. It always rests on the undersides of leaves and, invariably, when thus seated, the wings are closed over the back tightly, the fore wings being sunk far down between the hinder so that everything visible is of one uniform brown-grey colour. The insects come rarely to flowers but are sometimes found at moist places in nallas and on roads. They hardly ever bask and the females are as plentiful as the males. The foodplant of the caterpillar is mainly *Terminalia bellerica* of the family *Combretaceæ* and, in Kanara, the most southern district of the Bombay Ghats, it is often a positive pest. In some years, in certain localities, there is hardly a single Goting, (in Kanarese : Tare) that has any leaves. The caterpillars eat only the young, red, succulent leaves when beginning to expand and often completely denude the tree so that, to save themselves from starvation, they have to emigrate. This they do down the trunk and cover the surface at times so thickly that it would be difficult to touch the bark with the tip of a finger. Some idea may be formed of their numbers when it is stated that the Goting is one of the very largest and commonest trees in the forests where this phenomenon has been observed. Specimens of over 100' in height and 6' in diameter at breast height with a proportionate crown of leaves are of frequent occurrence. Of course, in such cases, many thousands of the larvæ must come to grief through starvation—and it is, perhaps, as well that it is so; generally, also, many more are parasitized and are thus destroyed; birds, lizards, ants, predaceous beetles, too, no doubt take their toll. Mr. Dudgeon, in the note below, states that the larva feed on a species of *Ficus* called by the Nipalese 'Barrha.' It is more than probable that 'Barrha' is not a fig but a member of the same family as Goting. No other foodplant has ever been observed in Bombay but *Terminalia bellerica*.

Badamia exclamatoris cannot be, as a butterfly, confused with any other species; the narrowness and length of the fore wing, the rapidity of flight, its ubiquity, the numbers of individuals occurring where it is found, its habit of sitting on the undersides of leaves along paths in the jungles, its aspect when thus at rest, resembling a note of exclamation in itself, accentuating as it does the narrowness of wing by considerably depressing the fore wings between the hinder ones—all separate it off, not only from any other butterfly but even from any other of its tribe. It does not go to flowers at all, may occasionally be seen at water and when it is ever seen sucking at anything it is at a bird-dropping or similar object on a leaf. It is on the wing principally in

the morning times from 8 until 10 and keeps to trees and herbage; it never seems to visit open hill-tops. The male occasionally hasks on the upper surface of a leaf and, on such occasions, opens the wings slightly. Whether the name "*exclamationis*" originated in the largest mark on the fore wing or from the general shape of the insect it is not possible to say but a very suitable name for it was invented by a former official of the Civil Service in Kanara, namely "*Papilio damn*"—he said it fitted the insect and expressed one's state of mind when trying to catch it. As already stated, it is excessively strong and quick on the wing and always settles on the undersides of leaves, generally in thick places low down amongst vegetation; it gets up suddenly, darts away amongst the leaves and off into the open and—escapes. There are generally plenty of specimens and one tries again—and fails again. One out of ten is about the percentage of successes and the result is generally much bad language with very little to show for it and that, also, generally, of inferior quality for caught specimens are often much damaged. However, the insect is common and by degrees a decent series is got together. But the simplest way is to breed them; caterpillars are easy to find and in certain years very plentiful; once the foodplant is known all difficulty disappears. The habitat is the whole of India, Burma and Ceylon wherever there are jungles and hills and a fair rainfall.

The male and female are represented respectively by figures 82 and 82a on plate N. They are both too pink, the bases of the upper-sides of the wings are too dark, so is the thorax of the male; both the undersides are much too dark and the black, anal patch too prominent in the female—it is really dark brown and more diffused, the white mark above it should also be more diffuse; the light space in the middle of the abdominal (inner) marginal area is glossy-shining and not ochreous as in the picture; and that is the case in both sexes.

Genus 15.—RHOPALOCAMPTA.

E. Y. Watson gives this as:—

Antennæ.—Club moderate; about as long as the shaft, crescent-shaped, not bent into a hook, very similar to those of *Ismene* but less robust and with a longer shaft.

Palpi.—As for the subfamily.

Hind tibia.—With two pairs of spurs and furnished in the male with a long tuft of hairs attached close to the proximal end and reaching well beyond the distal end of the tibia.

Fore wing.—Vein 12 reaching the costa before the end of cell, vein 5 nearer to 6 than to 4; upper discocellular minute, lower and middle discocellulars almost erect and in the same straight line, the lower the longer; vein 3 three times as far from base of wing as from end of cell; cell just more than two-thirds the length of costa; inner and outer margins subequal; costa evenly and gently arched, apex subacute.

Hind wing.—Vein 7 emitted twice as far from base as from extremity of cell, twice as far from 8 as from 6; discocellulars very faint, almost erect; vein 5 wanting; 8 from before end of cell, 2 from before the middle; outer margin lobed at anal angle.

Egg, larva, pupa, habits.—See below.

E. Y. Watson enumerated 18 species from Africa, the Malay Archipelago, India, China and Japan. Swinhoe gives 7 as occurring outside Africa and only 2 as Indian—occurring in India and Burma. One only of these two is found in India proper, namely *R. benjamini*.

221. *Rhopalocampa benjamini*, (Guerin).—Male. *Upperside*: dark blackish-brown with purplish hairs on the basal portions of both wings. Both wings with the cilia brown with grey tips, orange-cohreous on the hind wing from 3, increasing in width backwards and very broad at the anal angle, the colour continued still more broadly for nearly one-half up the abdominal margin which is covered with orange cohreous hairs. *Underside*: somewhat glossy and greyish-green with the veins black. Fore wing with the entire space below vein 2 brown and without gloss. Hind wing with a large, anal, orange patch limited on its upper end by a black band with a broad bar back from its middle with its lower end running outwards parallel to the outer part of the bar above it; the extreme outer edge of the orange patch has three black spots on it. Antennæ black; the palpi orange with black stripe on the outer sides, the last joint black; head and body above concolorous with the wings; head and thorax covered with dull greenish hairs; below: the pectus and lower part of abdomen orange, rest of body and legs greenish-black.—*Female.* *Upperside*: olive-brown, altogether of a paler and different colour to the male, the basal third of the fore wing and the basal half of the hind wing covered with bluish-grey hairs, the orange portion at the anal angle of the hind wing more limited; both wings are narrower than they are in the male. *Underside*: colour and markings as in the male but the hinder marginal space on the fore wing is usually much paler. Expanse up to 57mm.

Larva.—This has never been described but has been figured in volume XI of the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 1897-1898, in Plate W, facing page 585, figures 30a, 30b, showing two larvæ of different colour-pattern and figure 30c, depicting the pupa. The larva is black in colour with broad yellow intersegmental (?) bands and a blue lateral spot in the middle of each segment, segments 13, 14 and the head being red-vermillion as well as apparently, the prolegs; the head has three black marks on it, one on the upper part of each lobe, the other in the clypeus or lower centre of face. That is one type of the caterpillar. In the other the intersegmental lines or bands are wanting medially which is to say only the part in the region of the spiracles and that on dorsum is left, the spiracular parts being continued into a spiracular, yellow band the whole length of the body while the dorsal part is confined to an elongated triangle of yellow on the dorsal line occupying the hinder half of each segment 3 to 13, segment 14 remaining all black, segment 2 black with a dorsal and lateral line and the blue, lateral spots are present on all segments as in the other type. L: 45mm; B: 8mm or nearly.

Pupa.—This is much of the type of that of *Iemene fergussoni* seemingly, the colour being the same with, evidently, the same covering of white powder; the general colour pinkish with a black spot under antenna on the eye and another on base of proboscis; one towards extremity of the cell of the wing; a lateral series on abdominal segments, one to each as well as a lateroventral series. The pupa seems to be peculiar in having a black, curved (backwards), erect process laterally on the front part of the thorax which is quite as long as a segment of the abdomen, a prominent, pointed, short beak to the frons between the eyes and two prominences of about the same size on the dorsal line of thorax, one behind the other, behind the middle. These thoracic prominences are, if they really exist, very unusual in hesperid pupæ; indeed they would seem to be quite nique.

The series of three papers on the *Butterflies of Mussoorie* from which the information is gathered was written by Philip W. Mackinnon and Lionel de Nicéville who had the larvæ painted by Major M. Fawcett, 5th Lancers. The authors give the foodplants of the larva as *Sabia campanulata*, Wall., in Mussoorie (Masuri) and *Meliosma unguis*, Wall. Swinhø says, quoting Mackinnon and de Nicéville in the paper alluded to but attributing it to deRhé-Philipe, probably by mistake, "Larva common at Masuri and in the Dun from March to September; feeds on *eliosma pungens* Wall. and *Sabia campanulata*, Wall, both of the natural order *Sabiaceæ*. Two types of larva have been bred and are here figured. Further observations are necessary to determine conclusively whether these very differently marked (the colours in both are the same) larvæ really produce the same species of butterfly; and, if they do, if the colour is sexual."

Swinhø gives the distribution of the insect as "Khasia Hills, Simla and Sikkim; Watson says it is common in the Nilgiris, Evans records it from the Palni Hills, Elwes from the Naga Hills, Hannington from Kumaon, de Rhé-Philipe from Masuri, Moore from Tenasserim and Kangra, Manders from the Shan States, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville from Cachar, Elwes and de Nicéville from Tavoy; it does not appear to have been recorded from anywhere in the Bombay Presidency."

The insect has certainly not been recorded from Bombay but it is possible it may exist somewhere at the top of the Ghats. If it does, it must be extremely local but it is a curious thing that a species of *Meliosma* is said to have been found by Dalzell in the "Konkan" of Bombay which has never since been again discovered. If the plant is really a Bombay plant, then *Rhopalocamptu benjamini* may also turn out to be a Bombay butterfly.

(To be continued.)

FIRDS-NESTING WITH A CAMERA IN INDIA.

BY

CAPTAIN R. S. P. BATES.

Part III.

(Continued from page 105 of this volume.)

(With 6 plates.)

AN INDIAN HERONRY.

The Keoladeo Ghana in Bharatpur, whose denizens, other than the sporting birds, I am about to describe, is renowned throughout the length and breadth of India for its unrivalled duck-shooting. Few of the sportsmen, who visit it during the cold weather at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja, are probably cognisant of the fact, that it is not a natural jhil, but a well-wooded depression, which is filled during the rains from the water collected behind a considerable dam known as the Ajan Band. In the spring and early summer its wide open spaces afford excellent pasturage for large numbers of cattle and buffaloes. There too herds of black buck are to be met with, and that strange horse like antelope, the Nilgai. Pig of course abound in hundreds, and as one would expect in such a well-populated preserve, panthers take their daily toll and have to be ruthlessly fought against that their numbers may be kept down to a minimum.

How different it is then from the reed-covered expanses of water on a certain day in the winter months, when the cries of hundreds of beaters and the shrill trumpeting of elephants mix with the whirr of startled wings and the cracks of the 50 odd guns, concealed in the scientifically scattered butts. However I am wandering away from my subject.

When rainfall has been scarce, the filling is deferred, and thus many of the early migratory water birds have already passed on and settled elsewhere. In the year 1919 however the filling was taken out of human hands, as very early in the monsoon exceptional floods burst the Ajan Band. On the afternoon of the 15th July I photographed a Bay-backed Shrike's nest in a small babool tree in an open grassy space near the centre of the Ghana. A few hours later nothing but a couple of feet of the top of the tree were to be seen. Many square miles of country had been inundated within a few hours, attended of course with much loss in crops and property entailing many hardships on the poor villagers. The water having poured in, the birds did likewise, and in an incredibly short space of time there was one area of perhaps half a square mile in extent, in which every tree and bush was thickly populated by colonies of Openbills, Herons and Egrets, White Ibis and Darters, all feverishly bent on building operations, accompanied by a perfectly deafening clamour of avian voice. Outlying hamlets there were too, but for the most part all were collected in this one area, which consisted of a half submerged wood about the centre of the Ghana.

Of these the Openbills (*Anastomus ocellatus*) were probably the most numerous, and were well ahead of the others in settling down to domestic duties. The Openbill, an excellent name for it, can never be mistaken for anything else.

Jerdon's name for it was the Shell Ibis, but as it is in no way connected with the Ibises, and certainly does not resemble them in the least, it is a name to be avoided. It's main peculiarity, whence the appropriate name of Openbill is derived, is the distinct gap between the upper and lower mandibles. The bill cannot be completely closed, but only meets at the tip. At one time some



The Oyenbill (*Anasdomus oscitans*).



The Painted Stork (*Pseudotantalus leucocephalus leucocephalus*)

writers had it, that this gap was due to attrition of the edges of the mandibles caused when breaking the hard shells of the *Ampularia* upon which the bird feeds. It will be noticed in the photograph that the young birds have no such space. However it now seems that it develops naturally with maturity.

The Openbill cannot be called a beautiful bird. In fact I consider it distinctly ugly and certainly most curious. It is about the size of a goose with fairly long legs. At the commencement of the breeding season the plumage is white with the exception of the primary and greater and secondary wing-coverts, which are black glossed with purple and green. The large bill is dull green and the legs and feet pale fleshy. In his second best towards the end of the season the white becomes a light smoky grey, giving him a decidedly unwashed appearance. The nest is a mere platform of sticks, and hundreds of them are to be found closely packed in a single colony, making use of trees both high and low. In this Bharatpur jhil I noticed nests both close to the water and others 30 feet or more up in the topmost branches of the trees. The eggs, from 3 to 5, were dull white, thick shelled and chalky, 2.25" by 1.6."

Not far behind the Openbills came the White Ibis (*Ibreskiornis melanocephalus melanocephalus*). These had appropriated some more or less flat-topped bushes, a few of which stood out but 2 or 3 feet from the water's surface. They had not spread themselves out so much as the former, and were all collected in perhaps a hundred yard square at one corner of the breeding ground. The photograph shows excellently how closely packed the nests were and how near to the water. It shows but a portion of the bush, on which I suppose there were at least twenty nests. I noticed that dwarf eggs were of extremely frequent occurrence, this bush producing three, all in separate nests, and one tiny little perfectly round one with a diameter of not more than three quarters of an inch.

I was at an enormous disadvantage at this time, being equipped with but an ordinary double extension quarter plate camera. I cannot but consider myself lucky that I was able to get the photos I have done, as my only method of getting those of the birds was first of all to focus the camera for a certain distance, say 12 or 18 feet, and then to get my companion to edge up the punt, from which I worked, very slowly towards the desired subject. More often than not the bird or birds would take fright when I was still about double the distance away, but after a time they certainly became more or less used to my antics and at times I was enabled to get closer even than 12 feet. The Painted Storks especially allowed of a very close approach, but of course the closer I was to my quarry, the more accurate had the focusing to be, with the result that with such a camera I had many a disappointment in the dark-room, when developing the day's work. A reflex would have been invaluable but I did not become possessed of one till the following year and unfortunately I left Bharatpur early in 1920 and have not since had an opportunity of revisiting it during the rains.

The Ibis never allowed me to get closer than 18 ft., and even then it will be noticed that many of them are on the wing. They too are not such very prepossessing looking birds, at any rate at close quarters, when the naked black face and neck devoid of feathers are to be seen. The plumage is pure white, the tertiaries slate grey, but the skin of the wing is blood red, and one gets an impression of this colour when the bird takes to flight. The bill is much curved, six and a half inches in length and black. The legs and feet are black, the latter edged with a membrane, which forms an incomplete web. During the breeding season a collar of longish white feathers grows round the base of the neck, and there are tufts on the breast. The tertiaries become elongate and loose textured, so that, when the wings are closed, it appears to have grey plumes on the lower back.

Oates in the Fauna states that the Ibises go about in colonies except in the breeding season. I cannot quite see what he means, as let alone the fact that they breed in colonies, I used to see large wedge-shaped flights of them passing to and fro from the feeding grounds back to the nesting sites and *vice versa*, and from the time they appeared in the district till the time they left it, wherever I met with them, they were almost always in flocks, though often small ones of but two or three pairs. A single pair was more the exception than the rule. The nest is not much of a structure, a few sticks sufficing for the 3 eggs, the number generally laid, though 2 to 5 seem to be the limits. The eggs are very chalky white, slightly greenish, in size about 2.5" by 1.7".

Although all the Ibis were together in one spot, yet I noticed that they appeared to be in separate communities, each one of which was at its own particular stage. For instance all the nests of one bush might contain eggs, whereas those on a bush hard by held newly hatched young ones. The members of one community appeared to have commenced operations at one and the same time. It gave one the impression that they were a sort of United States of America, each state a law unto itself. Immature birds by the way have the neck completely feathered, and the bill much shortened and not so curved as in the adults. I observed one flock of Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*). On one occasion they alighted on a tree within their consurs boundary, but although I saw them feeding on many occasions within the confines of the Ghana, I was unable to trace their usual abode. There were no Black Ibis (*Inocotia papillosus papillosus*)—easily distinguishable by a large white patch in each wing,—although I noticed they were numerous in December at Kotah a few hours journey to the south.

The Herons, Egrets, Paddy Birds and Darters appeared to begin together and a few days after the Ibises. Of the *Ardeidae*, there was a most complete series—The Purple and Common Herons, the Large, Smaller and Little Egrets, the Cattle Egret, and also the Night Heron and the Pond Heron. I did not pay much attention to the last two, but noticed that there were fully fledged young about at the same time as those of the other Herons and Egrets, so concluded that they too must have begun about the same time.

Of all these the Darters alone made an attempt at forming separate communities, the others without exception having their nests indescribably jumbled together. The Common Grey Herons (*Ardea cinerea cinerea*) as a rule occupied the upper branches of the trees, the different species of Egret and the Eastern Purple Herons (*Ardea purpurea manillensis*) being somewhat lower down and more partial to the tangle of smaller branches, which occurred from about 10 ft. or so above the water. The Purple Heron was to be distinguished from the Common Heron by the red in his plumage and the slaty black lines down the sides of the neck; the different species of Egrets chiefly by their size, and the Cattle Egret in addition by the yellow beak and orange-buff head, neck and dorsal plumes; a relieving splash of colour, which appears in the breeding season. The true Egrets or White Herons are pure white birds of graceful build with very slender necks, black dagger-like bills and long blackish legs and feet. At this period too in the breeding season the "ospreys" or "aigrettes" appear, in the form of filamentous decomposed looking feathers growing from the lower back. A crest of two long and slender feathers grows downwards from the back of the head in the case of the Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta garzetta*) and both this species and the Smaller Egret (*Egretta intermedia intermedia*) have pectoral plumes also. Thus all three species are readily distinguishable apart from their size. The Large Egret (*Egretta alba alba*) has a dorsal train only; the Smaller Egret a dorsal train, and pectoral plumes; and the Little Egret, a dorsal train, pectoral plumes and a crest in addition. At the end of the breeding season these ornaments are entirely dropped.

The eggs of all the Herons and Egrets are pale blue-green ovals, there being little variation except in size. Those of the Cattle Egret average about 1.7" by 1.3" and are perhaps paler than those of the true Egrets. The eggs of the Large Egret measure about 2.1" by 1.6", of the Smaller Egret about 1.9" by 1.4", of the Little Egret about 1.7" by 1.3", of the Common Heron about 2.3" by 1.7", and of the Purple Heron about 2.2" by 1.6". The number of eggs laid by each is 3 to 5, 3 or 4, 4, 4 to 6, 3, and 4 or 5 respectively. They one and all construct mere platforms of sticks for their reception, though those of the Purple and Common Herons, especially the former, are often more substantial affairs. The newly hatched young of all these birds are covered with white down.

The Herons and Egrets were not really shy, but my efforts to get good photos of them were all brought to nought by an exasperating habit they had of walking calmly through the tangle of branches to the opposite side of the tree, whenever they saw the camera levelled in their direction.

The Indian Darters or Snakebirds (*Anhinga melanogaster*) were somewhat unpleasant customers, with which to deal. They were distinctly odiferous, and when the young birds had been hatched long enough to take an active interest in what was going on around and below them, to approach anywhere near needed considerable courage. The moment one got well beneath a tree full of them, a general panic appeared to set in. Before, I had only heard the expression "sick with fright," but these birds introduced me to the reality. One was greeted with a shower of disgorged sprats ranging from an inch to three inches in length, which pattered into the water and into the punt like hailstones. Occasionally, a large plop informed one that a youngster, anxious to efface itself completely, had dived overboard. I hardly ever saw these adventurous spirits come to the surface again, although even at this age, when they were still but black downy morsels, they were expert swimmers and divers. I was able to follow them under water occasionally, until they dived into the submerged branches of some bush, where I suppose they came up to look round, or, what is more likely, where they became entangled and were drowned. I fear they must all have met with a watery death, as they were still unable to stand upright, and I saw numbers floating dead on the surface. In fact after a time I avoided their vicinity altogether, as it was really cruel to disturb them.

Throughout the whole area Common Kites (*Milvus migrans govinda*), Brahminy Kites (*Haliastur indus indus*) and Tawny Eagles (*Aquila rapax vindhiana*) were continually on the look-out, so the moment the disgorging process commenced the air was filled with them swooping down to pick up the fish as they floated on the surface. I got quite a good snap of an immature Brahminy Kite and a Tawny Eagle flying down within a few yards of the boat. The young Brahminy Kite rather closely resembles the Common Kite, but may be easily distinguished by the rounded tail—the tails of *M. m. govinda* and *M. m. lineatus* being comparatively long and forked.

The rather fine-looking Pallas' Eagle (*Cuncuma leucorypha*) too was often to be seen, and more often to be heard, as he threw back his handsome head and laughed long and loud, a rather high pitched effort I admit, but undoubtedly a laugh. Pallas' Eagle is a great nuisance as far as the sportsman is concerned. Many a time have I seen a hard-earned teal carried away, before it could be gathered into the bag. A charge of shot may make him drop it, but not always by any means. I dropped a snipe one day and it fell certainly not more than 10 yards out from the edge of the jhil. I had stopped to reload when a swish made me look up just in time to see a Pallas' Eagle, neatly sweeping it up off the water. A round of No. 8's merely made him shake his tail and away he went with my snipe. He is a large bird with grey head and neck and is armed with a most powerful looking beak and talons. The general colour of the body and the wings is a rather dark brown, and there is a most conspicuous white bar about 4 inches

wide fairly near the end of the tail. They were much shyer than the Tawny Eagles, and never allowed me to get close enough for a photograph.

However I was talking about the Darters. Their nests were the usual platform of sticks and the number of eggs 3 or 4. These were pale bluish-green about 2.1" by 1.4". The Darter is a curious looking bird, but admirably fitted for its *modus operandi*. It is largely black. The tail is large and flat, the feet webbed. The neck, the upper parts of the sides of which are whitish, is exceedingly thin and flexible; the bill, blackish on top, the lower mandible being yellowish, is as sharp as a dagger. It can swim under water with great speed and stay submerged for a considerable time, and even when swimming on the surface the top of the back alone is visible. They are often to be seen swimming this way and that with but the head and two or three inches of neck above water. In fact they are veritable avian submarines. Any thinking fish must live in mortal terror of them. For it is on fish that they live, and they catch them in two ways, either by seizing them in the bill or impaling them on its sharp point. For this latter purpose they are possessed of a most useful gadget—a permanent orick about the centre of the neck. This is really a pivot, as shown by Garrod, and by its means the bird can strike at its prey with increased force and rapidity. After fishing for some time they love to stand on a stump or on the bank with their backs to the sun, and the wings half opened. This, I presume is to thoroughly dry the feathers after prolonged submarine exploits.

I have now to describe the late arrivals. When the domestic duties of the Openbills were almost over, the Ibis were commencing to feed their new-born families, and the Egrets, Herons and Darters mostly had eggs. It was then that the Cormorants were just completing their nests, and the Painted Storks, the very latest arrivals, selecting their town-sites and still daily increasing in numbers. These two were on excellent terms with one another, and most of the Stork colonies had Cormorants living amongst them.

The Cormorants were of two species—the Indian Large Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*) and the Little Cormorant (*P. javanicus*). The former has a white patch across the throat from eye to eye. It is also considerably larger than the other species, so to separate them was not difficult. As a matter of fact there were not more than a dozen pairs of the Large Cormorant, and these had their nests all in the one tree, sharing it with a couple of pairs of Painted Storks. The Little Cormorants ran into the thousands, and were probably the most numerous inhabitants of the jhil.

The arrival of my punt was always a signal for a general hullabaloo, which fortunately subsided in a few minutes. Still during those minutes the noise of thousands of wings, and the hoarse cries of nearly every bird in the place, was almost deafening. The air used to be one mass of birds—slow flapping Herons and Egrets, languid Storks, ungainly Openbills and dark masses of scurrying Cormorants, the latter at times literally blotting out the sky.

The Cormorants eggs were inclined to be very long when compared with their width, and nests containing as many as six were quite common. They were exceedingly chalky, a layer of quite soft chalk more or less covering the blue-green of the actual shell. When the young appeared they were the quaintest objects, I have ever seen. The tops of their heads were bald, shiny and bright red, their necks very skinny, and their bodies covered with black down.

By the time the Painted Storks (*Pseudotantalus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) commenced to arrive, there was hardly a square foot of room on the trees of the main breeding place, with the result that they had to be content with outlying and somewhat scattered accommodation. This was decidedly limited, so much so that even naked and diminutive babool trees with their tops only a few feet above the surface often held as many as 7 or 8 nests. These nests were very flat and flimsy, and 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, but only the centre of the nest



The Indian Spot-bill (*Platala leucorodanaga*).



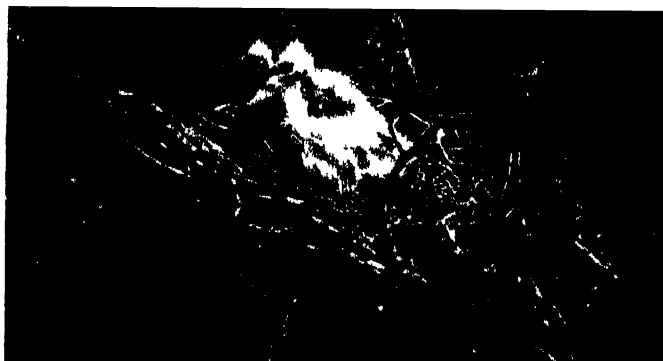
The Openbill (young) (*Anaethetus*).



The Painted Stork
(*Pseudotantalus leucocephalus leucocephalus*).



The Black-necked Stork
(*Xenorhynchus asiaticus asiaticus*).



The Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta garzetta*)



The Indian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia major*)



was at all substantial, the outer 6 to 9 inches all round being but a single layer of inter-twined sticks. The eggs 3 to 5, though I seem to recollect seeing a few with 6 were pretty large white ovals, not very chalky, about 2.8" by 1.9". These birds were perhaps the most interesting denizens of the Ghana, and also afforded one considerable amusement. They have a curious habit of standing over the nest with wings half-opened, shading the eggs or young ones from the direct rays of the sun. A tree-full of them, all with their backs to the sun and consequently all facing in the same direction with their heads bowed down, reminded one very much indeed of a bored cricket crowd on a wet day. Another habit, the reason for which I was unable to find the solution, was that flocks of them were often to be seen at a high altitude, sailing round and round on fixed pinions in a small circle, apparently drifting aimlessly across the sky with the wind. These circling stunts were often kept up until the flock had drifted right out of one's sight.

On the whole the Painted Stork is quite a handsome bird, though the 10 inch long yellow bill, projecting from an entirely naked and yellow wrinkled face, could hardly fail to detract from any bird's appearance. The plumage is white, except for the tail and part of the wings, which are black glossed with green. The under-wing coverts and a band across the lower breast look just as if wavy irregular black lines had been painted across them. The legs and feet are brown. The young were born covered with a coarse white down, and I discovered that when deprived of the shelter of their parents' wings, even for a few moments, they very soon showed signs of great distress. The sun seemed to knock them out very easily. They appeared to be fed on fish, and I remember on one occasion, finding a youngster (in fact I have a very good photo of it), whose eyes were decidedly too big for its little body. It was attempting unsuccessfully to swallow a half-pound lanchi, half of which was tall protruding from its over-distended throat, and it appeared to be already far gone from the effects of suffocation.

The latest breeding members of all were a few pairs of Indian Spoonbills (*Platalea leucorodia major*). I only noticed three nests, but there may have been more, as they chose very leafy and flat-topped bushes or trees on which to build. Their nests were not unlike those of the Storks, thin and flat. It appeared that incubation had been commenced with the laying of the first egg, as the young were in very different stages of growth. This can be seen quite plainly in the photograph. One young one being so big and lusty that its two brothers or sisters were momentarily in danger of being crushed or suffocated.

The flat spoon-shaped bills of the adults render them absolutely unmistakable. It will be noticed that the bill of even the largest young one is neither flat nor spoon-shaped, but rather clumsy, bulbous towards the tip and distinctly bent downwards. The Spoonbills plumage is entirely white except for a patch of buff on the front of the lower neck. They have a considerable throat pouch, the skin of which is reddish-yellow. The bill except the tip which is yellowish, and the legs and feet are black. In the breeding season there is a long drooping crest of narrow pointed feathers. The Spoonbills were the sole members of the community with spotted eggs. They lay a white egg about 2.7", by 1.8", which is marked with ill-defined brown spots.

I have now described the breeding members of that vast community with the exception of the handsome Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*) and the inconspicuous lazy Paddy Birds (*Ardeola grayii*). About the beginning of December a real falling off in numbers became evident, and by about half way through the month almost complete silence reigned. The place reminded one strongly of a ruined and deserted city, once thronged by a vast and cosmopolitan population. The trees were bare, many absolutely leafless and all lime-bespattered to a dirty grey.

In the course of my cruises I did of course find other nests, but as they were those of non-gregarious birds, whose nests were to be found dotted about throughout the confines of the jhil, they cannot be included in the same category, as those I have described. For instance in a small prickly bush, at the foot of a tree containing a party of Darters, was the nest of a Brown Munia containing five white eggs; a loose domed structure, about 5 inches in diameter, of fresh grass and a few feathers with a back and front door. These little birds seem quite partial to water, and I have often found their nests in situations overhanging and quite close to its surface.

Another bird, of which I should like to say a good deal were it fitting here and whose nests were very numerous in the Ghana, was the Dabchick (*Podiceps ruficollis albigularis*). Under the Ibis colony's bushes I found two pairs nesting. What interested me about them was the lateness of their breeding, October and November. I used to amuse myself suddenly appearing close to a nest in attempts to make the owner leave the eggs uncovered. I was only once successful in this, observing that one or two hurried tugs at a pad of weeds, always kept handy, were quite sufficient to camouflage the eggs. In Kashmir I watched a bird putting the finishing touches to its nest in the Dal Lake half way through May, and at the beginning of June took many nests there containing eggs.

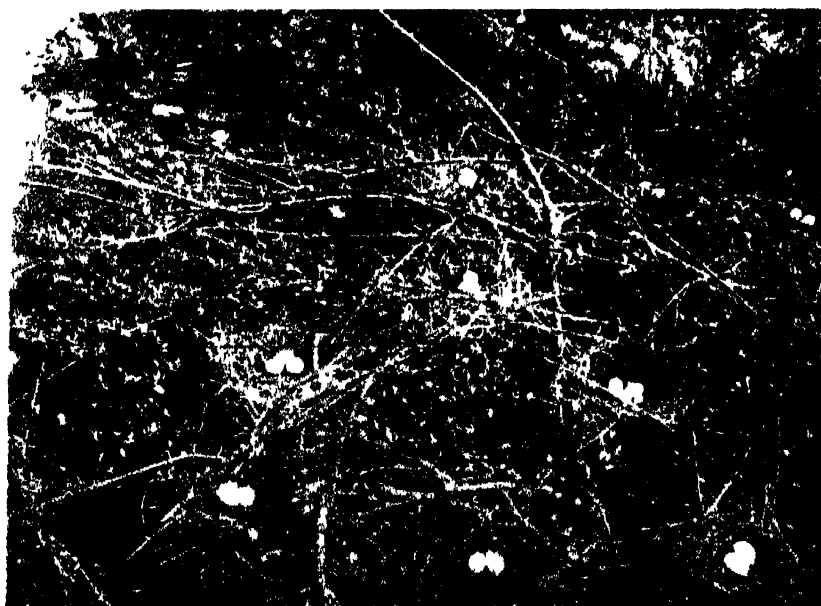
I have completely forgotten to make mention of a great visiting member of the community the Pelican. I made many attempts to get near these strange birds, but soon discovered that they were able to swim considerably faster than I could punt the boat through the maze of bushes and tree trunks.

There are still the hangers on too—the municipal sweepers, as it were, i.e., the Kites (*Milvus migrans govti* and *Haliastur indus indus*), the Tawny Eagle, (*Aquila rapax vindhiana*), and last but not least Pallas' Fishing Eagle (*Uncuma leucorhynchos*). The Kites of course were not breeding at this time. The Tawny Eagle, which builds an inconspicuous nest in any fair sized tree, is rather a late breeder, and I first noticed one at work on its nest at the end of September. This was almost invisibly placed amongst the foliage at the top of a large pipal tree. I noted 3 nests of Pallas' Fishing Eagle—one was a converted Vultures' in an enormous banyan tree just outside the Ghana's official entrance, right on a main road, and practically on the outskirts of a village: a second was in the Ghana itself, a large affair high up in an enormous tree about three-quarters of a mile from the breeding ground: the third was a veritable landmark, being an enormous collection of sticks at the summit of a gaunt and absolutely leafless tree on the Ajan Band. On the 31st December No. 2 contained a pair of fairly hard-set eggs as on this day—one of the big duck-shoots—Captain Livesey, who was in the next butt to mine and had the nest almost over his head, succeeded in obtaining them. It was a difficult nest to reach and two or three volunteers or should I say aspirants for "bakshish", failed to reach it.

I wonder if I ought to include the Dusky Horned Owl (*Bubo coromandus*) amongst the hangers-on, as they probably took a nightly toll. These fine birds invariably proclaimed their presence from sunset onwards. As a matter of fact during the rains and breeding season one often hears them calling in broad daylight. I actually investigated but one nest of this species in the Ghana, though I noticed others. It was in a very interesting situation, being in the main fork, and so only about 8 feet from the ground, of a very lonely tree at the extremity of a short band, projecting straight out into the water. It contained the usual two white eggs. I never once saw any of these birds of prey attack or attempt to steal from even the weakest members of the community, nor did I see them molested in their turn. In fact they all appeared to be tolerated, and I have a photograph of a Pallas' Eagle sitting quite unconcernedly surrounded by young Cormorants and young Painted Storks. I suppose



The Indian Snake Bird (*Enhydra melanogaster*)



The White Ibis (*Threskiornis melanoccephalus melanoccephalus*).



The Sarus Crane (*Megalornis antiq. m. antiq. m.*)



The White Ibis (*Threskiornis melanoccephalus melanoccephalus*)

as long as they behaved themselves and removed the surplus food and deceased young ones, their presence was tolerated and even welcomed. Had they made nuisances of themselves, and so have become a danger to the community, they would soon have been ousted. An irate Painted Stork, let alone some hundreds of them, must be a most unpleasant opponent.

And now before I cease to tell of the Ghana, I would like to write of the Sarus Crane (*Megalornis antigone antigone*), and the Black-necked Stork (*Xenorhynchus asilicus asiaticus*), both of which bred there. Other breeding water-fowl there were in considerable number—Coots, Water-hens, Nuktas, and Spotted-billed Ducks, etc., but I never looked for nor stumbled across their nests. The Sarus I simply must mention, because every time I paid the jhil a visit, I came across them in considerable numbers, and on one occasion counted no less than 17 feeding together. The Sarus is supposed to breed during the rains. The majority may do so, but I am of the opinion, that so long as there is water about, they are not over particular about the time of the year. The nest shown in the illustration contained fresh eggs, and I took this photograph on the 7th of February. I also took another nest about quarter of a mile from the 'Heronry' in November. This was a real curiosity as no nest had been built, the eggs being laid on a layer of rushes placed on a tiny island about 4 yards in diameter—one of the island butts to be exact. After all what need was there of a nest. The usual structure is a bulky reed affair, because for protection's sake it is built up well out from the jhil's bank in the water, and to avoid the possibility of swamping in such a situation and to support so large a bird it must of necessity be big. On the 31st December one of the boaters brought in a long-legged ungainly little ball of reddy-buff down—a young Sarus hatched perhaps a week or ten days. It was just able to stand with difficulty, but could not walk. The down was creamy below, the bill pink with a yellowish tip. Here then were at least three nests in this one jhil (a very large jhil it is true), none of which were even started in the rains.

The Black-necked Stork in some ways can hardly be called a bird of the jhil. True, in a district where there is not much water, there will be no Black-necked Storks. They do not effect just one particular jhil or marsh, but each pair seems to appropriate a considerable extent of country to the exclusion of others of their species, and the nest is often some distance away from water. For instance there was a nest in a tall and half dead pipal quite close to my bungalow, and the nearest water was certainly a good mile away. Another, a landmark for miles around, being in a dead and leafless tree close to the main road to Dig. This was certainly over half a mile away from water. A third was beyond the railway station and also in a pipal, but this was in the centre of a small flooded area. These three nests formed a triangle with about a mile and a half side. I only noticed one nest of this species actually within the boundary of the Ghana. This was at the top of a perfectly enormous tree, but even so the huge proportions of the nest quite flattened its crest. Their nests are invariably colossal affairs, and must sometimes be large enough for a man to lie down on at full length quite comfortably, and, what is more, the depth of the nest is also very considerable and often not less than the breadth. However such a structure befits such a bird, the Black-necked Stork in my opinion being one of the finest and most handsome of Indian birds. The beautiful purple and green iridescent glosses of the black portions of the plumage are perfect, and both in flight and when stalking about on mother earth, the bird has a most dignified and well-groomed appearance.

(To be continued)

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN FISHES.

BY

HENRY W. FOWLER

OF

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

PART II.

(Continued from page 41 of this volume.)

ARIDÆ.

Arius malabaricus (Day). "Ettachulli."Head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$; depth $4\frac{1}{2}$; D. i, 7; A. v to ix, 11 or 12.

Body well compressed, long and slender. Head flat below, convex above, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ its length. Snout broadly obtuse, length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ its width or $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Eye*—large, hind edge of pupil midway in head, diameter 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; eyelid free. Mouth broad, superiorly terminal, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Maxillary barbel reaches back far as depressed pectoral tip; outer mental barbel $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in depressed pectoral; inner mental barbel reaches pectoral origin. Bands of fine teeth, moderately wide in each jaw; narrow band transversely across vomer; small patch of fine teeth on each palatine. Nostrils quite large; anterior close to front snout edge; posterior with broad fleshy flap, diameter but slightly less than pupil. Interorbital but broadly convex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in head. Narrow fontanel extends to occipital plate. Casque and sides of head all covered with thin skin, all with more or less coarse venules, these also extend over humeral region. Occipital process and dorsal buckler form complete bony bridge. *Gill-rakers*— 5×9 , lanceolate, slightly less than gill-filaments or 2 in eye.

Fins—Dorsal inserted midway between snout tip and origin of adipose fin; spine compressed, front edge with 5 antrorse barbs terminally, hind edge with 6, also series of 6 smaller short close-set points on lower front edge, spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head; first branched ray 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Adipose fin large, inserted trifle nearer base of last dorsal ray than caudal base, fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Anal origin midway between dorsal origin and caudal base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal well forked, long as head. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ its length or 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral about long as head; spine $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of fin, outer edge with 5 or 6 weak antrorse barbs terminally and 10 or 11 irregular obsolete denticles basally; inner edge of spine with 3 to 5 antrorse barbs terminally. Humeral process $\frac{2}{3}$ length of spine. Ventral inserted little behind dorsal base, 2 in head. *Colour*—Neutral-gray above, becoming whitish below. Barbels dusky. All fins with more or less neutral dusky terminally. Four examples, 58 to 73 mm.

CYNOGLOSSIDÆ.

Cynoglossus cynoglossus (Buchanan—Hamilton). "Manthal."

Head $\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; D. 98 or 99; C. 10; A. 79 or 80; scales 81 to 85 in median lateral line, counted from opposite hind edge of gill-opening; 16 scales between median and upper lateral lines, 23 below at widest part of body to anal base.

Body elongately ovoid, widest at first $\frac{2}{3}$ its length. Snout 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head, measured from upper eye. Upper eye $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Lips entire. Mouth cleft $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head. Few small teeth developed on blind side of jaw only. Two nostrils, one between eyes at lower front eye edge, another before eye with

slight cutaneous rim. Interorbital very narrow concave groove. No gill-rakers. Scales of left side with 13 to 18 basal radiating striae, edges narrowly scalloped; apical denticles 16 to 25, basal elements in 3 to 5 series. Scales of right side with 13 or 14 basal radiating striae; apical denticles 19 to 22, with 3 or 4 series of basal elements. Scales 23 from rictus to hind edge of gill-opening. One lateral line on dextral side, 2 sinistral. Fins—Dorsal begins little before eye. Caudal $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in head. Ventral largely detached from anal. Colour—Left side finely mottled drab-brown, showing now as obscure irregularly vertical pale streaks. Dorsal, anal, and caudal neutral-slaty, margined with pale or whitish. Inside gill-opening neutral-slaty. Fles pale slaty-gray. Right side of body whitish, vertical fins showing dusky. Young with dorsal and anal but little darker, simply grayish. Three examples, 76 to 110 mm.

Achirus cynoglossus Buchanan-Hamilton appears to be the oldest name for this species. *Cynoglossus hamiltoni* Gunther was proposed to eliminate tautonymy.

MUGILIDÆ.

Mugil carinatus (Valenciennes). "Malam".

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $\frac{3}{4}$; D. IV -1, 8, i; A. III, 9; scales 37 or 38 in lateral line to caudal base or 5 more on latter; 11 or 12 scales transversely; 22 to 24 predorsal scales.

Body elongately fusiform, well compressed, edges rounded, deepest at spinous dorsal origin. Head moderate, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ its length. Snout broadly obtuse, length $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ its width or 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Eye—Moderate, hind edge slightly before middle in head length; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Adipose-lid moderate, covers about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of eye. Mouth inferior, angle obtuse, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head; symphyseal knob single. Maxillary exposed, very narrow, reaches eye. No teeth. Transverse groove across vomer. Upper lip moderate, forms end of snout. Interorbital broadly convex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Preorbital narrow, edge very finely serrated, reaches slightly beyond front eye edge. Gill-rakers— 26×40 , finely lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye, equal gill-filaments. Scales with 5 or 6 basal radiating striae; 30 to 33 apical lobules, with as many radiating weak striae; circuli fine; 6 scales between depressed spinous dorsal tip and soft dorsal origin; soft dorsal, anal and caudal finely scaled; axillary pectoral scale $\frac{1}{2}$ of fin; row of few small scales on preorbital.

Fins—Spinous dorsal origin little nearer snout tip than caudal base, first spine 2 in head. Soft dorsal origin little nearer spinous dorsal origin than caudal base, first branched ray 2 in head. Anal origin slightly before that of soft dorsal, third spine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head, first branched ray 2. Caudal deeply emarginate, lobes pointed, equal head. Caudal peduncle compressed, least depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in its length or $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Pectoral reaches slightly beyond spinous dorsal origin or about $\frac{1}{2}$ in ventral, fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Ventral origin about opposite tip of depressed pectoral, fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ to anal or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Colour—Back brownish, pale to whitish below. Fins paler, narrow dusky edges on ends of dorsals and caudal behind. Slight slaty blotch at bases of uppermost pectoral rays, also inner axillary bases, at least of upper, dusky. Three examples, 126 to 134 mm.

POLYNEMIDÆ.

Polydactylus heptadactylus (Cuvier). "Neurakudigan".

Head 3; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$; D. VIII -I, 12; A. III, 11; tubular scales 45 in lateral line to caudal base and 16 or 18 more on latter; 6 scales above lateral line, 9 or 10 below; 24 to 28 predorsal scales.

Body elongately ovoid, well compressed, deepest about midway in spinous dorsal. Head width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in its length. Snout obtusely conic, length $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ its width or 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Eye—Center about first fourth in head,

length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$. Adipose eyelid entirely covers eye. Mouth large, inferior mandible tip opposite hind nostril. Maxillary, from snout tip, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in eye. Teeth fine, uniform, uniserial in jaws; similar short transverse row across vomer; band of minute fine teeth on each pterygoid. Interorbital convexly elevated, with median depression, width 4 in head. Hind preopercle edge serrated, with spine below at angle. *Gill-rakers*—Finely lanceolate, 21×21 , $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Gill-filaments $\frac{1}{2}$ of gill-rakers. Scales with 6 or 7 basal radiating striæ; apical denticles 51 or 52, basal elements in 8 or 9 series; circuli fine. Strong spine at beginning of lateral line.

Fins—Third dorsal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head; first branched dorsal ray $1\frac{3}{4}$. Anal like soft dorsal; third spine longest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head; first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$. Caudal long, deeply forked, with long slender pointed lobes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ to caudal base. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed, least depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in its length or $2\frac{1}{10}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral reaches anal, $1\frac{1}{10}$ in head; filaments 7, reach soft anal origin. Ventral reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ to 1 anal, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. *Colour*—Back olive-brown, sides and below pale to whitish. Pectoral neutral slaty-blue, filaments white. Fins all more or less dusky terminally. Iris silvery. Snout whitish. Inside gill-opening dusky. Three examples, 96 to 103 mm.

SCOMBRIDÆ.

Scomber microlepidotus Ruppell. "Ayila".

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $4\frac{1}{2}$; D. x - x, 10×5 ; A. 1, 10×5 .

Body strongly compressed, fusiform. Head greatly compressed, deep, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ its length, which $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—Large, hind edge midway in total head length. Adipose eyelid large, leaves only median third of eye exposed. Mouth inclined, moderate, lower jaw lightly protruding. Maxillary slips below broad preorbital its entire length, reaches opposite hind pupil edge, expansion $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye, length $2\frac{1}{10}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Single row of moderately fine short even teeth in each jaw, upper covered by tip, lower exposed. No teeth on mouth roof or tongue. Mandible 1 in head. Interorbital narrow, very slightly concave, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Broad preopercle flange and opercle with weak radiating striæ. *Gill-rakers*— 16×34 , strongly compressed, slender, $\frac{2}{3}$ longer than gill-filaments or $3\frac{1}{10}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip and inner edge, of each with close-set fringe of fine setæ. Corselet distinct, rest of scales minute on trunk, mostly fallen.

Fins—Spinous dorsal inserted at first third of entire length, first dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in total head length. Soft dorsal inserted much nearer caudal base than eye, first branched ray $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Anal like soft dorsal, opposite, first branched ray 4 in head. Caudal small, emarginate. Caudal peduncle slender, least depth about half its length or 2 in eye. Pectoral high, origin level with upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of eye; fin $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Ventral inserted opposite spinous dorsal origin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to anal. *Colour*—Back lilac brown, sides and below whitish. Iris slaty. Fins all pale brownish. One example, 117 mm.

CARANGIDÆ.

Caranx djeddaba (Forsk.). "Para".

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth 3; D. VIII—1, 23; A. II—1, 20; scales 35×45 , of which 7 on caudal base; 11 scales above lateral line, 19 below; 30 predorsal scales.

Body elongately fusiform, greatest depth midway in its length, strongly compressed. Head greatly compressed, width half its length, upper profile little more inclined than lower. Snout conic, long as wide or $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head, measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—Large, hind pupil edge about midway in total head length, diameter equals snout. Adipose-lid only covers hind third of eye. Mouth moderate, mandible protruding slightly. Maxillary inclined, and well exposed, reaches pupil, expansion $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Teeth very small, even, uniserial, minute and in narrow band

on each palatine, none on vomer; tongue roughened with minute teeth. Interorbital convexly elevated, with median keel extending predorsally to spinous dorsal; width equals eye. Preorbital slightly wider than maxillary expansion. *Gill-rakers*— 11×28 , slender, lanceolate, little longer than gill-filaments or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Scales fine, well adherent, cover breast and chest; 12 to 16 series of vertical striae each side of median axis, several innermost continuous above and below. Curved section of lateral line $2\frac{1}{2}$ in straight section; scutes of latter section enlarged, deepest 2 in orbit.

Fins—Spinous dorsal origin slightly nearer soft dorsal origin than hind eye edge, third spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in total head length. Soft dorsal inserted midway between mandible tip and caudal base, first branched ray half of head. Soft anal opposite soft dorsal, similar; first branched ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal deeply forked, slender lobes pointed, equal head. Caudal peduncle slender, least depth 2 in its length or 2 in orbit. Pectoral long, falcate; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to caudal base, extends well beyond front of straight section of lateral line. Ventral origin opposite that of pectoral, reaches little beyond vent or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to soft anal origin, fin $2\frac{1}{10}$ in head. *Colour*—Back rather dark neutral, sides below and under surface silvery-white. Spinous dorsal tinged dusky; soft dorsal and caudal with grayish and other fins whitish. Large blackish neutral blotch on opercle above, little smaller than eye, but larger than pupil and not extending on upper portion of shoulder girdle. One example, 110 mm.

Caranx kalla Valenciennes. "Para."

Head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; D. VIII—1, 24; A. 11—1, 21; scales 35 to 37×37 , of which last 7 on caudal base; 11 scales above lateral line, 19 or 20 below; 20 to 22 predorsal scales.

Body elongately ovoid, greatest depth at soft dorsal origin, strongly compressed. Head greatly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ its length, upper profile little more inclined than lower. Snout conic, length equals width or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head, measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—Large, hind pupil edge midway in total length of head; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in head measured from upper jaw tip. Adipose lid only covers hind third of eye. Mouth moderate, mandible slightly protruding; Maxillary inclined, end well exposed and reaches pupil, expansion $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in eye, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in head. Teeth in jaws very small, even, uniserial, broad areas of minute close-set ones on vomer, palatines and pterygoids; 5 parallel longitudinal broad bands of teeth on tongue. Interorbital moderately elevated convexly, with median keel extending predorsally to spinous dorsal; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head from upper jaw tip. Preorbital equally wide at maxillary expansion. *Gill-rakers*— 10×27 , slender, lanceolate, equal gill filaments or 2 in eye. Scales fine, closely adherent, cover chest and breast; 15 to 26 series of vertical striae each side of median axis, several innermost continuous above and below. Curved section of lateral line $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in straight section; scutes in straight section enlarged, deepest 2 in orbit.

Fins—Spinous dorsal origin slightly nearer soft dorsal origin than hind eye edge third spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in total head length. Soft dorsal inserted midway between mandible and caudal base, first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in head. Soft anal opposite soft dorsal, similar, first branched ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal deeply forked, upper lobe much longer; slender pointed lobes equal head. Caudal peduncle slender, least depth half its length or half of orbit. Pectoral reaches $2\frac{1}{2}$ to caudal base or fourth to sixth scute in straight section of lateral line. Ventral origin opposite that of pectoral, reaches slightly beyond vent or slightly less than half way to soft anal origin, fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Colour*—Back rather dark neutral tint, sides below and lower surface silvery white. Dorsals and caudal tinged with grayish, other fins whitish. Large blackish blotch on opercle above, with good portion extending also over on shoulder-girdle above, whole but less than eye. Two examples, 97 to 101 mm.

Besides the character of the large dark opercular blotch this species differs from *Caranx djeddaba* in the slightly wider naked predorsal area and greater curvature of the lateral line. Except for the small ventral Day's figure agrees in most respects.

Caranx oblongus Valenciennes. "Valodu."

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth 2: D. VIII—1, 22; A. II—1, 17; scales 57×37 in lateral line, of which last 7 on caudal base.

Body rather deeply ovoid, strongly compressed, predorsal and orbital keel strong. Head greatly compressed, deep, upper profile little more inclined, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ its length. Snout conic, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ its length, which 3 in head measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—Large, center very slightly advanced in total head length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Maxillary well inclined, rather large, reaches eye, expansion 2 in eye or $\frac{2}{3}$ of preorbital width, length 3 in head. Teeth fine, very small, in bands in jaws, on vomer palatines and tongue. Mandible protrudes, 2 in total head length. Interorbital, convexly elevated, with median keel rising up in front to spinous dorsal, width 4 in head measured from upper jaw tip. Cheek and opercle smooth. *Gill-rakers*— 9×24 , lanceolate, equal filaments or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Scales fine, closely adherent, none on breast or subpectoral region; cycloid, with 17 to 20 series of vertical striae each side of median axis, several innermost may more or less converge and join. Scutes of lateral line not enlarged, straight section $\frac{1}{2}$ of curved.

Fins—Spinous dorsal inserted slightly nearer beginning of straight section of lateral line than mandible tip; third spine 3 in total head length. Soft dorsal origin midway between front eye edge and caudal base; first branched ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal well forked, slender lobes even, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal peduncle small, slender, least depth half its length or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Pectoral equals head, reaches straight section of lateral line. Ventral inserted opposite pectoral origin, reaches $\frac{1}{2}$ to soft anal. Latter opposite soft dorsal, first branched ray 2 in head. *Colour*—Brown on back, silvery white below, opercle neutral above. Iris silvery white. Fins all pale. Dorsal and caudal little grayish. One example. 93 mm.

LACTARIIDÆ.

Lactorius lactarius (Schneider). "Adavu."

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; D. VIII—1, 21 or 22; A. III, 25 to 27; scales 70 (pockets) in lateral line to caudal base.

Body ovoid, well compressed. Head deep, strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in its length. Snout conic, length $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ its width or 4 in head measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—Large, hind pupil edge slightly before middle in total head length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Mouth large, greatly inlined. Maxillary reaches opposite middle of eye, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in eye, length 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Mandible well protruding, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in total head length. Teeth uniserial and uniform in jaws, also pair of wide-set canines above and small one symphyseal. Vomer with A-shaped row of small teeth. Interorbital convexly elevated, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head measured from upper jaw tip. Superciliary and frontal ridges parallel, latter higher. Preorbital less in width than maxillary expansion. *Gill-rakers*— 3×12 , lanceolate, little longer than gill-filaments or 2 in eye. Scales very caducous, all having fallen.

Fins—Spinous dorsal inserted much nearer mandible tip than caudal base, second spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in total head length. Soft dorsal inserted midway between eye center and caudal base, first branched ray midway between hind eye edge and caudal base in younger, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Anal origin midway between front eye edge and caudal base, slightly more advanced in younger, third spine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in head, first branched ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$. Caudal strongly forked, slender lobes pointed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Caudal peduncle strongly compressed

least depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. *Colour*—Brown on back, sides and below silvery to whitish. Fins pale, dorsals and caudal tinged brownish. Deep brown blotch about size of pupil, on opercle above and another at upper end of opercular flap. Iris silvery-white, also sides of head and abdomen. Three examples, 84 to 113 mm.

LEIOGNATHIDÆ.

Secutor ruconius (Buchanan—Hamilton). "Chakkara mullan."

Head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; D. ix, 15, i; A. iii, 14, i or iii, 15, i; scales 50 in median lateral series to caudal base and 4 more on latter; tubes in lateral line 18 to 20.

Body deeply ovoid, strongly compressed, edges trenchant. Head strongly compressed, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in its total length. Snout obtuse, long as wide, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—moderate, about midway in head length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Mouth superiorly terminal. Maxillary 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Teeth very minute, obsolete, in narrow band apparently only in upper jaw. Nostrils close together, above and level with front eye edge, posterior vertical slit, larger. Interorbital elevated, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Lower preopercle edge finely serrated, serræ becoming obsolete behind. *Gill-rakers* 6-17, lanceolate, slightly less than gill-filaments or $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye. Scales very caducous, most all fallen.

Fins—Spinous dorsal inserted behind pectoral base, second spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. Second anal spine 2. Caudal well forked, lobes pointed, equal head. Caudal peduncle compressed, least depth 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in length or 1 to 2 in eye. Pectoral $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. *Colour*—Dull brownish generally, sides of head and costal region silvery-white. About dozen vertical dark brown streaks on back, irregular or some broken into spots. Dusky streak from lower front eye edge to mandibular articulation. Fins all pale. Dark brown line along dorsal bases. Two examples, 51 to 73 mm.

POMADASIDÆ.

Pomadasis hasta (Bloch). "Kurukuruppan."

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; D. xii 13; A. iii, 6 or 7; scales 48 to 45 in lateral line to caudal base and 6 to 8 more on latter; 4 scales above lateral line, 12 below; predorsal scales 23 or 24.

Body ovoid, back elevated, well compressed. Head width 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in its length. Snout obtusely convex, length $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ its width or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. *Eye*—moderate, hind edge midway in head length, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Mouth superiorly terminal, upper jaw slightly protruding, moderate. Maxillary entirely ensheathed above by preorbital, reaches about opposite front pupil edge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head, expansion 2 to 3 in eye. Bands of fine uniform teeth in each jaw, none on mouth roof or tongue. Nostrils rather large, close together; front one circular and at last third in snout; hind one close before front eye edge. Interorbital broadly and slightly convex, 5 in head. Preopercle edge serrate, serræ coarser at angle. Suprascapula serrate. *Gill-rakers*— 6×12 , lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in gill-filaments or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in eye. Scales with 8 or 9 basal radiating strise; apical denticles 23 or 24, basal elements in 3 or 4 series; circuli fine.

Fins—Fourth dorsal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in total head length. Third dorsal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$. Second anal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, second anal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Caudal truncate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ its length or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ventral $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, reaches 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to anal, spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in fin. *Colour*—Back pale brownish generally, with 7 obscure saddle-like blotches of about same tint. Most fins, except white ventrals, more or less dusky terminally. Round blackish blotch on opercle above, little less than eye. Dusky spot in pectoral axil. Three examples, 49 to 54 mm.

SCIAENIDÆ.

Johnius miles (Lacépède). "Korakulti."

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$; D. x, 1, 26, i or 27, i; A. 11, 7, i; tubular scales in lateral line 46 to 49 to caudal base and 4 to 7 more on latter; 5 scales above lateral line, 7 or 8 below; 26 or 27 predorsal scales.

Body elongately ovoid, well compressed. Head width $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in its length. Snout obtusely convex, length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ its width or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Eye—moderate, superior, center at first third in head. Mouth inferiorly terminal, rather large. Maxillary entirely ensheathed above by preorbital, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in head, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ in eye, reaches opposite $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye. Bands of fine teeth in jaws, upper forward teeth little enlarged as single outer row, also lower inner row slightly enlarged. No teeth on tongue or mouth roof. On each side of mandibular symphysis below 2 pores, outer larger. No barbel. Nostrils close together before front of eye; front one pore; hind one short slit close on front eye edge. Interorbital broadly convex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in head. Bones of head cavernous. Preopercle edge rather weakly serrate, with slightly larger spine at angle. Gill-rakers— 6×15 , lanceolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ of gill-filaments or half of eye. Scales with 9 or 10 basal radiating stræ; apical denticles 23 to 27, basal elements in 6 or 8 series; circuli fine. Tubes of lateral line posteriorly, with few slight branches.

Fins—Third dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in head. Second dorsal ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$, second anal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$. Third anal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$. Caudal with median rays prolonged to point, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth equals its length. Pectoral $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ to anal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in head, spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in fin. Colour—Brownish generally, sprinkled with minute dots over back and sides. Spinous dorsal dusky black and soft dorsal and caudal dull brown with gray tint. Other fins pale. Ventrals with some dusky dots terminally. Inside gill-opening dusky. Two examples, 87 to 94 mm.

Sciaena macroptera (Bleeker). "Korakulti."

Head $3\frac{1}{2}$; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$; D. x, 1, 31 i; A. 11, 7, i; tubular scales in lateral line 45 to caudal base and 6 more on latter; 4 scales above lateral line, 8 below; 20 predorsal scales.

Body elongately ovoid, strongly compressed, deepest about middle of spinous dorsal. Head width $1\frac{1}{2}$ its length. Snout obtusely convex, length $\frac{1}{2}$ its width or $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Snout obtusely convex, length $\frac{1}{2}$ its width or $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Eye—small, center at first third in head length, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$. Mouth inferiorly terminal, rather large. Maxillary entirely ensheathed above by preorbital, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head, expansion 2 in eye and reaches opposite hind pupil edge. Broad bands of uniform fine teeth in jaws, outer upper and inner lower rows slightly enlarged. No teeth on tongue or mouth roof. Short fleshy barbel at symphysis, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye, with 2 pores each side and one in front, outermost largest. Front nostril midway in snout length, hind one larger, vertical, close before front eye edge. Interorbital broadly convex, 3 in head. Bones of head cavernous. Preopercle flange and edge rather firmly membranous, edge with feeble serræ. Gill-rakers— 5×7 , lanceolate, half length of gill-filaments or $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye. Scales with 10 or 11 basal radiating stræ; apical denticles 31 to 40, basal elements in 5 to 7 series; circuli fine. Tubes of lateral line with 3 or 4 short accessory branches.

Fins—Third dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Third dorsal ray $2\frac{1}{2}$. Second anal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$. Second anal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$. Caudal with median rays prolonged to point. 3 in combined head and trunk. Caudal peduncle well compressed, least depth equals its length or $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Pectoral $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Ventral reaches half way to anal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head, spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ in fin. Colour—Rather warm brownish above, sprinkled with minute dark dots over back and side. Spinous dorsal dusky black

other vertical fins grayish, darker terminally. Pectoral pale. Ventral with dusky dots terminally. Inside of gill-opening tinged with dusky. Opercle olive-brown, darker than rest of head. One example, 89 mm.

DREPANIDÆ.

Drepane punctata (Gmelin). "Payindi".

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $1\frac{1}{2}$; D. VIII 21, i; A. III, 17, i; tubular scales 45 in lateral line to caudal base; 16 scales above lateral line, 26 below to soft anal origin.

Body greatly compressed. Head width $2\frac{1}{2}$ its length. Snout obtuse, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length. Eye—elevated, hind edge slightly advanced from middle, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Mouth small, gape short. Maxillary well inclined, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Lower jaw little shorter than upper. Teeth fine, in narrow bands in jaws. Nostrils rather small, together, close before middle of front eye edge. Interorbital $3\frac{1}{2}$ in head, superciliary edge with 3 small denticles. Row of 6 median small occipital denticles. Lower preopercle edge with 8 denticles. Gill rakers— 2×6 short weak points, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of gill-filaments, which equal eye. Scales largely adherent cycloid, with 2 or 3 basal radiating stris; concentric stris complete, 22 or 23. Lateral line well arched, largely parallel with upper profile.

Fins—Third dorsal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Eighth dorsal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$. Second anal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sixth anal ray 2. Least depth of caudal peduncle $3\frac{1}{2}$. Caudal length $1\frac{1}{2}$. Pectoral $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ventral 1, spine slightly less than half of fin. Colour—General color pale brown, dusted with minute dark dots. Fins neutral-dusky, pectoral pale. One example, 46 mm.

SCORPÆNIDÆ.

Gymnapistes dracæna (Cuvier). "Thumba".

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; D. III, 1x, 7 or 8; A. III, 6; tubes 22 or 23 in lateral line to caudal base and 1 more on latter.

Body ovoid, elongate, strongly compressed, deepest at ventral origin. Head width 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in its total length. Snout obtuse, length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ its width or $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head measured from upper jaw tip. Eye—elevated, hind edge midway in head length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Mouth moderate, mandible well protruded. Maxillary reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ in eye, expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Bands of minute fine teeth in jaws, on vomer and palatines, none on tongue. Interorbital convex, equals snout. Front preorbital spine short, hind one long or $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye. Opercular spine nearly long as orbit. Gill-rakers— 5×13 , short, clavate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of gill-filaments, which halt of eye. Scales very small, rather sparse on trunk, not extending on predorsal, chest or belly and few on head; each with radiating basal stris; circuli about 15.

Fins—Third dorsal spine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in head. Second dorsal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. Third anal spine 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Second anal ray $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. Caudal peduncle compressed, least depth equals its length or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in head. Caudal truncate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Pectoral 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ventral $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, reaches soft anal origin, spine $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fin length.

Colour—Gray brown with irregular darker blotches on back and upper surfaces. Lower surfaces pale to whitish. Caudal whitish, with 3 gray submarginal transverse streaks. Other fins all more or less neutral black terminally, though basal half of ventral whitish. Black blotch on spinous dorsal from six to eighth spines. Soft dorsal nearly black. Iris slaty. Length, 41 or 42 mm.

(To be continued.)

THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN BUTTERFLIES.

BY COLONEL W. H. EVANS, D.S.O., R.E., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

(Continued from page 96 of this Volume.)

Part VI.

(With 2 Plates).

G. Erycinids.—The Erycinids. Key to Genera.

- 1 (2a). Palpi porrect and enormously long, like a beak or snout.
Libytheinae. Single genus *Libythea*, E. The Beaks. (Plate 26).
 2a (1). Palpi small, do not project beyond face.
Riodininae.
 2b (4a). H. precostal from origin of v8.
 2 (3). H vs 6 and 7 from upper end of cell; 3 and 4 from lower end cell.
 F lower end dev at origin v3. H not lobed. Eyes smooth.
Zemeros, Adv. The Punchinello. (Plate 26).
 3 (2). H vs 6 and 7 forked after end cell; v3 from before end cell.
 F end dev after origin v3. H produced and lobed. Eyes hairy.
Dodonu, Hew. The Punches. (Plate 26).
 4a (2b). H precostal from after origin v8; vs 6 and 7 forked after end cell.
 v3 from before end cell. F end dev after origin v3.
 4b (7). H v8 long, ends beyond origin v6, v7 to apex.
 4c (6). No ♂ brand.
 4 (5). H cell long and narrow at base; sev and mv convergent at base.
 Eyes hairy.
Abisara, Fd. The Judies. (Plate 26).
 5 (4). H cell short and broad at base; sev and mv parallel; sev parallel to
 v8, sharply angled opposite precostal. Eyes smooth.
Taxila, Db. The Harlequins. (Plate 26).
 6 (4c). ♂ F dorsum much bowed, covering a brand uph on a nacreous area
 below costa. ♂ ♀ dov H at right angles to vs 4 and 6, not inclined as usual.
Laxita, But. The Red Harlequin.
 7 (4b). H v8 very short, ends before end cell; v7 very short also and ends
 long before the apex. Base cell as in No. 5. Eyes hairy.
Stiboges, But. The Columbine. (Plate 26).

G.1. Libythea.—The Beaks. (Plate 26).

- 1a (4). Upf prominent ochreous streak in cell from base.
 1 (2a). Upf ochreous spot in 1. All ochreous markings very broad.
 H costa concave before apex and termen concave below apex.
celtis, Fuess. (45-50). The European Beak. (Plate NR).
 2a (1). Upf no ochreous spot in 1. H costa and termen straight on either
 side of apex.
 2 (3). Upf ochreous spot beyond cell streak quadrate, separate or only
 joined to cell streak by a narrow neck.
 a. Upf cell divided in 2 before end cell; all apical spots white. Upf white
 quadrate spot mid costa.
lepita lepitoides, M. (45-50). The Common Beak. (Ceylon. S. India. NR).
 β. Upf cell streak not divided; lowest apical spot ochreous.
 Upf rarely with white quadrate spot mid costa.
lepita lepita, M. Kashmir—N Burma. C.
 3 (2). Upf ochreous spot beyond cell oval, joined to spot end cell, making
 an even edged continuous club shaped streak.
 a. Above ochreous markings F and H narrow; upf apical spots white.
 Upf band not to dorsum.



G.1. *Libythea*—(contd.)

- myrrha rana*, M. (45-55). The Club Beak. Ceylon. C.
 β. Above ochreous markings slightly wider. Upf usually 2 apical spots white and lower 2 ochreous.
myrrha carma, Fruh. S. India. C.
 γ. Above ochreous markings wide. Upf all apical spots yellow.
 Uph band to dorsum.
**myrrha sanguinalis*, Fruh. Kulu- Burma. C.
 4a (1a). Upf no ochreous streak from base cell.
 4 (5). Upf dark brown, white spot end cell and mid 2 as well as the usual apical spots; uph narrow macular white band. In ♀ the markings above are tinged ochreous.
narina rohini, Mar. (50-55). The Whitespotted Beak. Assam-Burma. R.

5 (4). Above pale blue with fuscous margins, unspotted except at apex. In typical form the fuscous margins and apex upf are broad, with the apical spots sharply marked.

- geoffroyi alompra*, M. (50-60). The Blue Beak. S. Burma. R.
r. hauruvelli, DeN. Upf the fuscous margin and apex narrow; apical white spots obscure, but all markings showing through from below. R.

G.2. *Zemeros*—The Punchinello. (Plate 26.)

Above purple brown with small white spots. In DSF the white apical spots are enlarged.

- *flegyas indicus*, Fruh. (35-40). The Punchinello. Mussoorie-Burma. VC.

G.3. *Dodona*. The Punches. (Plate 26.)

- 1a (6a). Unh 2 small black spots just before the apex.
 1b (5). Upf spotted, not striped.
 1 (2a). Upf an ochreous bar end cell, as well as a bar in cell and beyond.
 No tail. Above dark brown with prominent ochreous spots on upf.
**durga*, Koll. (30-40). The Common Punch. Kashmir-Nepal. VC.
 2a (1). Upf no ochreous bar end cell.
 2b (4). Above dark brown; uph markings obscure.
 2 (3). H not tailed. Below markings narrow; unf costal spot and white bar end cell usually separate, if joined, costal spot shifted in. Unh pale bands narrow and of equal width.
 a. Smaller and paler. Upf ♂ unmarked; unh markings very obscure. ♀ below markings yellow.

dipaea nostia, Fruh. (35-40). The Lesser Punch. Murree-Kumaon. R.
 β. Larger, darker. Above markings ochreous. Below markings much more developed and white.

- dipaea dipaea*, Hew. (40-45). Sikkim-Assam. R.
 γ. As last, markings very small. Below reddish ochreous, clear white narrow markings; unh lobe divided by an ochreous line.

dipaea dracon, DeN. N. Burma. VR.
 3 (2). H tailed. Below markings broader; unf costal spot coalesced to bar end cell. Unh silver bar through mid cell and bar before apex wide, wider than the other markings.

- a. Small. Upf in ♂ spots whitish.
eugenes eugenes, Bates. (35-40). The Tailed Punch. Murree-Kumaon. NR.

β. Larger and darker. ♂ upf spots ochreous and unf basal and central markings pale yellow.

- eugenes venox*, Fruh. (40-45). Sikkim-Assam. NR.
 4 (2b). Upf reddish ochreous in ♂, yellow in ♀, with dark bands. Upf black, bases dark ochreous brown, large reddish ochreous spots in ♂, yellow in ♀. Below ferruginous brown.

G. 3. Dodona—(contd.)

**ageon*, Db. (45-50). The Orange Punch. Nepal—Karens. R.

5 (1b). Upf striped, orange band in ♂, white in ♀; discal band from mid costa to tornus. Unf bands very obscure and highly irregular. No tail.

a. Paler. ♂ upf orange discal band very wide, wider than the black bands on either side. ♀ white band even edged to the spot in 1, which is shifted out.

oida phlegra, Fruh. (40-55). The Mixed Punch. Mussoorie—Nepal. NR.

β. Darker. ♂ discal band narrow; ♀ irregular, spot in 1 small.

**oida oida*, M. Nepal—Karens. NR.

6a (1a). Unh no black spots just below apex.

6 (7). Above orange banded. Below pale yellow with narrow black bands. No tail.

a. Upf base dark ochreous brown.

**adonira adonira*, Hew. (40-50). The Striped Punch. Nepal, Sikkim—Assam. R.

β. Upf base black. Below dark bands are brown and unh with prominent silver stripes.

adonira argentea, Fruh. N. Burma. (Fruh). VR.

7 (6). Above very dark brown, with a white band across both wings; apex F white spotted. H with long tail.

a. Above white band narrow = $\frac{1}{3}$ th wing and upf spot beyond cell small and obscure; marginal and submarginal spots diffused.

deodata, longicaudata, DeN. (40-50). The White Punch. Assam. VR.

β. WSF ♂ white band = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd wing and upf spot beyond cell and spot in 3 sharp and prominent, remaining apical spots obscure. WSF ♀ white band very broad and white spot beyond cell extending to costa; uph base white striped. ♂ DSF bases F and H white striped. ♀ DSF almost entirely white.

**deodata deodata*, Hew. Shan States—S. Burma. R.

G.4. Abisara.—The Judies. (Plate 26).

1a (4a). Upf prominent broad pale band from mid costa across end cell, or just beyond, to tornus.

1 (2a). H slightly produced at v4. Above dark brown, ♂ with yellow band upf, which is white in ♀.

**fylla*, Db. (50-60). The Dark Judy. Mussoorie—Burma. C.

2a (1). H with long tail at v4, tipped white. Above brown, band white.

2 (3). Upf no prominent white spot at upper end of postdiscal dusky pale line; discal band always slightly sinuous.

a. Small. Upf discal band narrow and constricted at ends.

neophron neophronides, Fruh. The Tailed Judy. Sikkim—Nepal. NR.

β. As last, but larger.

neophron neophron, Hew. (50-55). Assam—N. Burma. NR.

γ. Upf band not constricted at upper end.

neophron gratus, Fruh. Karens—S. Burma. NR.

3 (2). Upf prominent white spot at upper end of postdiscal pale dusky band. Very like last.

a. Small and dark. Upf bands narrow and constricted at ends.

chela chela, DeN. (45-50). The Spot Judy. Sikkim—Assam. VR.

β. Larger and paler. Upf discal band absolutely straight, expanding to costa and spreading slightly along costa, edges pale yellow, especially at costa; meets postdiscal band at v1. Upf marginal markings small and discal line evenly zig-zagged throughout.

**chela kalauna*, Evans. (50-55). Kalaw, S. Shan States. VR.

4a (1a). Upf pale band, if present, well beyond end cell.

4 (5a). H with a long tail at v4, tipped white.

a. Upf and Upf a narrow white discal band; upf dusky pale postdiscal line meets discal band at v1. Above bright maroon.

savitr attenuata, Tyt. (50). The Malay Tailed Judy. Manipur. VR.

C. 4. *Abisara*.—(contd.)

β. Above dark ferruginous brown; upf 2 pale dusky parallel bands. Below bright ferruginous.

saviri saviri, *Fd.* (50-55). Mergui. VR.

5a (4). H may be angled or produced at v4, but never with a white tipped tail.

5b (8). Uph at most a single pale brown discal band. Above purple brown or maroon. Uph discal and postdiscal bands separate throughout.

5 (6a). Upf the discal and postdiscal band divergent to costa, never parallel.

α. Waf ♂ very uniform above, dark and brilliantly purple shot; discal band upf nearly straight. DSF smaller and only slightly different. ♀ band pale brown throughout.

echerius prunosa, *M.* (42-50). The Plum Judy. Ceylon—Palnis. C.

β. Smaller and paler, less brilliantly shot. DSF sharply marked and ♂ above outwardly paler; discal band upf more angled. ♀ often with upper part of the discal band white upf.

echerius suffusa, *M.* (40-50). Kanara—Himalayas. C.

γ. Unf discal band always white at upper end and angled in middle. ♀ upf discal band always white at upper end in WSF. Very variable and seasonal forms sharply marked as in last.

echerius angulata, *M.* (40-45.) Assam—Karens. C.

δ. As last but discal band upf is usually white at the upper end. Darker.

echerius ahnormis, *M.* (40-50.) Dawna—S. Burma. C.

η. Much larger. ♂ upf and unf discal band never white, very broad unf. ♀ upf bands very broadly white at upper end and highly angled.

echerius bifasciata, *M.* (50-55). Andamans and Nicobars. NR.

6a (5). Upf discal and post discal bands parallel, never angled, though may be evenly curved. Unh discal band very even.

6 (7). ♂ above bands visible. ♀ unf bands separate throughout.

α. Larger. ♂ upf bands diffuse and not paler at upper end. ♀ upf bands broad, diffuse and white.

**kausambi prunosa*, *Fruh.* (42-46). The Straight Plum Judy. Mampur—Tavoy. R.

β. Smaller. ♂ upf bands prominently paler and wider at upper end. ♀ bands whiter.

kausambi kausambi, *Fd.* (42-46). Mergui—S. Burma. R.

7 (6). ♂ above very dark rich purple brown, unmarked; Unf bands narrow, plumbeous. ♀ upf a sharply defined white pre-apical patch uniting the bands at their upper end.

kausambioides, *DeN.* (40-45). The Malayan Plum Judy. Mergui—S. Burma. R.

8 (5b). Above ochreous red; F. and H with inwardly black edged narrow, macular, discal bands and subterminal white line. Uph no black spots at apex as usual.

burnii, *DeN.* (40-45). Burns' Judy. N. Burma. VR.

C5. *Taxila*.—The Harlequins. (Plate 26).

1 (2). Unf discal band of inwardly black edged metallic blue spots in a regular line. Unh postdiscal band of similar spots regular and prominent. ♀ upf apical white patch crossed by ochreous veins.

thisto sawaja, *Fruh.* (35-45). The Lesser Harlequin. Karens—S. Burma. NR.

2 (1). Unf spot in 3 of discal band pushed out. Unh postdiscal spots obscure. ♀ upf white apical patch diffuse and not crossed by ochreous veins.

**haquius fuscata*, *M.* (45-55). The Harlequin. Assam—Burma. N & R

G.6. Laxita.—The Red Harlequin.

♂ above dark brown, outer $\frac{1}{2}$ F and apex H red; upf large white patch mid dorsum. ♀ upf outer $\frac{1}{2}$ rosy red. Below rosy red with irregular metallic blue and black markings; bases yellow; apex F yellowish in ♂, rosy in ♀. *telesia boullieri*, Fruh. (45-48). The Red harlequin. Mergui. VR.

G.7. Stiboges.—The Columbine. (Plate 26).

Above transparent white, with white spotted dark brown border.

Apex F pointed in ♂, very rounded in ♀.

**nymphidia*, Hut. (35-45). The Columbine. Bhutan—Burma. VR.

H. Lycanidae.—The Blues. Key to genera.

1a (5a). H v8 abnormally short— $\frac{1}{2}$ length of v1 F and only extends half way along v7 H; traces of pcv present. Antennæ club gradual, cylindrical. Eyes and Palpi smooth. F vs 5 and 6 close and 7 and 6 from a point. H tornus rounded, no lobe or tail; termen may be produced at v4.

Poritiinae. The Gems.

1 (2a). F vs 8 and 9 absent; 11 and 12 touch. ♂ uph tuft over brand in cell against sov just before middle and a 2nd tuft near base.

Cyaniroides, DeN. The Emerald.

2a (1). F v8 or both 8 and 9 present; 11 and 12 anastomosed.

2b (4). F v9 absent.

2 (3). ♂ uph brand above v7 covered by an erectile tuft of yellow hairs also a recumbent tuft of black hairs along the dorsum from near the base.

Poritia, M. The Gems (Plate 26.)

3 (2). ♂ uph 1st brand and tuft as in last; a small obscure brand at end cell uph above origin v4, overlying which there is an insignificant tuft of recumbent dark hairs.

Simiskina, Dist. The Briliants. (Plate 26).

4 (2b). F v9 present. No brand or tuft in the Indian form.

Deramas, Dist. The Bluejohn. (Plate 26).

5a (1a). H v8 normal, nearly or quite equal to v1 F; no signs of pcv.

5b (8a). Legs abnormal. Antennæ club gradual and cylindrical. Eyes smooth; palpi smooth and very long, 3rd joint as long as 2nd. F vs 11 and 12 separate; 7 and 6 forked; 5 mid 4-6; 9 present and 8 absent. H tornus rounded, no tail or lobe; termen may be produced at v4.

Gerydinae. The Brownies.

5c (7). Legs very long, tarsi abnormal.

5 (6). Legs, 1st joint of tarsi elongated, compressed and flattened. ♂ upf v4 thickened at base (except one species); sub-anal abdominal tufts and clasps of ♂ very long and thin.

Gerydus, Bdv. The Brownies. (Plate 26).

6 (5). Legs, 1st joint of tarsi elongated, but cylindrical.

Alloctonus, Fd. The Darkies. (Plate 26).

7 (5c). Legs short, tarsi normal, but tibiae outwardly incrassate.

Logania, Dist. The Mottles. (Plate 26).

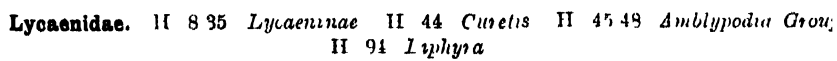
8a (5b). Legs normal (except No. 8).

8b (37a). Antennæ club flattened and spatulate or hollowed beneath (except Nos 8 and 9). F v5 mid 4-6; 8 absent, 9 present. H rounded or produced with or without a short filamentous tail at v2.

NOTES.—The arrangement of the *Erycinidae* is much as usual; many authors call them the *Nemeobidae* or the *Rodinidae*.

The only new name is *Abisara chela kalawana* (G. 4, 3) for a very distinct race that I found flying at Kalaw in February.

The following are new to the Indian Empire; *Abisara essleri* (G. 4, 4) and *Laxita telesia boullieri* (G. 6), both caught by Mr. Cooper in the cold weather of 1921-22.



H. Lycaenidae—(contd.)*Lycaeninae*. The Weak Blues.

8c (10a). Antennae club gradual, cylindrical and not hollowed beneath. Eyes and palpi smooth. F vs 11 and 12 wide apart; 7 from well before 6. H rounded, tailless.

8 (9). Forelegs with tibiae thickened. F v9 from mid 7.

Taraka, *Doh*. The Forest Pierrot. (Plate 27).

9 (8). Legs normal. F v9 from before mid 7. Apex F pointed in ♂.

Spalgus, *M*. The Apefly. (Plate 27).

10a (8c). Antennae normal for group see 8b.

10b (35a). F origin v10 nearer origin v11 or mid 11-7.

10c (24a). Eyes smooth, torus evenly rounded, never produced.

10d (18a). Palpi smooth (except one species of No 17).

10e (12a). F costa highly and evenly arched throughout; vs 6 and 7 separate. H tailless.

10 (11). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed.

Pithecopa, *Horn*. The Forest Quaker. (Plate 27).

11 (10). F vs 11 and 12 wide apart and parallel.

Neopithecopa, *Dist*. The Quaker (Plate 27).

12a (10c). F costa straight or only slightly arched, more prominently so at the base than elsewhere.

12b (14a). f vs 6 and 7 approximate at their origins.

12 (13). F vs 11 and 12 free, though close. Tailed or tailless.

Megista, *M*. The Malayan. (Plate 27).

13 (12). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed. Tailed.

Talirada, *M*. The Red Pierrot. (Plate 27).

14a (12b). F vs 6 and 7 wide apart at their origins.

14b (17). F vs 11 and 12 free, though often close and even touching.

14c (16). Below with prominent basal markings.

14 (15). F end v11 well beyond end cell.

Castalius, *Hub*. The Pierrots. (Plate 27).

15 (14). F end v11 opposite end cell.

Tarucus, *M*. The Blue Pierrots. (Plate 27).

16 (14c). Below markings normal, *Lycaena*-like, no basal markings.

Euchryops, *But*. The Plains Cupids. (Plate 27).

17 (14b). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed. Mostly tailed.

Everes, *Hub*. The Tailed Cupids. (Plate 27).

18a (10d). Palpi hairy (faintly so in some species of *Chilades* and *Zizera*, while individuals and those from certain localities have them quite smooth).

18b (20a). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed. Tailless.

18 (19). Habitat palaearctic.

Cupido, *Schrank*. The Cupids.

19 (18). Habitat N. E. India.

Bothrinia, *Chapman*. The Hedge Cupid. (Plate 27).

20a (18b). F vs 11 and 12 not anastomosed, but usually more or less bowed towards one another and frequently touching in No. 22. Tailless.

20 (21-23). Fly high along hedges and bushes. Habitat palaearctic and Indo-Malayan.

Lycanopsis, *Fd*. The Hedgeblues. (Plate 27).

21 (20, 22, 23). Fly high on lime bushes. Habitat Indo-Malayan.

Chilades, *M*. The Limeblue. (Plate 27).

22 (20, 21, 23). Fly slow and low on grass.

Zizera, *M*. The Grassblues. (Plate 27).

23 (20-22). Fly fast and low over meadows and in the open.

Lycaena, *F*. The Trueblues. (Plate 27).

24a (10c). Eyes hairy.

24b (31b). Palpi hairy

H. Lyncnidae—(contd.)

- 24c (27a). Tailless (also some species of No. 30). F vs 6 and 7 separate.
 24 (25a). F vs 11 and 12 well separated. Very like *Lycæna*.
Polyommatus, Lat. The Meadowblues. (Plate 27)
 25a (24). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed.
 25 (26). H costa rounded.
Una, DeN. The Una. (Plate. 27).
 26 (25). H costa straight and apex sharp pointed.
Orthomiella, DeN. The straightwing Blue. (Plate 27)
 27 a (24c). Tailed (except some species of No. 30).
 27b (30). F vs 11 and 12 free, though close.
 27 (28a). H rounded. F vs 6 and 7 separate.
Syntarucus, But. The Zebra Blue. (Plate 27).
 28a (27). H produced.
 28 (29). F vs 6 and 7 separate.
Catachrysops, Bdv. The Forget-me-not. (Plate 27).
 29 (28). F vs 6 and 7 close together at origins.
Lampides, Hub. The Peablu. (Plate 27).
 30 (27b). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed; 6 and 7 separate.
Nacaduba, M. The Lineblues. (Plate 27).
 31a (24b). Palpi smooth. F vs 6 and 7 separate.
 31 (32. 33a). F vs 11 and 12 well separated, but joined by a short spur. Tailed.
Janides, M. The Ceruleans. (Plate 27).
 32 (31. 33a). H vs 11 and 12 anastomosed. H produced; tailless.
Azarus, M. The Babul Blues. (Plate 27).
 33a (31. 32). F vs 11 and 12 free and separate.
 33 (34). H with cilia prolonged into short, very fine tails at vs 1, 2 and 3.
Lycænesthes, M. The Ciliate Blues. (Plate 27).
 34 (33). H produced, but tailless.
Niphanda, M. The Pointed Pierrot. (Plate 27).
 35a (10b). F origin v10 much nearer 7 than 11; 7 and 6 from a point:
 11 & 12 free. Eyes smooth. Palpi hairy. Tailed or tailless.
 35 (36). F v12 ends before end cell.
Heodes, Dalman. The Coppers. (Plate 27).
 36 (35). F v12 ends after end cell.
Heliphorus, Geyer. The Sapphires. (Plate. 26).
 37a (8b). Antennæ club gradual and cylindric (except No. 81).
 37b (94). Body normal, slender, comparatively robust. Usually tailed and lobed, the tail being wider than in the *Lycæninae*. F vs usually absent and v9 usually present.
Theclinae. The Strong Blues.
 37c (44a). Palpi hairy and H with a more or less well developed lobe at tornus and usually with a tail. F vs 11 and 12 free; 5 and 6 separate.
Thecla Group. The Hairstreaks.
 37d (40a). F vs 8 and 9 absent.
 37e (39). No tail.
 37 (38). No lobe. No brand.
Neolycaena, DeN. The Persian Hairstreak.
 38 (37). H lobed. ♂ upf an oval brand at upper end of cell, which distorts v7 at its base, causing it to rise well before the end of the cell; in ♀ vs. 6 and 7 from a point.
Callophrys, Billberg. The Tailless Hairstreaks.
 39 (37e). Tailed. ♂ brand and venation as in last.
Strymon, Hub. The White-line Hairstreaks. (Plate 26).
 40a (37d). F v9 present, v8 absent. Nearly always a tail at v2.
 40b (43). F v7 ex 6.

H. Lycaenidae—(contd.)

40 (41a). H costa straight ; F termen angled in middle ; H lobed, tail-less. ♂ uph brand base v7 and unf a tuft of hairs mid dorsum.

Listeria, DeN. Lister's Hairstreak. (Plate 26).

41a (40). H costa and F termen evenly convex. ♂ no brand.

41 (42). F v9 from half way along v7. H v3 from end cell. Tailed.

Ewaspa, M. The Water Hairstreak. (Plate 26).

42 (41). F v9 from much nearer base v7 ; H v3 from before end cell. All except one species tailed.

Thecla, F. The Hairstreaks. (Plate 26).

43 (40b). F vs 7 and 6 from a point. Tailed.

43a (43b). H tailed at v2 and costa rounded.

Chaetoprocta, DeN. The Walnut Blue. (Plate 26).

43b (43a). H not tailed, produced and lobed at v1, above which dorsum is concave. Costa straight, apex right angled and termen concave below apex.

Amblopala, Leech. The Chinese Hairstreak.

44a (37c). Palpi smooth (except No. 80).

44 (45a). F v7 ends on termen in ♂ and ♀ : 5 and 6 wide apart ; 11 and 12 separate ; 7 and 6 separate ; H no lobe or tail, but wings may be highly angled. Eyes hairy.

Curetis Group. *Curetis*, Hub. The Sunbeams. (Plate 27).

45a (44). F v7 ends on termen in 1st 2 genera only, but 5 and 6 are in those cases approximate.

45b (81a). Eyes smooth.

45c (50a). F vs 5 and 6 approximate ; 11 and 12 separate ; 7 and 6 separate. Tail never very long.

Amblypodia Group. The Oakblues.

45d (48a) H with a lobe and a tail at v1.

45 (46a). ♂ ♀ F vs 5 and 6 from a point. ♂ F vs 8 and 9 present and v7 ends on termen. ♀ v8 absent and v7 ends on costa.

Iraota, M. The Silverstreak Blues. (Plate 27).

46a (45). ♂ ♀ F vs 5 and 6 approximate, but not from a point.

46 (47). H tailed only at v1. ♂ F v8 present, absent in ♀ ; ♂ ♀ v7 ends on termen.

Horafeldia, Riley. The Leafblues. (Plate 27).

47 (46). H tailed at vs 1, 2 and 3, tail at 2 longest. F vs normal, 8 absent and seven ends on costa.

Thaduka, M. The Many-tailed Oakblue. (Plate 27).

48a (45d). H no tail at v1 ; usually lobe at tornus and a tail at v2. F venation normal as in last.

48 (49). H costa concave, apex pointed and more or less hooked. Tail spatulate.

Mahathala, M. The Falcate Oakblues. (Plate 27).

49 (48). H costa usually arched ; tail, if present, not spatulate.

Amblypodia, Hors. The Oakblues. (Plate 28).

50a (45c). F vs 5 and 6 well separated (except some species of No. 59).

50b (56a). H no tail at v1 ; always lobed and with a tail or tooth almost invariably at v2, sometimes at v3 and even at v4.

50c (53a). H not produced at v2 or tornus ; tail comparatively short. F vs 7 and 6 separate, 8 absent and 9 present.

Surendra Group. The Acacia Blues.

50d (52). H no tail at v4.

50 (51). H costa convex ; tail at v2 comparatively short (may be absent) and at v3, if present, very short.

Surendra, M. The Acacia Blue. (Plate 29).

51 (50). H costa straight, apex pointed. H lobe very large, tail at v2 moderately long and tail at v3 nearly as long.

H. *Lycænidæ*.—(contd.)

Mota, DeN. The Saffron. (Plate 29).

52 (50d). H slender tails at vs 2, 3 and 4, tail at 2 longest.

Semanga, Dist. The Rededge. (Plate 29).

53a (50c). H produced at v2 and tail long, no tail at v3. F 7 and 6 close, 8 absent.

Loxura Group. The Yamflies.

53b (55). H dorsum excavated before lobe, which is pronounced. Tail very long.

53 (54). F v9 present. No ♂ brand.

Loxura, Hors. The Yamfly. (Plate 29).

54 (53). F v9 absent. ♂ uph a brand along v1.

Yasoda, Doh. The Branded Yamfly. (Plate 29).

55 (53b). H dorsum not excavated and lobe obsolete.

Drina, DeN. The Yams. (Plate 29).

56a (50b). H always tailed at v1 as well as at v2 and sometimes at v3 also.

56b (58a). F vs 6 and 7 forked or from a point.

Spindasis Group. The Silverlines.

56 (57). F v1 absent, 9 present. H 2 nearly equal tails at vs 1 and 2.

Spindasis, Wallen. The Silverlines. (Plate 29).

57 (56). F vs 8 and 9 present in ♂, v8 absent in ♀. H 2 equal tails at v1 and 2 in ♂, an additional short tail at v3 in ♀.

Zesius, Hub. The Redspot. (Plate 29).

58a (56b). F vs 7 and 8 separate at origins.

58b (64a, 79a). H nearly equal tails at vs 1 and 2, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Tajuria Group. The Royals.

58c (61a). ♂ uph always with a brand about base v7.

58 (59a). ♂ upf with a brand on v1 and an overlying tuft of white hairs. F v9 present and in one species vs as well.

Dacalana, M. The Tufted Royal. (Plate 29).

59a (58). ♂ upf no brand or tuft. F v9 present, 8 absent.

59 (60). ♂ unf with a tuft mid dorsum.

Pratapa, M. The Tufted Royals. (Plate 29).

60 (59). ♂ unf no tuft mid dorsum.

Maneca, DeN. The Slate Royal.

61a (58c). ♂ uph no brand and unf no tuft.

61 (62a). ♂ F vs 8 and 9 absent. In one species ♂ has a brand upf about end cell, which disappears on the application of benzine.

Britomartis, DeN. The Baby Royals.

62a (61). F v8 absent, 9 present.

62 (63). ♂ upf a black brand in cell at end, which does not disappear on the application of benzine.

Creusa, DeN. The Black branded Royal.

63 (62). ♂ upf normally no brand, if so, of modified scales at end cell, which disappears on the application of benzine.

Tajuria, M. The Royals. (Plate 29).

64a (58b, 79a). H 2 unequal tails at vs 1 and 2, a tooth or very short tail at v3 and rarely a tooth at v4.

64b (71a). H tail at v1 longer than the tail at v2; F v9 present.

Jacoona Group. The Imperials.

64c (69a). F v9 long, its origin well before end v10.

64d (66a). ♂ no secondary sexual characters.

64 (65). F vs 11 and 12 separate. H v7 from well before 6. Tail at v1 12 mm. at v2 6mm.

Charana, M. The Mandarin Blues. (Plate 29).

65 (64). F vs 11 and 12 anastomosed in ♂, well separated in ♀. H v7 from just before 6. Tail at v1 17 mm. in ♂, 26 in ♀; at v2 2mm. in ♂ 9 in ♀.

H. Lycaenidae.—(contd.)*Jacoona, Dist.* The Great Imperial.

66a (64d). ♂ with secondary sexual characters. F vs 11 and 12 well separated.

66b (68). ♂ ♀ F v8 absent. H vs 3 and 4 from a point; 7 from well before 6.

66 (67). F v9 from nearer 10 than end cell. ♂ uph large oval black brand about origin v7, covered by a thick tuft of black hairs; unf corresponding nacreous area above mid dorsum, which is bowed. Tail at v1 10mm. at v2 4mm.

Manto, Den. The Green Imperial.

67 (66). F v7 from just before end cell. ♂ uph small inconspicuous brand base 6 in the middle of a large nacreous area; unf a tuft of white tipped brown hairs mid dorsum over a nacreous area; dorsum F bowed. Tail at v1 8-10 mm. at v2 3-5 mm.

Mantoides, Druce. The Brush Imperial.

68 (66b). F v8 present in ♂, absent in ♀. H v3 from just before end cell and 7 from just before 6. ♂ uph prominent circular black brand base 7 in middle of a nacreous area; unf a tuft of white hairs mid dorsum over a nacreous area; dorsum bowed. Tail at v1 12mm. in ♂, 20mm. in ♀: at v2 4-7mm.

Neoceritra, Dist. The Grand Imperials. (Plate 29).

69a (64c). F v9 short, its origin after end v10; 8 absent; 11 and 12 close. No secondary sexual characters. Tail at v2=4mm.

69 (70). Tail at v1=8mm.

Purilia, Dist. The Giant Imperial.

70 (69). Tail at v1=12mm.

Suaea, DeN. The Red Imperial. (Plate 29).

71a (64b). H tail at v2 longer than tail at v1. F v8 absent.

Marmessus Group

71b (76a). F v9 present.

71c (74a). F v9 comparatively long, origin well before end v10. Tail at v2 very long.

71 (72a). F origin v9 nearer to base v7 than to its apex. F apex truncate and termen angled in middle. Tail at v1 4mm. at v2 13mm.

Cheritrella, DeN. The Truncate Imperial. (Plate 29).

72a (71). F origin v9 nearer to apex than to base v7.

72 (73). F origin 5 nearer to 6 than to 4. Tail at v1 6mm. at v2 25mm.

Neomyrina, Dist. The White Imperial. (Plate 29).

73 (72). F origin 5 mid 6-4. ♂ uph small pale brand base 7, covered by a thin tuft. Tail at v1 5mm. at v2 22mm.

Cheritra, M. The Common Imperial. (Plate 29).

74a (71c). F v9 short, origin after end v10.

74 (75). F v12 ends before end cell. Tail at v1 5mm. v2 18mm. ♀ v3 1½mm.

Ticherra, DeN. The Blue Imperial.

75 (74). F v12 ends after end cell. Tail at v2 under ½ inch. ♂ with brand in one species.

Bidanda, Dist. The Posies. (Plate 29).

76a (71b). F v9 absent (rarely present in ♀ of No. 76).

76b (78). H angled and tailed at v3.

76 (77). H not angled at v4. ♂ uph large oval speckled brand about origin v7 with a white area below and a nacreous area above; unf corresponding white patch and nacreous area, dorsum much bowed. Tail under ½ inch.

Marmessus, Hub. The Common Posy. (Plate 29).

77 (76). H angled at v4. ♂ uph a circular brand bases 2 and 3, which disappears with benzine. Tail over ½ inch.

Boxylides, DeN. The Branded Imperial.

H. Lyncnidae.—(contd.)

78 (76b). H in ♂ not angled or tailed at v1 and tail at v2 short; in ♀ angled at v1, but not tailed, tail at v2 long, but under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Thamala, M. The Cardinal. (Plate 29).

79a (58b, 64a). H with 3 more or less equal slender tails at vs 1, 2 and 3. F vs 8 and 9 absent.

Horaga Group. The Onyxes.

79 (80). H sharply right angled and produced at v4.

Rathinda, M. The Monkeypuzzle. (Plate 29).

80 (79). H termen at most faintly angled at v4. ♂ unf a brand in two species.

Horaga, M. The Onyxes. (Plate 29).

81a (45b). Eyes hairy.

81 (82a). Palpi hairy. H with 3 slender tails at vs 1, 2 and 3, that at 2 longest. F vs 8 and 9 absent; 7 and 6 from a point; 11 and 12 separate; 5 and 6 separate.

Catapocailma Group. *Catapocailma, But.* The Tinsels. (Plate 29).

82a (81). Palpismooth.

82b (85a). H with a tail at v1 as well as at v2, that at 1 longest, lobed. F vs 8 and 9 absent 7, and 6 separate, also 5 and 6.

Hypolycaena Group. The Tits.

82 (83a). Antennae club flattened and somewhat spatulate. F vs 11 and 12 close.

Chliaria, M. The Blue Tits. (Plate 29).

83a (82). Antennae cylindrical as usual.

83 (84). H apex evenly rounded, end v7 mid 8-6. ♂ one species with a brand on disc upf.

Hypolycaena, Fd. The Tits. (Plate 29).

84 (83). H apex sharp, v8 short and end v7 much nearer end v6, termen quite straight from apex to v3. Tails long and fluffy.

Zeltus, DeN. The Fluffy Tits. (Plate 29).

85a (82b). H no tail at v1, though lobe, which is more prominent than in the other groups as a rule, may be pendulous and look like a tail. F v8 absent.

Artipe Group. The Flashes.

85b (93). F v9 present.

85c (89a). F v9 comparatively long, about half as long as v7 and arises well before end v10 from about half way along v7.

85d (87a). No secondary sexual characters.

85 (86). ♂ with slender tail, ♀ with a very long fluffy white tail.

Artipe, Bdv. The Green Flash. (Plate 29).

86 (85). ♂ ♀ with slender tail at v2.

Deudoryx, Hew. The Corneliens. (Plate 29).

87a (85d). ♂ uph with a brand about base v7 and usually unf with a tuft mid dorsum.

87 (88). F vs 7 and 6 from a point, 5 nearer 6 and lower dov concave; 11 and 12 parallel, separate. ♂ unf tuft always present.

Virachola, M. The Guava Blues. (Plate 29).

88 (87). F vs 6 and 7 separate, 5 mid 4-6, lower dov straight; 11 and 12 close. ♂ tuft missing in two species and individuals of another.

Ropala, M. The Flashes. (Plate 29).

89a (85c). F v9 short, about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of v7 or less, arising beyond mid 7 and at or after end v10.

90 (91a). H lobe small. F vs 11 and 12 close, ♂ uph prominent brand about base v7 and unf either a tuft or a brand.

Sinithusa, M. The Sparks. (Plate 29).

91a (90). H lobe elongate and pendulous.

H. Lycaenidae.—(contd.)

91 (92). H produced and tail very long, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. ♂ uph brand about base v7 and unf a tuft mid dorsum.

Bindahara, M. The Planes. (Plate 29).

92 (91). H tail well under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. ♂ no brand.

Aractes, Doh. The Witch. (Plate 29).

93 (85b). F v9 absent; 11 and 12 touch. ♂ uph a tuft of black hairs mid cell and an obscure brand about origin v7; unf tuft black hairs mid dorsum over a polished area. H tail under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, lobe elongated and pendulous.

Sithon, Hub. The Plush. (Plate 29).

94 (37b). Highly abnormal and more like a moth. Large, body very stout, as wide as cell. F vs 11 and 12 separate; 7 ends on termen. 7 and 6 forked, 8 and 9 present, 5 and 6 separate. H lobed, tailless. Eyes smooth. Palpi smooth and unusually small.

Liphyrinae, *Liphyra*, Wd. The Moth Butterfly (Plate 27).

H. 1. Cyaniroidea.—The Emerald.

Above ♂ shining emerald green, broad dark brown borders; ♀ pale greyish blue with very broad dark brown borders and base H. Below white with numerous fine zigzag lines.

libna andersoni, M. (28-32). The Emerald. Kisseraing Is, Mergui (Moore). VR.

H. 2. Poritia.—The Gems. (Plate 26).

♂ above brilliant blue or green with a broad black apex and costa F and H: the apex F is more or less blue spotted; there may or not be a more or less well developed black spot in the middle of 1 upf. Below with numerous catenulated bands. ♂ ♂ are very variable and it is difficult to distinguish between the species.

1a (3a). Below the catenulated bands are evenly distributed; unf across 2 and 3 there are 2 bands internal to the discal band.

1 (2). ♂ upf blue colour confined to 1 and 2, apex and cell unmarked black uph blue colour up to v5 and mid cell. ♀ extensively violet blue; upf with only a narrow black bar at end cell; more or less prominent submarginal blue spots, between which the veins are obscurely broad reddish. Below grey, bands cinnamon.

sumatrae, Fd. (26-38). The Sumatran Gem. Mergui. VR.

2 (1). ♂ upf blue colour to v4; marginal and apical spots large and prominent and with a basal blue streak along upper edge of cell; uph blue colour not above v4 or in cell. Below very dark plumbeous, much darker than any other species of the genus; bands close and very dark cinnamon. ♀ brown; upf an obscure orange discal spot; below paler.

philota, Hew. (29). The Malay Gem. Mergui. VR.

3a (1a). Below catenulated bands wider apart on disc, especially beyond the cell; unf only one band across 2 and 3 internal to the discal band; ground colour white or grey. ♂ upf blue colour nearly always reaches to v4.

NOTE.—The general arrangement is much as usual and is a mean more or less between the various authorities. I have put the *Poritinae* at the beginning as being nearest to the *Erycinidae*. The genera *Lycana*, *Lycanopsis* and *Zisera* have been split up into a number of genera based on the genitalia; I do not know whether such genera will stand, but I personally hope not. *Selira* is very closely allied to *nissa*, Koll, which is a true *Rapala* and I have therefore sunk the genus *Hynodra* to *Rapala* (H. 87). I have not seen a ♂ of *virgo*, DeN., the type of *Pseudochloria*, Tyl., and it may perhaps be worth retaining it as distinct from *Sinthusa* (H. 89). *Ope*, DeN., *Oreon*, DeN., and *Bullis*, DeN., do not seem to be worth keeping separate from *Tafuria*, *Prataps* and *Briomantis* respectively (H. 83, 89 and 91), nor does *Sinacops* from *Surenda* (H. 50). *Daculena* should probably be united to *Prataps*.

H. 2. Peritia.—(contd.)

3b (6a). ♀ uph more or less violet blue no yellow.

3c (5). ♀ upf no yellow whatsoever, broadly violet blue.

3 (4). ♀ uph cell and basal half of 4 black; upf cell black with a blue spot in the middle, 2 apical and 1 or 2 submarginal spots. ♂ upf cell mostly blue, but there is a black streak above the mv nearly to the base; apex and margin usually not spotted, but there may be traces of spots; uph except near margin blue colour does not enter 4, nor into cell except more or less patchily. Below very white, much whiter than any other species except the ♀ of No. 7; catenulated bands pale, with only a faint cinnamon tinge.

dawna, Evans. (25-35). The Dawna Gem. Dawnas—S. Burma. VR.

4 (3). ♂ ♀ uph cell and to v4 black; upf cell blue. Below grey, bands very prominently cinnamon.

a. ♂ ♀ upf always with apical and 2 or 3 submarginal spots (may be absent in DSF).

**pleurata geta*, Faw. (30-40). The Green Gem. Manipur—Dawnas. NR.

β. ♂ apical and submarginal spots absent; ♀ submarginal spots present, but apical may be present or absent.

pleurata regia, Evans. (30-38). Tavoy—S. Burma. NR.

5 (3c). ♀ upf always a yellow discal patch in 4; cell black; uph black with a more less developed violet blue band on disc. ♂ upf cell usually all black, but there may be traces of blue scales at the base and in the middle.

a. ♂ ♀ apical and submarginal spots usually present. ♂ uph cell and all 4 black.

hewitsoni hewitsoni, M. (31-38). The Common Gem. Kumaon—Assam. NR.

β. ♂ ♀ upf apical and submarginal spots usually absent. ♂ uph cell and 4 may be blue with a narrow black bar end cell.

hewitsoni tavoyana, Doh. (30-36). Burma. NR.

6a (3b). ♀ uph more or less yellow.

6 (7). ♀ above entirely yellow except for a dark brown costa and termen upf and some diffuse marginal spots uph. ♂ upf cell black and the blue colour only just enters 3; submarginal spots obscure, apical absent; uph cell black and space 4 blue except at base. Below white with very prominent ferruginous bands and prominent ferruginous patches at apex F and H, making the underside very distinctive.

karennia, Evans. (34-36). The Karen Gem. Karens. R.

7 (6). ♀ above with yellow discal patches only, which are of variable extent, on H consisting of at most a narrow band. ♂ very variable, but always much bluer than any of the preceding species; upf basal half entirely blue, apical, and, submarginal spots usually well developed and the apical may be joined to the blue discal area; uph blue colour never enters cell nor into 4 except sometimes at the margin.

a. ♀ as ♀ of No. 5 but yellow spots uph.

erycinoides elsiei, Evans (26-36). The Blue Gem. Assam—N. Shan States. NR.

β. ♀ above no violet.

**erycinoides phraatica*, Hew. (26-36). S. Shan States—S. Burma. NR.

H. 3. Simiskima.—The Brilliants. (Plate 26).

♂ above black with brilliant blue or green markings; upf a basal streak below the mv, costal spots beyond and a complete curved submarginal row, also conjoined spots mid dorsum; uph basal streak below mv, discal and marginal spots. Below no catenulated bands. Termen in ♀ sharply angled and produced at v4. ♂♂ very alike above, but ♀♀ very distinct.

1a (3a). Unf with a white central band. ♀ above dark brown.

1 (2). Unf the central white band broad and increasing to dorsum markedly, continued on H through end cell. ♀ upf a prominent circular white discal spot. Below dark ferruginous brown.

H. 3. Simiskina.—(contd.)

**phalena harti*, *Doh.* (28-34). The Broad-banded Brilliant.
S. Burma. VR.

2 (1). ♀ unf the central white band narrow, not increasing to dorsum and continued narrowly on H well beyond end cell. Below bright ferruginous, no dark bar end cell unf; a rather obscure whitish submarginal band, irregular on H. Above plain brown. (Hewitson's type is tinted dull blue above and on uph has a pale blue line from the dorsum to v4 along the margin; these are inconstant characters in other species). ♂ unknown.

pediada, *Hew.* (30). The narrow-banded Brilliant. Mergui. VR.

3a (1a). Below no white band.

3 (4a). Unh ♂ ♀ prominent sharply defined blue line along the termen from tornus to v4. ♀ above plain dark brown with traces uph of a blue marginal line. Below plain, rather pale brown, no ferruginous tinge, pale bordered dark line end cell, similar discal and submarginal lines, former being very irregular on H. ♀ only slightly angled at v4.

pharyge, *Hew.* (32-35). The Blue-line Brilliant. Mergui. VR.

4a (3). Unh no blue submarginal line. Below always with more or less of a ferruginous tinge.

4 (5). ♀ above plain dark brown. ♂ below dark purple brown with a shining gloss, lines as in last; outer half H beyond cell prominently paler; unf submarginal line parallel to margin. ♀ below pale brown with a faint purple gloss. ♂ above markings greener than usual.

**pasira dohertyi*, *Evans.* (28-35). The Green Brilliant. Tavoy—S. Burma. R.

5 (4). ♀ above orange yellow; upf apex and termen dark brown, sometimes with dark brown shading of varying width and intensity along dorsum and a thin line end cell; uph all orange yellow, sometimes more or less suffused dark brown scales and with diffuse submarginal spots. ♂ above bluer than the last. Below marked as the last; ♂ unf apex and upper part of termen prominently paler and the submarginal line curved in at the upper end. ♀ ochreous below with a strong purple wash.

**phala*, *Hew.* (35-40). The Blue Brilliant. Dawnas—S. Burma. R.

H 4. Deramas.—The Bluejohn. (Plate 26).

♂ above black, lower part F and H shining blue, divided on F by a black streak in 1 and uph bearing diffused dark submarginal spots. ♀ purple instead of blue, more extensive on F and not divided by a black streak. Below purple brown (to ochreous in ♀) with dark discal and submarginal line and some dark spots at tornus H. H margin even in ♂ slightly angled at v4 in ♀.

**livens jasoda*, *DeN.* (33-36). The Bluejohn. Karens—S. Burma. R.

H. 5. Gerydes.—The Brownies. (Plate 26).

Above dark brown with a more or less prominent curved white or pale yellow discal band upf from mid costa to tornus, portion in 1 and 2 consisting of more or less detached spots. Below brown with more or less obscure spots on H. Body in ♂ very long, projecting well beyond the wings.

1 (2a). ♂ v4 F thickened at base. Upf discal band very variable, straight or angled, spot in 1 may be absent and sometimes spot in 2 in ♂.

**crotan*, *Doh.* (28-42). The Plain Brownie. Bhamo—S. Burma. NR.

2a (1). ♂ v4 F not thickened at base.

2b (5a). Upf the upper edge of the discal band even.

2c (4). Upf the lower edge of the discal band irregular; if extended to base, there is always a dark area about origins vs 2 and 3.

2 (3). Apex upf not conspicuously darker than the rest of the wing; discal band as in last, but in ♂ may be reduced to a small whitish patch base 4.

**boiedusali acamensis*, *Doh.* (32-38). The Common Brownie. Sikkim—Burma. C.

H. 5. Gerydus.—(con'd.)

3 (2). Apex F conspicuously darker than the rest of the wing, which is much paler brown; discal band more prominent and in DSF may extend to the base, the whole of the upper side being white except for the apex F, costa H and a discal brown patch F.

longeana, DeN. (30-38). Long's Brownie. Manipur—Burma. NR.

4 (2c). Upf discal band broad and white—at least $\frac{1}{2}$ wing and even edged on both sides.

biggsii, Dist. (32-38). Bigg's Brownie. Burma. R.

5a (2b). Upf discal band broad and upper edge sharply angled in at v3.

5 (6). Upf discal band not divided and often extended to base; ♂ ♀ uph with a pale discal streak.

symethus diopetites, Fruh. (40-50). The Great Brownie. Nagas—Burma. VR.

6 (5). Upf discal band completely divided by a broad brown streak from base 2. ♀ upf and all uph except costa very pale brown.

**ancon*, Doh. (36-48). The Divided Brownie. Burma. NR.

H. 6. Allotinus.—The Darkies. (Plate 26).

Above dark brown, sometimes with a pale area upf as in last. Below grey striated or spotted on H as in last. Body of ♂ very long, longer than the wings.

1a (3a). Below broad catenulated markings and small dots as in *Gerydus*. Above marked as *Gerydus*.

1 (2). F apex projected as a fine long tooth and termen crenulate. Below brown with an ante-terminal band. ♂ upf yellowish white curved discal fascia in 2-4. ♀ white except for apex F and costa H.

drumila, M. (48-54). The Crenulate Darkie. Sikkim—Assam. VR.

2 (1). F apex not projecting, termen straight in ♂, crenulate in ♀.

a. ♂ ♀ fascia as in ♂ of No. 1, becoming obscure in ♂.

**multistrigatus multistrigatus*, DeN. (48-54). The Great Darkie. Kumaon—Shan States. VR.

β. Below greyish yellow, no ante-terminal band. Smaller. ♂ as No. 1, but band upf slightly bent forward. ♀ between Nos. 1 and 3.

multistrigatus apthomius, Fruh. (48-54). Karens. VR.

3a (1a). Below striated.

3b (8). Upf pale discal marking, if present, never to base and never bluish.

3c (7). Unh dark brown spot mid costa not more prominent than any other spot.

3d (5a). ♂ upf prominent pale streak about basal half v4; ♀ pale discal area. Unf uniform.

3 (4). ♂ upf pale streak long and comparatively broad. Below much striped.

**horsfieldii continentalis*, Fruh. (38-44). The Common Darkie. Assam—Burma. C.

4 (3). ♂ streak short and comparatively narrow. Below less striped. *posidion atacinus*, Fruh. (34-40). The Lesser Darkie. Burma R.

5a (3d). ♂ ♀ upf discal streak and pale area obsolete.

5 (6). Unf apex prominently light burnt sienna. ♂ F apex produced.

taras, Doh. (34-40). The Brown-tipped Darkie. Burma. R.

6 (5). Unf uniform. ♂ apex not produced. ♀ termen prominently-toothed at v4.

fubius panormis, Ell (34-40). The Angled Darkie. Nagas—Karens. VR.

7 (3c). Unh prominent dark brown spot mid costa. ♂ ♀ F and H termen crenulated.

nivalis subtrigona, Fruh. (20-30). The Small Darkie. Karens.—S. Burma. R.

8 (3b). Upf with a blue patch extending to base, narrow in ♂, broad in ♀.

subviolaceus manyohus, Fruh. (30-38). The Blue Darkie. Manipur—Burma. R

H. 7. Logania.—The Mottles. (Plate 26).

Above dark brown with a whitish or pale bluish discal area, which may extend to base and all H. Below closely mottled.

1 (2a). Below dark mottled with on H a very prominent broad white streak from base to termen below apex. Above bluish white with a very broad black apex upf.

eriwa, Dist. (28-35). The Striped Mottle. Mergui. VR.

2a (1). Below uniformly mottled, no white streak H.

2b (4.5). Upf apex dark brown with broad bluish white discal area, extending to costa, dorsum and often to base, which may be suffused brown. Upf costa brown, rest blueish white, more or less suffused brown. Below prominently mottled.—2 (3) Unh white mottled dark brown.

**marmorata*, M. (20-22). The Pale Mottle. S. Burma. R.

3 (2). Unh ochreous. Termens crenulate.

luca, DeN. (23-30). The Yellow Mottle. Rangoon—S. Burma. R.

4 (2b.5). Upf apex brown, prominent bluish white discal patch, which does not extend to base, costa or dorsum, where the brown area is bluish. Upf costa brown, rest bluish, often with discal white patch. Unf broad discal white fascia, rest and unh prominently mottled.

watsoniana, DeN. (24-32). Watson's Mottle. Manipur—Burma. VR.

5 (2b.4). Upf brown with a rather small discal bluish white patch, remainder dark brown. Below rather obscurely mottled.

massalia, Doh. (20-30). The Dark Mottle. Assam—Burma. VR.

H. 8. Taraka.—The Forest Pierrot. (Plate 27.)

Above ♂ dark brown; upf with more or less of a black spotted white discal patch and uph the black spots from below showing through ♀ white with broad dark costa and termen upf and the dark spots from below showing through faintly.

Below white with numerous large black spots, including 4 along the costa F.

**hamada mendesia*, Fruh. (20-30). The Forest Pierrot. Sikkim—Burma. NR.

H. 9. Spalgis.—The Apefly. (Plate 27.)

Above brown with diffused or well defined white patch upf. Below covered with numerous very fine wavy brown lines.

a. Paler. Upf white discal area nearly always present.

**epius epius*, Wd. (20-30). The Apefly. Ceylon, S. India—Bengal. Kumaon—Burma. NR.

β. Darker. White area obsolete upf.

epius nubilus, M. Andamans, Nicobars.

H. 10. Pithecopa.—The Forest Quaker. (Plate 27.)

Brown or blue above. Below white, with a large prominent black costal spot unh and no basal markings.

1 (2). Above dark shining blue with broad brown border in ♂; ♀ brown. Unh no postdiscal band.

fulgens, Doh. (22-28). The Blue Quaker. Assam. R.

2 (1). Above ♂ ♀ brown, paler on disc F. Unh usually with narrow post-discal band. Unf 2 small prominent costal spots.

**hylax*, F. (21-26). The Forest Quaker. Sikkim—Burma. NR.

H. 11. Neopithecopa.—The Quakers. (Plate 27.)

Above brown with more or less of a white discal patch F and H. ranging from almost entirely brown in WSF to almost entirely white in DSF. Below very like *P. hylax*; unh black costal spot is smaller and with a small spot on dorsum, also there may be 3 basal spots and a postdiscal band. Unf no prominent spots on the costa except as part of the postdiscal band.

**salmons*, But. (20-30). The Quaker. Ceylon & India—Bengal. Kumaon—Burma. Andamans. C.

H. 12. *Megisba*.—The Malayan. (Plate 27.)

Above dark brown with a well defined whitish discal patch nearly always present upf. Below white with spots *Lycaena*-wise, that is with a discal series and on H basal spots; in addition in strongly marked specimens there are 4 small spots on the costa upf as well as a spot in the cell.

a. Tailless.

**malaya thwaitesi*, M. (20-30). The Malayan. Ceylon, S. India—Bengal. NR.

β. Tailed.

malaya sikkima, M. Kumaon—Burma. Andamans. NR.

H. 13. *Talicada*.—The Red Pierrot. (Plate 27.)

Above black with a broad orange area H. Below white, large discal and marginal black markings F; H with broad orange marginal band bearing white spots. Cilia chequered.

a. Above orange area more extensive, width $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Unh markings reduced, most of discal band H absent.

nyseus nyseus, Guer. (30-36). The Red Pierrot. Ceylon, S. India. NR.

β. Above orange area restricted, well under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Unh markings large and complete.

**nyseus khasiana*, Swin. (30-36). Assam—N. Burma. NR.

γ. Smaller and much darker. Unf outer black border nearly meets discal band; all markings very broad.

nyseus burmana, Evans. (28-34). Shan States. R.

H. 14. *Castalius*.—The Pierrots. (Plate 27.)

Mostly white above or with a broad white discal band. Below white with very characteristic markings.

1 (2a). Above white with several black spots on the white areas F and H; bases metallic blue, suffused dark scales in ♀, costa H dark brown. Below with several irregularly arranged black spots. Unf basal markings consist of a long basal streak, spot end cell and a spot on 1, all well separated.

**rosimon rosimon* F. (24-32). The Common Pierrot. Ceylon. India. Burma. C.

β. Spots larger.

rosimon alarbus, Fr. Andamans and Nicobars. C.

2a (1). Above a broad white band across both wings, extending to costa on H except rarely in No. 2, the upper end on F angled outwards; costa F and margins dark brown; white band immaculate except on H in No. 5a.

2b (5). Unf discal band in 3 portions, upper and lower consisting of large spots, central smaller and nearer margin. Unh discal band usually also in 3 parts.

2 (3.4). Unf basal markings consist of a short basal streak and a well detached broadly angled band from costa to dorsum. Unh at base a narrow elbowed band, often macular and not reaching costa. ♂ black above.

a. Above white band narrower in all seasonal forms.

caleta hamatus, M. (26-32). The Angled Pierrot. Ceylon. NR.

β. Above white band wider; markings below smaller and more macular.

**caleta decidia*, Hew. S. India. Sikkim—Burma. NR.

3 (2.4). Unf basal markings consist of 2 parallel and nearly equal inclined streaks. Unh 2 parallel basal streaks, not reaching costa, often coalesced. ♂ cobalt blue above; ♀ dark brown.

a. Above discal band broad. Below markings smaller and well separated.

ethion ethion, Db. (26-30). The Banded Blue Pierrot. Ceylon, S. India. Assam—Burma. Andamans. NR.

β. Above discal band narrower. Below markings large, discal spots on H coalesced.

H. 14. *Castalius*.—(contd.)

ethion airavati, Doh. Nicobars. R.

4 (2.3). Unf basal markings consist of a single broad, sharply angled band meeting a black area at base H. ♂ black above.

elna nobilita, Fruh. (30-34). The Elbowed Pierrot. Orissa. Sikkim—Burma. Andamans. NR.

5 (2b). Unf discal band either continuous or lower part only separate; basal markings consist of a single broad inclined straight streak from mid costa to dorsum near base, joining a black area at base H. ♂ above black. Unh the 3 parts of the discal band may be conjoined.

α. Above white areas more extensive; in DSF uph black discal spots show up as below owing to the black margin being narrower.

roxus roxana, DeN. (26-30). The Straight Pierrot. Assam—N. Burma. NR.

β. Above white areas narrower. Upn never with detached discal spots.

**roxus roxus*, God. S. Burma. Andamans. NR.

γ. Above white areas much restricted. Unh extreme base costa not white.

roxus manluena, Fd. Nicobars. R.

H. 15. *Tarucus*.—The Blue Pierrots. (Plate 27.)

Small; blue above. Below white with a prominent dark streak from the base in each wing. Close to *Castalius*, but without the large white areas above.

1 (2a). Unh at most a single obscure metallic spot at the tornus. ♂ above very dark purple blue, with rather narrow dark brown border; ♀ plain brown, rarely with the bases blue. Below markings as in next, but darker, broader and coarser.

**ananda*, DeN. (22-28). The Dark Blue Pierrot. S. India. Sikkim—Burma. R.

2a (1). Unh with a prominent black spot above the tail, a prominent metallic spot at tornus and 2 or 3 along the termen.

2 (3) ♂ above rather pale violet blue with a narrow brown border; uph always a black spot on cell and sometimes a spot below it and 2 discal spots. ♀ brown with blue bases, discal spots fully developed and whitish patches beyond cell F and along margin H. Below plentifully marked with rusty brown to black streaks on a white ground, varying in size and intensity; unf a spot in the cell and another below it.

**theophrastus nara*, Koll. (22-30). The Rusty Pierrot. Ceylon. India. N. Burma. C.

3 (2) ♂ darker with broad fuscous borders. ♀ dark brown.

venosus, M. (25-33). The Kulu Pierrot. Abbotabad—Kumaon. R.

H. 16. *Euchryse*.—The Plains Cupids. (Plate 27.)

Blue above with catenulated discal spots on a grey ground below; on unh spots at base, along costa and tornus are black, latter crowned metallic and orange; remaining spots very much paler brown. Unf no spot in cell.

1 (2a). Unh discal band very broken, spots in 1 and 1a completely separate; 2 nearly equal black spots at tornus; no spot in 1 below cell spot. ♂ above violet; uph 2 black spots at tornus and no spot in 1a.

**onejus*, F. (25-33). The Gram Blue. Ceylon. India. Burma. Nicobars. C.

2a (1). Unh discal band more regular; spots in 1 and 1a with edges conjoined. WSF unh tornal spot in 1a.

2 (3). Unh no spot in 1 under cell spot; spots at tornus subequal, uph single spot at tornus above tail.

α. Much brighter blue and below markings more prominent.

contracta nila, Evans. (20-25). The Small Cupid. Ceylon. NR.

β. Duller above and below.

contracta contracta, But. S. India—Sind, Punjab, N.W.F. Province. NR.

H. 16. *Euchrysope*.—(contd.)

3 (2). WSF unh a spot in 1 under cell spot; tornal spot in 2 far more prominent than the spot in 1.

a. WSF and DSF very alike. Larger and brighter blue. Uph marginal spot in 2 prominent, but there is a series of dusky spots on either side and a prominent white line beyond them.

pandava lanka, Evans. (30-35). The Plains Cupid. Ceylon. C.

β. WSF and DSF very different. Smaller. Uph only a marginal spot in 2, no marginal white line. DSF below has the discal band much widened and on H is conjoined to the spot end cell, forming a large central dark patch; tornal spots obsolete.

**pandava pandava*, Hors. (25-30). India, Burma, Nicobars. C.

H. 17. *Everes*.—The Tailed Cupids. (Plate 27.)

Small; usually blue in the ♂. Below grey to white, spots as usual and with more or less prominent orange tornal spots unh.

1a (5a). Unh never a spot in 1 adjacent to the spot mid cell.

1b (4). Unf discal spots in a continuous line. ♂ blue above. Tailed.

1c (3). Below all spots black and equally prominent. Unh discal spot in 6 shifted in, not in line with the spots in 5 and 7. ♂ brown above.

1 (2). Unf discal spots all in line; unh discal spot 2-5 on an even arc. ♂ upf dark border under 2 mm.

a. ♀ uph with orange spots at tornus. ♂ upf border under 1mm.

argiades diporides, Chap. (20-25). The Tailed Cupid. (Chitral—N. Burma. C.

β. ♀ uph no orange spots at tornus. Very variable, but in WSF the spots are considerably larger below. ♂ upf border about 1½mm.

**argiades hellotia*, Men. (24-30). Sikkim, Bhutan. C.

2 (1). Unf discal spot in 2 shifted in; unh discal spots in 3-5 in a straight line, spot in 2 shifted in. ♂ above border over 2mm. and often a very prominent spot end cell. ♀ uph no orange spots at tornus. Unh orange spots more extensive and not sharply defined.

dipora, M. (22-26). The Dusky Blue Cupid. Kashmir—N. Burma. NR.

3 (1c) Unh spot mid cell, the 2 costal spots in 7 and the spot in 1a on dorsum black, forming a contrast with the remaining spots, which are grey and hardly darker than the ground. Unf discal spots in line. Unh discal spot in 6 in line with the spots in 5 and 7 or very nearly so.

a. ♂ above border about 2mm. ♀ with discal areas pale dull blue.

parrhasius parrhasius, F. (22-28). The Indian Cupid. Ceylon, S. India. NR.

β. ♂ above variable, usually much darker, with prominent black veins and broader border. ♀ usually uniform black, but Burmese specimens often have the disc blue.

parrhasius assamica, Tyl. Assam.—Burma. NR.

γ. Above as a. ♀ with discal areas above paler, often nearly white. Below discal markings obsolete or nearly so, never so prominent as the marginal markings.

parrhasius pila, Evans. (22-26). Andamans and Nicobars. NR.

4 (1b). Below discal bands much broken, broad and very black; unf a continuous upper band in 3-6 and a similar quite separate lower band in 1-2; unh discal band in 3 parts. Above ♂ ♀ uniform dark brown. Tailed.

**potanini*, Alph. (22-25). The Banded Cupid. N. Burma—Dawna. R.

5a (1a). Unh with a spot in 1 adjoining the spot mid cell. Above ♂ ♀ dark brown. Below markings more or less normal.

5 (6). Tailed. Unh with prominent orange markings at tornus. Below leaden grey, markings small, prominent, and of uniform size.

**kala*, DeN. (22-25). The Black Cupid. Nagas—S. Shan States. R.

6 (5). Tailless. Unh no orange markings at tornus. Below nearly white, markings H irregular and of unequal size.

**moorei*, Leach. (20-23). Moore's Cupid. Assam. VR.

H. 18. Cupido—The Cupido.

♂ above dull blue, shading to a broad fuscous border; an obscure dark spot cell F. ♀ plain brown. Below grey, spots minute and marginal spots obsolete; unh discal spot in 6 between spots in 5 and 7, spots 2-5 on an arc, obscure black tornal spots crowned metallic and orange.

sebrus shandura, Evans. (21-25). The Shandur Cupid. Chitral. R.

H. 19. Bothrinia.—The Hedge Cupid. (Plate 27.)

Resembles *Lycaenopsis* very closely. ♂ above dull blue with a black bar end cell F, ♀ border rather narrow, dilated at apex F. Below grey; unf discal spots 1-5 in line, spot in 6 only slightly shifted in; unh spots small and regular, discal spot in 1 almost in line with spots in 1a and 2.

**chennellii*, DeN. (22-25). The Hedge Cupid. Assam—Karens. R.

H. 20. Lycaenopsis.—The Hedge Blues. (Plate 27.)

♂ blue above, sometimes with white discal areas and a dark border of varying width. Below grey to white; spots as usual, but never any metallic or orange spots and no spot in cell F. Unf spot in 6 shifted in normally out of line with the rest of the discal spots and unh discal spot in 6 is shifted in out of line with the spots in 5 and 7.

1 (2a). Below white, no basal or cell spots, submarginal spots large and immediately preceded by the discal line. ♂ dark blue, border $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. widening at apex. ♀ dark brown with a well defined white band above.

haraldus ananga, Fruh. (40-42). Felder's Hedge Blue. Victoria Point. V.R.

2a (1). Below with basal markings H and spot end cell F and H.

2 (3a). Below white, marginal markings absent; spots on H very minute; discal spots on F very large, spots in 2 and 3 shifted out near the margin, no spot in 6. Above ♂ dusky blue, border 4 mm; ♀ disc F white, H all dusky blue.

**vardhana*, M. (38-44). The Dusky Hedge Blue. Kashmir—Kumaon. NR.

3a (2). Below marginal markings present; unf discal spots in 2 and 3 not shifted out and markings on F and H of equal size.

3 (4a). Unf spot in 6 absent or, if present, in line with rest, spot in 1 shifted in; all markings very small. ♂ above violet blue, border 2mm. Below grey marginal markings complete.

binghami, Chapman. (30). Chapman's Hedge Blue. Assam—N. Burma. VR.

4a (3). Unf spot in 6 always present and much shifted in (except in DSF forms where all the spots tend to obsolescence).

4b (7a). Below submarginal lunules completely absent, marginal spots present. Unh no spot base 2.

4c (6). Unh discal spot in 4 not markedly different to the other spots. Unf discal spots 2-4 in line.

4 (5). Unf always discal spot in 1, which is shifted in. Below pale grey. Above dark blue, border a thread; ♀ violet blue with broad borders.

lanka, M. (27-32). The Ceylon Hedge Blue. Ceylon. R.

5 (4). Unf never a discal spot in 1. Below white, markings very small. Above white with broad dark costa and termen F; base and costa leaden blue in ♂ dark brown in ♀.

**akasa navisa*, Fruh. (26-30). The White Hedge Blue. Ceylon, S. India. NR.

6 (4c). Unh discal spot in 4 oblique and elongated. Below white, usually a spot in 1 unf. ♂ above pale blue with a large white discal patch F and H. apex broadly dark brown, reducing to a thread at tornus F. ♀ dark brown with narrow white discal patch F and H.

**albocerulea*, M. (26-34). The Albocerulean. Simla—Karens. R.

H. 20. *Lycenopsis*.—(contd.)

7a (4b). Below always at least traces of the submarginal lunules as well as of the marginal spots.

7b (11a). Unh always a spot base 2 anterior to the spot mid cell (present sometimes in Nos. 14 and 15). Unf always a discal spot in 1 and spot in 4 F and H more or less oblique.

7c (10). Unh discal spot in 7 not conspicuously larger than the remaining spots.

7 (8a). Unh discal spot in 6 midway between the spot in 5 and the bar end cell. Below pale grey and markings grey, except for the basal and costal spots H, which are black. ♂ above blue, border 1mm.

musina musinoides, Swin. (26-30.) Swinhoe's Hedge Blue. Assam—Shan States. NR.

8a (7). Unh discal spot in 6 much nearer bar end cell.

8 (9). Below white and all markings dark brown; unh discal spot in 4 only slightly oblique and no longer than the spot in 2. ♂ above rather pale violet blue, border a thread.

singalensis, Fd. (34-39). The Singhalese Hedge Blue. Ceylon. R.

9 (8). Below pale grey; unh spot in 4 highly oblique, elongated and much longer than any other spot. ♂ above costa and termen broad dark brown, disc white and base dull blue; H dark brown with a narrow white discal patch and base dull leaden blue.

dohertyi, Tyt. (32). The Naga Hedge Blue. Nagas VR.

10 (7c). Unh discal spot in 7 round, large, far more prominent than any other spot. Below pale grey, markings prominent. ♂ above bright shining blue, border 2mm; in DSF a white patch on disc F; ♀ with a broad, well defined straight edged white band on F and most of H is white in the DSF.

**transpecta*, M. (28-36). The White-banded Hedge Blue. Sikkim—Burma. Nicobars. NR.

11a (7b). Unh no spot base 2 (except in individuals of Nos. 14 and 15).

11b (18a). Below markings never so regular as in 18a and almost invariably a discal spot in 1 unf.

11 (12a). Unf discal spot in 7 large, far larger than any other spot.

11a (11b) Unh discal spots in 4 and 5 midway between end cell and margin. Below white or very pale grey. ♂ above metallic blue, border 2mm. ♀ black with a narrow white discal patch upf, inwardly bordered with dull blue scales.

a. Larger and paler blue; uph border continuous dark brown. Below markings fainter and more linear.

melaena melaenoides, Tyt. (28). The Metallic Hedge Blue. Manipur. VR.

β. Smaller and darker; border uph may be broken into spots. Below markings larger and darker.

melaena melaena, Doh. (24-26). Tavoy—S. Burma. R.

11b (11a). Unh discal spots in 4 and 5 much nearer margin. Below chalky white, markings prominent. ♂ above metallic blue, border 4mm. at apex F, 1 mm. elsewhere: upper discal white patch H. ♀ above large white discal areas.

coscæa distantis, Fruh. (28) The Chalky Hedge Blue. Mergui. VR.

12a (11). Unh discal spot in 7 not markedly larger than any other spot. ♀ with prominent white discal areas usually.

12b (14a). Unf upper edge vertical spot in 3 joins or is directed to the outer edge of the oblique or horizontal spot in 4.

H. 20. *Lycenopsis*.—(cont'd.)

12 (13). Unh spot in 7 linear. Below pale grey, submarginal marking faint. ♂ above rather dark shining blue, border 1mm.; upf with 2 conjoined, sharply defined, white patches at bases 2 and 3 and a similar patch in 6 H.

albidaea, M. (32-38). The Whitodisc Hedge Blue. S. India. NR.

13 (12). Unh discal spot in 7 round. Below grey, markings large and coarse in DSF, narrow in WSF. ♂ above dark shining blue, border 2mm. and a large white discal patch F and H.

marginata, DeN. (30-36). The Margined Hedge Blue. Kumaon—Karens. NR.

14a (12b). Unf discal spots in 3 and 4 never arranged as in 12b.

14b (16a). Unf discal spot in 2 highly oblique, pointing to spot end cell; spot in 4 also oblique and pointing to spot end cell, spot in 3 vortical and pointing to the centre of spot in 4. Below markings very coarse in DSF, narrower in WSF. Unh discal spot in 4 oblique and elongated and often a spot base 2. Sometimes unf there is an additional costal spot over spot in 6 and unh a spot at extreme base 7, present in no other species.

14 (15). Unf inner edges discal spots 2-5 very irregular. ♂ above shining blue.

a. ♂ above as β, darker and more uniform lavender blue: upf borders narrower.

pupa lavendularis, M. (28-35). The Common Hedge Blue. Ceylon. C.

β. ♂ above with prominent white patches in DSF; border F 1½mm, dilated at apex.

**pupa gisca*, Fruh. (28-35). India, Burma. C.

γ. Intermediate between a and β.

pupa telis, Fr. Andamans.

δ. ♂ paler blue and no white patches. ♀ white areas very restricted and dusky.

pupa cyanescens, DeN. (27-32). Nicobars. NR.

15 (14). Unf inner edges of spots 2-5 on an even arc. ♂ shining blue, border 1-1½mm, dilated at apex, no white patches.

lilacea, Hamp. (29-32). Hampson's Hedge Blue. S. India. R.

16a (14b). Unf discal spot in 2 vertical or slightly oblique, pointing to spot in 6.

16 (17). Below grey; unf discal spot in 1 almost invariably present. ♂ above blue, border narrow.

a. Below spots irregular; unf spot in 4 very oblique. ♂ upf border very narrow and not or very faintly dilated at apex. ♀ border narrow and no white patches.

limbata amitra, Fruh. (28-32). The Plain Hedge Blue. Ceylon. NR.

β. Below spots much more regular. ♂ above as last. ♀ with much broader borders.

limbata limbata, M. (28-32). S. India—Bengal. NR.

γ. Below markings broader, regular or irregular. ♂ upf border broader and always prominently dilated at apex.

limbata placida, M. (28-34). Sikkim-Burma. C.

17 (16). Below white, markings small; unf spot in 1 present or absent. Unh spot in 4 usually oblique and elongate and spot in 3 minute or absent. ♂ above rather pale blue, border a thread, white discal patches present or absent.

**cordis dilecta*, M. (28-32). The Pale Hedge Blue. Simla—Karens. NR.

18a (11b). Below pale grey, markings small and regular; unf never a discal

H. 20. *Lycaenopsis*. (contd.)

spot in 1 and unh spot in 4 never more than very slightly oblique; spots in 2-5 unh on an even flat arc.

18 (19). Larger. ♂ above border very narrow and regular on F and H not dilated at apex.

a. Paler. Below markings smaller.

huegelii huegelii, M. (34-40). The Large Hedge Blue. Kashmir—Kumaon. C.

β. Much darker blue. Below markings larger and clearer.

huegelii oreana, Swin. (38-40). Bhutan to Assam to 8,000 feet. NR.

γ. As last, but smaller. Below markings small and more or less obsolete.

huegelii oreoides, Evans. (32-35). Sikkim—Assam over 8,000 feet. R.

19 (18). ♂ above border dilated at apex. Smaller.

a. ♂ never with white patches above, border F 1mm. Below white and markings black.

argiolus coelestina, Koll. (25-32). The Hill Hedge Blue. Chitral—Kumaon. C.

β. ♂ above with prominent discal white patches in DSF; border very variable, but usually much wider, 2mm. Below white to grey and markings may be black or grey.

argiolus jynteana, DeN. (28-34). Sikkim—Burma. C.

H. 21. *Chilades*.—The Lime Blue. (Plate 27.)

Above blue. Below pale brown with large spots arranged as usual; unf with an additional costal spot in the angle formed by the junction of v9 with v7, always a spot in 1; unh always spot base 2 and the discal spot in 6 shifted in. In DSF unh there is a large clouded discal patch.

a. Smaller. ♂ above dark border linear. ♀ WSF dark brown, bases metallic blue; DSF rather pale blue with a broad border.

**latus latus*, Cr. (26-30). The Lime Blue. Ceylon, India, N. Burma—Moulmein. C.

β. Larger. ♂ above dark border diffused inwards and uph with prominent marginal black spots. ♀ paler blue with broad borders. Below markings much darker and more pronounced; seasonal difference not nearly so marked.

latus tavoyana, Evans. (30-35). Tavoy. R.

H. 22. *Zizera*.—The Grass Blues. (Plate 27.)

Small low flying insects. Below pale grey to brown; unh always a spot base 2 under spot mid cell.

1 (2a). ♂ ♀ above dark brown. Unh with a marginal row of jewelled metallic spots; basal and costal spots black, rest dark brown; unf no spot in cell or on costa internal to the discal band.

a. Uph dark marginal spots in ♂ faint and not orange crowned; below brown and jewelled spots not prominently orange crowned.

**trochilus puli*, Koll. (15-22). The Grass Jewel. Ceylon. S-NE. India. Burma. C.

β. H marginal spots prominently orange crowned above and below; paler below.

trochilus trochilus, Frey. (15-20). N.W. India. C.

2a (1). ♂ above blue. 2b (6) Unh no jewelled spots or orange markings.

2b (5). Unh discal spot in 6 midway between spots in 5 and 7, always a discal spot in 1.

2d (4). Unf with a spot in cell and a spot in 7 on costa between the discal spot in 6 and the spot end cell.

2 (3). Larger. ♂ above pale blue, border broad. ♀ dark brown with more or less basal blue suffusion. Unf often small spot base 1.

H. 22. Zizera.—The Grass Blues. (Plate 27.) —(contd.)

a. Below markings small and on H nearly obsolete. ♂ above very pale silvery blue.

maha oasa, Swin. (26-30). The Pale Grass Blue. S—Central India. VC.

β. Below markings always more prominent. ♂ above usually darker and very variable.

maha maha, Koll. Central—N. India. Burma. VC.

3 (2). Small. ♂ above dark blue with broad borders. ♀ normally plain brown, but may have some basal blue suffusion. Below grey with the spots all small, black and well defined.

**lysimon*, Hub. (18-24). The Dark Grass Blue. Ceylon, India, Burma, Andamans. C.

4 (2c). Unf no spot in cell; 2 small costal spots on either side of the spot end cell. Below white, markings all small, black and well defined; marginal markings unusually sharp. ♂ above dark blue with a broad border; ♀ plain brown.

gaika, F. (16-24). The Tiny Grass Blue. Ceylon, India, Burma, Andamans. C.

5 (2b). Unh discal spot in 6 shifted in, not in line with spots in 5-7, no costal spots or spot in cell. ♂ above dark blue with broad borders; ♀ brown with more or less basal blue suffusion.

a. Below spots prominent; unf discal series very large.

otis decreta, But. (19-26). The Lesser Grass Blue. Ceylon. S-Central India. C.

β. Below spots small, often nearly obsolete; spots unf never more prominent than the spots unh.

otis otis, F. (19-26). N. India—Burma, Andamans, Nicobars. C.

6 (2 b). Unh 2 prominent jewelled black tornal spots also 2 prominent black costal spots and a spot in cell: remaining markings below grey, cate-nulated. ♂ above violet blue, very narrow, dusky border: ♀ brown.

galba phiala, GG. (20—24). The Persian Grass Blue. Idak, Waziristan. R.

H. 23. Lycena.—The True Blues. (Plate 27).

Blue or dark brown above; below various patterns, general arrangement of the spots being the same; unh spot in 6 nearly always midway between 5-7 and usually a spot base 2.

1 (2a). Unh with a spot base 8. Below white with numerous very large black spots, which show through above; unf with spot in cell and discal row curved in so that spot in 2 comes under spot end cell. Above white with broad dark brown border; in ♂ the white area is suffused pale blue; in ♀ blue only at base.

**nitroguttata*, Doh. (44-48). The Great Spotted Blue. Naga-Chin Hills. R.

2a (1). Unh never a spot base 8 and never white above.

2b (12a). Unh discal spots black, not white.

2c (10a). Unh no basal green scaling or, if so, very faint and not sufficient to obscure the basal spots.

2 (2a). Unf with spot in cell and the cilia prominently chequered. Unh marginal spots prominently orange crown. Above ♂ pale to rather dusky blue with a more or less broad border; prominent bars end cells. ♀ brown.

**batan cashmirensis*, M. (27-31). The Kashmir Blue. Chitral-Kashmir and Ladak. NR.

3a (2). Unf never a spot in cell and cilia unchequered.

3b (7a). Unf with metallic spots on margin.

3 (4a). Unh small metallic spots along entire margin and marginal spots F and H faintly orange crowned; unf discal spots large, unh small and regular.

H. 23. *Lycena*.—(contd.)

Above ♂ dull violet blue, border narrow; ♀ brown with basal blue suffusion.

christophi samudra M. 30-34.) The Small Jewel Blue. Baluchistan, Chitral Kashmir. R.

4a (3). Unh metallic spots confined to tornus.

4 (5a). Below complete row large orange marginal spots, only faint traces of a metallic spot in 2 near tornus H; discal spots, very regular and nearer margin than usual; unh spot in 1 not shifted out of line as usual. Above ♂ violet blue, border linear, with orange spots at tornus H; ♀ brown with orange marginal spots at tornus F and H.

**pylaon indica*, Evans. (29-31). The Baluchi Jewel Blue. Baluchistan. R. (Compared with *pylaon*, Fisch, from S. E. Russia, the spots below are more regular and the tornal orange markings are reduced. This race also occurs in W. Tibet.)

5a (4). Below only orange at tornus H, crowning prominent metallic scales in 1 and 2; unf discal spot in 2 shifted in under spot end cell.

5(6). ♂ above blue with rather broad dark border; ♀ brown with prominent orange tornal spots H and often with a postdiscal row of white spots F and H. Below all spots large and prominent; unf discal spot in 2 elongated; submarginal lunules coalesced to a broad dusky band; tornal metallic and orange spots H large and prominent.

a. upf borders narrow.

loewi chamanica, M. (32-36). The large Jewel Blue, Baluchistan. NR.

β. upf dark borders broad.

**loewi sanoga*, Evans. Chitral-Ladak. NR.

6 (5). ♂ ♀ above very dark bronzy brown, prominent spot end cell F. Below discal markings prominent, marginal small and fainter.

**iris dshrelha* Evans. (25-29). The Chitral Jewel Blue. Chitral. NR. (Darker than true *iris* from C. Asia).

7a (3b). Unh no metallic spots.

7b (9). Below no orange submarginal spots.

7 (8). Unf and unh discal spot in 3 markedly shifted out of line towards margin. Below discal markings prominent, marginal faint. Above ♂ rather pale blue, diffused, rather narrow border and upf discal spots showing as well as spot end cell; ♀ brown, upf discal spots show faintly.

**cytis*, Lang. (24-26). The Shandur Spotted Blue. Chitral. R.

8 (7). Unf and unh discal spots regular; marginal markings prominent. Unf coppery brown; unh white. Above ♂ ♀ dark brown with black spot end cell upf.

astorica, Tyl. (29-31). The Astor Argus. Astor. R.

9 (7b). Below complete prominent row submarginal orange spots, which appear above, complete in the ♀, more or less so in the ♂. Above ♂ ♀ dark brown with a black spot end cell upf. Unf discal spot in 2 shifted in under spot end cell; unh discal spot in 6 shifted in and adjoining spot in 7.

**astorche*, Berg. (25-30). The orange bordered Argus. Chitral-Kumaon. C.

10a (2c). Unh with prominent basal green scaling, which obscures the basal spots.

10 (11). Unh marginal spots more or less orange crowned; marginal markings faint on F. Unf and unh discal spots very regular; unh discal spot in 2 in line with the rest. Unh bar end cell triangular and prominently white edged, often with a prominent white streak thence to mid termen. Very variable and in some specimens the discal spots below are completely absent. Above ♂ ♀ unmarked dark brown.

H. 23. *Lycæna*.—(contd.)

eumedon antiqua, *Stg.* (28-32). The Chitral Argus. Chitral-Gilgit. R. 11 (10). Unh marginal markings obsolete; all discal spots below small and regular, becoming obsolete towards tornus F and H. Above ♂ dull violet blue with very broad borders. Unh spot end cell nearly white.

semiargus annulata, *Elwes*. (28-32). The Dull Chumbi Blue. Chumbi. R.

12a (2b). Unh discal spots, if present, white. marginal markings absent.

12b (16a). Unh with metallic green scaling extending to tornus or at least well beyond discal band. Unf discal spots nearly always black and all marginal markings F and H absent.

12 (13a). Above ♂ ♀ dark brown; unh no discal spots and with more or less metallic spots at tornus.

youngusbandi, *El.* (28-30). The Chumbi Green Underwing. Chumbi. R.

13a (12.). Above ♂ blue; unh with white discal spots as a rule.

13 (14-15). Above ♂ rather pale blue, with sharply defined dark border, 2mm; ♀ plain brown. Unf grey.

metallica, *Fd.* (26-30). The Small Green Underwing. Chitral-Ladak. R.

14 (13-15). ♂ above dusky violet blue shading to a broad dark border, 4mm; on H blue colour usually confined to the base. ♀ plain brown. Unf much darker, brown not grey.

**omphisa*, *M.* (30-32). The Dusky Green Underwing. Kashmir, Ladak-Lahoul. R.

15 (13-14). ♂ above violet blue, border not over 2mm. Larger.

a. ♂ above dark border 1mm, increasing to 2mm. at tornus F and on H, ♀ above sometimes plain brown. Unf diffused submarginal dark patches above tornus.

galathea chilralica, *Evans*. (34-39). The Large Green Underwing. Chitral. NR.

β. ♂ above dark border 1mm even throughout. ♀ brown with large orange marginal spots above tornus F and H. Unf the discal spots are sometimes white.

galathea galathea, *Blanch.* (32-37.) Kashmir Kumaon. NR.

16a (12b). Unh metallic green scaling basal or absent.

16b (18). Upf never a spot end cell. 16 (17); Above ♂ violet blue, ♀ brown with rarely any blue scaling at base. Below very variable, more so than any other *Lycæna*. Unf pale grey, a spot end cell and a regular discal row which are usually black but may be white, only rarely a spot in 1. Unh varying from entirely greenish white to entirely brown or may be centrally brown and rest greenish white, metallic green suffusion present or absent. Unh the spotting equally variable; usually spots large and white, but may rarely be small and black; typically with a straight discal row 2-5 pointing to apex, conjoined discal spot 6-7, basal spot in 7, spot end cell and mid cell usually conjoined; rarely the spot in 6 is central between spot in 5-7; sometimes spots very enlarged, sometimes entirely absent.

a. Rather smaller and paler.

pheretes lehana, *M.* (24-28). The Mountain Blue. Chitral-Kumaon, over 12,000 feet. NR.

β. Rather larger and darker.

**pheretes pharis*, *Faw.* Sikkim. NR.

17 (16). Above shining sky-blue, with very rarely prominently chequered ocella.

asiatica, *Elwes*. The Sikkim Mountain Blue. Sikkim. NR.

18 (16b). Upf with a prominent spot end cell.

H. 23. *Lycæna*.—(contd.)

a. Above without any discal white spots (sometimes obscure in ♀). ♂ greenish blue with a broad border 2mm; ♀ plain brown. Unf grey with a prominent black spot in cell, discal row curved bringing spot in 2 under cell spot and always a spot in 1. Unh outer third white, central third brown, base more or less metallic green; large white spot end cell, conjoined spot 6-7 (rarely with black centres), rarely small black spot base 1; rarely a discal row of conjoined white spots is perceptible as separate from the white margin.

**orbitulus walli*, Evans. (28-30). The Greenish Mountain Blue. Chitral. R.

β. Above with a more or less complete series of prominent white discal spots F and H and always a black centred white spot end cell F and usually H; dark brown, overlaid with greenish blue scales from the base outwards of varying extent, less extensive in ♀ or absent. Below as last, but unf spots more regular and often more or less obsolete; unh as last, but all spots entirely white and larger; discal spots in 6-7 usually united to the white border.

orbitulus jaloka, M. (25-29). Kashmir. R.

γ. As last, but upf with a white spot end cell.

orbitulus leela, DeN. Ladak, Pangl. R.

H. 24. *Polyommatus*.—The Meadow Blues. (Plate 127).

(Close allies of *Lycæna*. ♂ above always blue. Below spots black and white ringed. Unh nearly always a spot base 2, discal spot in 1 in line with spots in 1a and 2 and discal spot in 6 central between spots in 5-7.

1a (3a). Unf with a spot in cell and another often below it in 1; may be absent in specimens with ill-developed spots. Usually with orange marginal spots below, never any metallic spots.

1 (2). ♂ above uniform lilac blue, border linear, blue colour never shades to border nor are veins darkened before reaching it; never a black spot end cell F. ♀ very variable, from plain brown to dusky blue with broad borders and marginal orange spots. Unf discal spots 4, 5 and 6 on a curve. Unh spot in 6 usually rather nearer to spot in 5.

a. Above bright lilac blue. Below spots very small and uniform, no white patches H.

**icarus fugitiva* But. (30-32). The Violet Meadow Blue. Baluchistan. C.

β. Above duller. Below more variable, marginal orange spots better developed and sometimes traces of white patches H.

icarus chitralensis, Swin. (30-36). Chitral. C.

2 (1). ♂ above very variable, border variable, often diffused and veins always slightly blackish just before the border. ♀ more constant, rarely any blue above and large orange submarginal spots usually well developed. Unf spots in 4, 5 and 6 in a straight line or nearly so. Unh spot in 6 usually nearer spot in 7.

a. ♂ above very pale silvery blue, border a thread. Below markings small, marginal orange spots nearly obsolete, no white patches H.

eros balucha, M. (28-34). The Common Meadow Blue. Baluchistan. R.

β. ♂ above as last, but border broader, 1mm. Below orange spots very large, but rather pale, no white patches H.

eros drunela, Swin. (28-34). Safed Koh. NR.

γ. ♂ above more lilac blue and dusky, borders more or less diffused, 1½-2mm; usually a spot end cell F and traces of marginal spots H. Below variable, marginal orange spots small, but dark, white patches usually prominent on H. Varies a good deal with the season and the elevation.

H. 24. *Polyommatus* - (contd.)

eros droshana, Evans. (32-40). Chitral. NR.

♂. Small, ♂ above pale violet blue, border narrow, 1mm., slightly diffused. Below markings small and tending to obsolescence, white patches H prominent.

eros stoliczana, Ed. (30-34). Ladak. NR.

♂ spring form brilliant violet blue, summer form pale shining blue, border 1mm.; very much as β but larger. Below as γ.

**eros pseuderos*, M. (32-35). Kashmir, Murree. NR.

♂ above bright metallic blue, border F 1½ mm. Below grey, marginal orange markings nearly or quite obsolete and white markings prominent, especially the white transverse streak from base to mid termen H.

eros ariana, M (38). Kangra, Kulu, Spiti to Kumaon. NR.

γ. ♂ varying from pale lilac blue with narrow margins and obsolescent markings below to a rather deep brilliant blue with black marginal spots uph and below chalky white with prominent large submarginal orange spots. ♀ variable.

eros arene, Fawcett. (30-35). Chumbi Valley, Bhutan NR.

3a (1a). Unf no spot in cell or in 1 below cell.

3b (5a). Unh basal spots absent except for that in 7 and the spot mid cell may be traceable. Above unmarked and border a thread.

3 (4). Below marginal markings prominent and on H crowned orange; unh submarginal spots conjoined to a broad dusky band, marginal spots absent, discal spots curved round so that spot in 2 comes under spot end cell, spot in 6 shifted in and no spot in 1. Unh spot in 6 central between spots in 5-7, spots 2-5 on an arc, spot on 1 shifted out and spot in 1a absent. Above ♂ pale silvery blue, border a thread. Apex F pointed.

poseidon poseidonides, Sty. (40). The Silvery Meadow Blue. Baroghil Pass, Chitral. R.

4 (3). Below marginal markings entirely absent; uniform very pale grey brown. Unf discal spots in a nearly straight line, getting nearer margin at lower end, spot in 1 present, double. Unh spot in 6 slightly shifted in and nearer spot in 7, spots 2-5 on an arc, double spot in 1 and spot in 1a shifted out, close together. Above ♂ shining lilac blue, border a thread. Wings broad.

iolas, Ochs. (38). The Gilgit Meadow Blue. Gilgit. VR.

5a (3b). Unh the row of 4 basal spots prominent. Below all spots large, never any orange submarginal spots F, usually present on H and often metallic spots at tornus.

5 (6). Unh discal spot in 6 much nearer spot in 7 than spot in 5; basal row 4 spots not quite in line, that in 1 slightly shifted in; marginal orange spots obsolete. Unf discal spot in 1 present or absent. Upf prominent spot end cell.

a. Above ♂ rather dull blue, border 1-2mm, on H broken into large marginal spots.

devanica gracilis, Evans. (24-30). The Dusky Meadow Blue. N. Chitral R.

β. Above ♂ bases only dusky blue, border 4mm. or more, the blue colour often extending through cell and along costa to apex.

devanica devanica, M. (30-34). Chitral, Kashmir, Ladak. R.

6 (5). Unh discal spot in 6 central between spots in 5-7; basal 4 spots in line, marginal orange spots more or less well developed.

a. ♂ above bright blue, border very narrow, marginal spots H. Upf no spot end cell and unf no spot in 1. ♀ above with very large submarginal orange

H. 24. *Polyommatus*.—(contd.)

spots F and H and black marginal spots H ; on F the orange colouring sometimes spreads to the disc.

**sarta sartoides*, Swin. (35-38). The Brilliant Meadow Blue. Chitral. R.

♂. ♂ above dull dusky blue evenly extended to the dark brown border. Upf with spot and cell ; unf with discal spot in 1. ♀ varying from plain brown to an approach to last with submarginal orange spots appearing above.

sarta rupula, Tyl. (32-36). Astor. R.

H. 25. *Una*.—The Una. (Plate 27).

Above ♂ dark purple brown, border narrow ; ♀ sky blue upf with broad borders and uph pale brown with blue scales at the base. Below pale ochraceous brown of a peculiar shade, bearing small black spots arranged as usual, marginal markings obsolete ; small double spot in cell F, no spot in cell H ; the 2 costal spots H more prominent than the rest ; all spots tend to obsolescence.

**usta*, Dist. (24-27). The Una. Assam - S. Shan States. R.

H. 26. *Orthomiella*. - The Straightwing Blue. (Plate 27).

Above ♂ dark shining purple, border a thread, cilia chequered and elongated at tornus H ; ♀ shining blue, border broad. Below brown with dark catenulated spots arranged as usual ; marginal markings nearly obsolete ; unf a spot in cell and in 1 below it ; unh dorsal half from base to discal band darkened, covering all the markings.

**pontis pontis*, Elwes. (28-32). The Straightwing Blue. Sikkim-Assam. R.

β. Smaller. Wings more pointed. Browner above and yellower below.

pontis tororea, Fr. N. Burma. VR. (Fr.).

H. 27. *Syntarucus*.—The Zebra Blue. (Plate 27).

Above ♂ violet blue ; ♀ base blue with a white discal area F bearing black spots. Below with alternate broad and narrow bands at right angles to the costa, broken into spots on H. Markings variable and irregular, but quite different to any other species. Unh metallic spots at tornus.

**plinius*, F. (22-30). The Zebra Blue. Ceylon, India, Burma. C.

H. 28. *Catachrysops*. -The Forgetmenot. (Plate 27).

Above pale blue, border narrow. Below pale grey with catenulated bands ; unf the discal band broken into 2 portions and at the upper end there is a small spot on the costa internal to the band. Unh a single very large orange crowned spot at tornus.

I (2). Unf spot on costa midway between spot and cell and the discal band. Above ♂ violet blue. Below bands narrow and more catenulated.

**strabo*, F. (25-35). The Forgetmenot. Ceylon, India, Burma, Andamans, Nicobars. C.

2 (1). Unf spot on costa adjoins upper end of discal band. Above ♂ pale silvery blue. Below markings paler, broader, straighter and more confluent.

lithargyria, M. (25-35). The Silver Forgetmenot. Ceylon, Assam-Burma, Andamans. NR.

H. 29. *Lampides*.—The Peablue. (Plate 27).

Above ♂ violet blue, frosted over. Below pale brown, marked with *fascia*, no spots, except for 2 black ones crowned orange and metallic at tornus H ; marginal lunules F and H ; unf with a short *fascia* in cell, end cell and a discal

H. 29. Lampides.—(contd.)

band ; unh basal band, fascia end cell, discal band and a white band beyond.

* *boeticus*, Ramb. (24-36). The Peablue. Ceylon, India, Burma, Andamans, Nicobars. VC.

v. *obsoleta*, Evans. Except for the tornal spots H all the marginal markings F and H are absent. Andamans. NR.

The following are new names :

Poritia erycinoides elsiei. *Simiskina pasira doherthyi*. *Talicauda nyseus burmana*. *Euchrysops contracta nila* and *pandara lanka*. *Everes purrhastius pila*. *Lycenopsis huegelii orevides*. *Chilades laius luvoyana*. *Lycæna pylæon indica*, *loewii sanoghu*, *iris ashretha*, *galathea chitalica*. *Polyommatus eros droshana*. *Lampidesboeticus* var *obsoleta* To be described by Gen. Tytler :—*Lycæna astorica* and *Polyommatus sarla rupala*.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF THE SIKKIM HIMALAYAS,

By

HERBERT STEVENS, M.B.O.U.

PART V.

(With a plate.)

(Continued from page 71 of this Volume.)

239. Buturlin's Red-spotted Blue-Throat. *Cyanosylvia suecica robusta* (But.). ?

Obtained on one occasion only ♂ 13 2-19, at 3,500', and observed ♀ 2-12-21* on both occasions in the bottom of the Rungbong Valley at Gopaldhara. The great majority of these Blue-Throats must clear the outer hills on their descent to the plains, and it is only stragglers, finding a congenial haunt, that remain. I noted it on a few occasions in grassland near the Sankos River in the plains in January 1922. On comparing this single ♂ with my Assam skins I find six specimens to measure as follows: Sikkim, ♂ wing 70; Assam, 3 ♂ ♂ \$, 73.5 75 av. 74.3; 2 ♀ ♀, 69.5-72.5, av. 71.

Dr. Hartert's measurement for *Luscinia s. pallidogularis*, 71-75.

Type locality Orenburg and probably the Turan.

<i>L.</i>	<i>s. discessa</i> 69-74
„ „ Transcaspiæ.	
<i>L.</i>	<i>s. robusta</i> 75-80

„ „ Kolyma's Delta.

As this latter bird is generally considered to be the form found in the plains of Upper Assam during the winter and can hardly be the first two mentioned. I would draw attention to the short wing measurements of my specimens

♂ ♂, 1-5-03, has assumed the full blue throat; wing, only 73.5. All these specimens have a dark crown, similar to "robusta."

240. The Common Ruby-Throat. *Calliope calliope* (Pall.)

Blanford states this species was seen occasionally in the latter part of September, and more frequently in October, apparently coming from the north and migrating southward; one shot at Monay Samdong at 15,000' on the 19th September. It occurs in limited numbers throughout "the cold weather" in suitable haunts on the Outer Ranges; these Ruby-Throats are most likely merely a sprinkling of the numbers which perform the downward journey without a break to their more distant quarters. Gopaldhara, 3,500', ♂ 30-1-19*. 4,700', ♀ 5-2-18*. Turbo, 4,250', ♂ 25-3-11, one of a pair. Turzum, ♂ 11-1-21, (O. Lindgren). Mangpu, 3,700', ♀ 3-3-20. 3,800', ♂ 5-11-20, (G. E. Shaw). Sukna, 550', ♂ 30-11-19, (C. M. Inglis). Two specimens examined: ♀ Wing 75.5-79, av. 77.3, compared with Assam skins, 3 ♂ ♂ wing 73-75.5, av. 74.5.

241. The Eastern Ruby-Throat. *Calliope pectoralis confusa* (Hart).

Recorded for Sikkim, "breeds 10,000' upwards". It may extend into the plains or even reach the base of the hills during "the cold weather," but I have no information as to this conjecture. It is sparingly distributed at this period of the year at moderate elevations in the Outer Hills, and its numbers are not so limited as seems apparent, as all Ruby-Throats are adept skulkers. Observed on a few occasions during November and December, one noted ♂ 9-11-21*, and one obtained at Gopaldhara, 3,500', ♂ 18-2-21. A pair observed at 4,300'.

22-4-23* were probably this species. Blanford records it as common on the Cho La Range, less abundant in northern Sikkim, August to September at 12,000', usually above the limit of the forest.

242. The Tibet Ruby-Throat. *Calliope pectoralis tschebaiewi* Prezew.

Recorded for Sikkim in its distribution. I am not aware of the reasons for regarding this bird as a sub-species of "*pectoralis*". Mandelli obtained it in March 1878 from Native Sikkim and both these Ruby-throats may well breed at high limits in Sikkim. It has recently been recorded from the Bhotan Doocars where, Mandelli also obtained specimens in "the cold weather." These birds may arrive in the plains by a more easterly route, as they were common in Upper Assam at this period of the year, being more numerous than *C. calliope*. As might be expected from my experience with its near ally, I have failed to discriminate the differences by observation, though I was well acquainted with it in former years. Sikkim appears to be the extent of its western distribution limits and probably *C. p. confusa* is the predominant bird in these hills.

243. The Golden Bush-Robin. *Tarsiger chrysæus* Hodgs.

Recorded as a constant resident at moderate heights on the Himalayas which is strictly not correct. Odd birds do rarely occur on the high ridges of the Outer Ranges in winter; these may be regarded as stragglers driven down from the extreme upper limit of their breeding range as this Bush-Robin is recorded as having bred at 12,500' in Sikkim (Hartert), whilst the majority move into the valleys to again ascend at the nesting season. I have noted it on three or four occasions at Gopaldhara at elevations of from 4,000'-4,500' during "the cold weather," the last instance being at 4,400', ♂ 28-12-21*. In the Mai Valley, East Nepal, 7,000'-8,000', 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ were obtained, 2-8-4-12. Darjeeling, south side of the station, at 7,500', ♂ 14-2-20, flitting about the road-side, remarkably tame, as it was in no way concerned with the passers-by; particularly raw weather at this time and hunger no doubt accounted for its unusual fearlessness. At most times, it is dislodged with difficulty from the dense growth it frequents on the valley-slopes; its golden-yellow plumage is seen only for an instant as it makes a hurried movement across an open space into an equally dense retreat. Obtained below Mangpu at elevations of from 2,400', 10-1-21, up to 3,800', (G. E. Shaw).

244. The Red-flanked Bush-Robin. *Ianthia rufilata* (Hodgs.).

Widely distributed during the winter at varying altitudes; odd birds occurring at 10,000' on the Outer Ranges simultaneously with the appearance of others at 3,500', and a few on rare occasions may move down to the foot of the hills. I have no record to support this anticipation but was actually the case in Upper Assam when it was obtained on a few occasions, on the North Frontier. I did not meet, however, with any birds in the Raidak Gorge in the Bhotan Doocars, in January 1922. The majority remain at elevations of from 7,000'-5,000', at this period of the year, and the following summary of records throughout these months is given, yet this Bush-Robin being by far the commonest in comparison with the other two species; this list by no means exhausts the innumerable times it has come under my observation. Gopaldhara, 4,720'. During December and January, an odd bird or two always frequent the compound. I noticed one secluded corner was a favourite abode, to be occupied regularly each successive year by evidently the same bird; as I remarked on its appearance on a subsequent visit that it had assumed the full adult garb. Others, invariably immature birds are to be seen on the outskirts of the forest. Obtained above the Tista Valley at 3,650', at Mangpu and upwards to Senchal

(G. E. Shaw). Semana basti, 6,000', adult ♂ 20-1-12*. Mirik, 5,200', December and January, 1911-12, adult males somewhat rare. Ghoom to Sookia Pokhari, 7,200', adult ♂ 19-1-12, noted as numerous hereabouts, 13-12-13* when several adult males were seen. Ghoom to Sonada, 7,300', adult ♂ 8-2-17. 7,200', adult ♂ 9-2-17.

Above Turzum, 6,000', adult ♂ 20-2-19.* Sonada to Senchal, 8,000', 24-3-15.* Lachung, 8,800', adult ♂ 1-3-20. Karponang, 9,500', ♀ 19-3-17. Tonglo, 10,000', ♂ 22-1-12, observed a female or immature male also in company with a male *Phenicurus frontalis*; another specimen secured but subsequently lost (January). Kalo Pokhari, East Nepal, 10,160', ♀ 20-3-12, ♂ 1-4-12 ♂ 6-4-12; ♀ 8-4-12, numbers seen on other occasions. The male evidently takes more than one year to acquire the blue plumage of the adult; some males in female dress are breeding birds: a parallel case to *Heterozenicus eruralis* and *H. nipalensis*. The bluish-grey supercilium seems to be confined to the female yet present to a less extent in the male when in the female phase of plumage. All such examples require care in preparation and carefully sexing. Eleven specimens examined:

♂ Wing 79.86.5, av. 81.3; ♀ wing 78.81, av. 79.5; whereas immature (?) males average 80, adult males run somewhat larger: the wing of a Lachung (interior of Sikkim) specimen measures 86.5.

Oates remarks that "males from Sikkim are very bright; those from other parts have the upper plumage a greenish-blue."

My four males are equally divided as regards this depth of coloration and the deep coloured birds are matched by a specimen from the Miri Hills, Assam. It is significant that all these examples have a longer wing measurement than the greenish-blue birds and is possibly a matter of age co-related with vigour: the bases of the eyebrow feathers are white giving the latter birds a distinguishing supercilium. Blanford records it from the Cho La Range at 12,000' (August).

245. The White-browed Bush-Robin. *Ianthia indica indica* (Vieill.).

The least common of the three species of *Ianthia*. Observed and obtained on the following occasions. Sookia Pokhari, 6,800', 13-2-20*, two or three at scattered intervals along the road-side; this elevation is the lowest at which it has been met with. Senchal, 7,750', ♀ 7-2-17, secured in dense undergrowth in forest. Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 8,000'-9,000', ♀ ♀ 23-3-12. Tonglo, 10,000', Sikkim side of the Frontier, ♀ 30-1-12, procured in a similar habitat and adjacent to where a ♂ *I. rufilata* was obtained. ♂ 5-2-12, a female seen on the 9-2-12*, in company with the male, but the growth was too dense to allow of my seeing the latter. Karponang, 10,500', in evidence towards the end of March, 1917.

Five specimens examined: ♂ Wing 83.84.5, av. 83.8; 2 ♀ ♀ wing 77-79.

246. The Rufous-bellied Bush-Robin. *Ianthia hyperythra* Blyth.

This handsome Bush-Robin has been observed and obtained on the following occasions. Nurbong, 1,985', ♂ 21-2-14*, observed at close quarters, having come out into the open after a heavy shower. Toong (interior of Sikkim), 4,300', ♂ 24-2-20. Gopaldhara, 5,000', ♂ 5-5-17*.

Sookia Pokhari, below, at 6,800', ♂ 20-2-19*, another ♂ and possibly two ♀ ♀ in the same locality. Ghoom, near the Pussimbing turning, at 7,300', ♂ 17-1-17, this bird was very tame and was observed later on during the first week in March, in the same identical place.

Karponang, 9,800', ♂ 17-3-17, and seen ♂ 24-3-17*. Sandakphu, 11,800', Nepal side of the mountain, ♂ 2-2-12, single bird only, secured amongst some dwarf rhododendron in a rocky gully on the bare slopes, no females obtained.



H. S. Photo.

DIKCHU DAK BW.

2,150'. Tista Valley 23rd February, 1920. Tropical vegetation.
Haunts of *Melanochloa sultanea sultanea*, *Yuhina nigriumentum nigriumentum*,
Pericrocotus solaris, &c , &c



H. S. Photo.

LACHUNG DAK BW.

8,800'. 8th March, 1920.
roundings, the haunts of *Fulvetta vinacea vinacea*, *Troglodytes troglodytes nipalensis*,
Perissopisa carnipes carnipes, *Carpodacus edwardsii saturatus*, &c , &c.

Five specimens examined :

♂ Wing 78.83-85, av. 80.3, for comparison (Assam) skins. ♂ wing 76.2; ♀ wing, 75.77-8.

247. The Blue-headed Robin. *Adelura caeruleocephala* (Vig.).

Its generally accepted place is now in the genus *Phoenicurus*; the reasons for treating this species as a Redstart are not quite obvious.

Recorded "Himalayas 10,000' upwards in summer, much lower levels in winter." Obtained on one occasion only at a high altitude in winter. Apparently not previously recorded for Sikkim.

Saburkum, Nepal-Sikkim Frontier, at 11,500', ♂ 19-2-12. At first sight I mistook this bird for a Chat, notwithstanding, the lonely recesses of the pine forest, with the ground in places heavily covered with snow seemed a most unlikely place to meet with any *Saxicolas*; secured in lonely company with a Wren (*Troglodytes nipalensis*).

248. Hodgson's Grandala. *Grandala coelicolor* Hodg.

Recorded for extreme elevations of not below 15,000', Sikkim. "Observed 17,000'" (Blanford). Occurs in the Lachung Valley above the village at 10,000', and upwards in winter, when they congregate in huge parties moving about the rocky slopes of the valley, and observed to come down to about 9,000' under stress of severe weather, at early morn, after a heavy fall of snow. Near Phalut summit, 11,700', 16-2-12*, an immense flock of these birds presumably, heavy mist at the time coming on, and I was making every effort to reach shelter before darkness set in, having been out in the snow the whole previous night.

In their "habits" they distinctly have close relationship with the Starling.

The young male is identical in plumage with the adult female; the upper tail-coverts first showing signs of acquiring what will later be cobalt-blue when the complete change has been effected.

Oates makes no mention of the gloss in the plumage of the adult male; the only Indian bird I know of which is similarly favoured, is the male of *Oriolus trailii*.

Eight specimens examined: ♂ Wing 140 in first stage,—148 in adults, av. 144.2; ♀ Wing 135.

Soft parts; Iris hazel; bill black; gape yellow; tarsus black.

249. The White-tailed Blue Robin. *Notodola leucura* (Hodgs.).

Occurs sparingly around Gopaldhara from 4,700', ♂ 5-11-18, up to 5,000, during "the cold weather"; these being probably birds which have moved down from higher extremes; its numbers being augmented during the nesting season by birds which have ascended in the summer. A juvenile in spotted plumage obtained at 5,000', 25-6-23. Observed at 6,500', ♀ 6-5-24.* Three secured 12—14-4-21 4,750'-5,000'. Mai "Khola East" Nepal, 8-4-12*, observed in dense forest in the upper reaches of the valley at 8,000', approx. elevation. Obtained in the hills above Mangpu at an elevation of 6,200'. (G. E. Shaw). Recorded breeding at Rinhap, 4,000'. (Gammie). Lebong, 5,500'. (Mandelli).

250 The Blue-fronted Callene. *Callene frontalis* (Blyth).

Recorded only for Sikkim. Apparently rare with a restricted distribution. Represented by 13 ♂♂, January—May and 2 ♀♀, August and December. 1873-78. (B. M. Coll.). Inglis obtained it at Jore Pokhari, ♂ 7-7-04.

This species bears a strong superficial resemblance to *Notodola leucura*, and might easily be mistaken for it by the field-naturalist: the prominent white

markings on the tail of the latter species when expanded, could be the only reliable distinguishing clue to make note of, to settle the difficulty.

251. The Indian Magpie-Robin. *Copsychus saularis saularis* (L.).

This songster is a summer visitor only to the hills on the western side of the district, and penetrates the deep valleys of the interior to a corresponding elevation. I have never obtained their eggs from an elevation of above 5,500', which appears to be the limit reached by a few birds. Odd birds may be seen in and about the compound of many of the tea-planters' bungalows, which are separated widely apart on the hill-sides of the Rungbong Valley.

Nurbong 2,000', ♀ 3-3-14*. ♂ 6-3-14*. Gopaldhara, 3,440', ♂ ♀ 30-3-18*. 4,720', 18-5-18, a single bird. 19-6-23*, a male in evidence. 20-6-15*, a male singly lustily at 6. a. m. in the bungalow compound; heavy rain last two days, having previously been seen on the first occasion, ♂ 12-4-15*, noted again 25-4-15*, and possibly 1-5-15*. Seeyok, 5,200', ♂ 22-3-18.* Observed below Gangtok at 5,000', 20-2-20.*

252. The Indian Shama. *Kittacincula macroura tricolor* (Vieill.).

Evidently confined to the base of the Lower Foot-hills, and has some status in the Tista Valley. Obtained up to an elevation of 3,800', below Mangpu (G.E. Shaw). Commonly occurs in the densely wooded country at the base of the hills in the Eastern Dooars, and almost equally as plentiful in the spare growth in the vicinity of habitations in the more open, cultivated country, where it is more accustomed to the presence of the villagers and in consequence less shy. Females are rarely seen strangely enough; they appear to be still more shy than the males.

Bhotan Ghat, Raidak River ♂ 20-1-22, this specimen has the tail 198 in length, whereas a Gauhati, Assam, ♂ also adult, measures only 142 and none of the seven Assam skins with which it has been compared approach in tail measurement anything like this Dooars example.

253. The Himalayan Blue Chat. *Larvivora brunnea* Hodgs

Breeds sparingly around Gopaldhara at all elevations from 5,000' upwards. The nest is a shallow cup containing a few feathers; in the vicinity of Gopaldhara, the feathers of the Kalij Pheasant and the Red-throated Partridge are used: eggs, pale blue unspotted and usually four. Only once have I seen the male and female together during "the cold weather". 4,600', 10-1-19.* Three ♀ ♀ were secured in the Mai Valley in Nepal, 30th April to 22nd May, where also I obtained eggs. ♀ Wing 71-71.5, av., 71.3.

254. Gould's Shortwing. *Heteroxenicus stellatus*. (Gould).

Decidedly rare. Blanford is recorded as having obtained one specimen at an elevation of 12,000'-13,000' (Yumthang), and there are two or three specimens in the Tring Museum from somewhat higher limits. I have only managed to secure a solitary specimen, but this record is interesting as it proves this Shortwing does occur at much lower elevations. Notwithstanding, its breeding habitat is undoubtedly at extreme heights; some birds may breed at much lower levels, as is the case with the other Shortwings which have a breeding zonal distribution covering a difference in altitude of 5,000 feet on the Outer Ranges. Mai ("Khola") Valley, East Nepal, 7,000' approx. elevation, ♂ 8-4-12. For some unknown reason this specimen is minus many of its wing feathers, which are in course of being replaced: Right wing, first four primaries not quite half grown, 5th-9th, intact, secondaries half grown. Left wing, 1st-4th primaries intact, 5th-9th, not quite half grown, six secondaries intact, remainder missing, showing

no sign of fresh growth. This bird, so seriously handicapped must have been almost incapable of flight; although there is every likelihood of this species making as much use of its legs, if we are to judge from the habits of the other species of this genus as they are skulkers with a partiality for keeping to the ground and could work their way up the mountain-slopes without any great effort from their wings.

255. The Rusty-bellied Shortwing. *Heteroxenicus hyperythrus*. (Jerd. & Blyth).

I have little information respecting this rare Shortwing which occurred in the Plains of Upper Assam "during the cold season." Observed at Tonglo, 9,700', ♂ 27-1-12,* in dense "maling" bamboo-growth. No specimens secured, however, as it was with difficulty I could force my way through the thickets and impossible to use a gun unless at close quarters, when the effect would certainly have been to the detriment of the specimen. Mr. G. E. Shaw has secured it at Mangpu at 3,800' in "the cold weather."

256. The Nepal Shortwing. *Heteroxenicus nipalensis* (Hodgs.).

Occurs around Gopaldhara sparingly at the nesting season at 4,700' and upwards. I have noted one specimen, ♂ 20-7-16*, singing lustily a few feet above the ground and judged to be a male. I obtained two males in the Mai Valley in Nepal at about 7,000' approx. elevation, 3—8-4-12. These birds are both in the normal dark slaty-blue plumage. My experience thus agrees with others in Sikkim where the blue phase of coloration is more generally met with; whereas it was the reverse in Assam, all the males obtained being in the typical female phase. ♂ Wing 60-61, av. 60·5. Assam skins for comparison. 4 ♂ ♂ wing 59-62·5, av. 61·9. 6 ♀ ♀ wing 55-59, av. 57·8.

257. The White-browed Shortwing. *Heteroxenicus cruralis* (Blyth).

Comparatively numerous yet far from common on the Outer Ranges and is migratory to some extent according to season. Obtained above Mangpu at 5,000'-5,300' in elevation. (G. E. Shaw).

There is some confusion in respect to the coloration of the adults.

The males of this Shortwing in many cases breed at the extreme upper limit of its distribution in the female phase of coloration. The white supercilium is present in the male only and not as stated by Oates "Common to both sexes, although absent in the young."

The following specimens have been examined:

Gopaldhara, Rungbong Valley, 4,700', ♂ 26-12-11, wing 68, in similar plumage to the female, supercilium present, others seen in the dense brushwood about this time. 5,000', ♂ 16-4-21. wing, 71·5. in slaty-blue plumage, testes enlarged, breeding. 26-6-17*, observed in the forest, uttering a single loud note. All eggs taken at Gopaldhara have been pure white.

Mai Valley, East Nepal, 9,500', ♂ 8-4-12, wing 68. ♀ wing 64·5, both in similar plumage, female without the supercilium.

Kalo Pokhari, 10,150', ♂ 12-5-12, wing 68·5, in female phase of plumage 10,160', ♂ 16-6-12, in slaty-blue plumage; female seen but not secured, being too near to shoot. Others seen on various occasions; males mostly in female garb. All these breeding males April to May, also have the supercilium as defined as in the slaty-blue specimens. On comparing skins from N. E. Assam, I find these are typical "*cruralis*"; 2 ♀ ♀ in my collection are more rufous than olive in comparison with skins from Sikkim and Nepal; the average wing measurement is larger 68-68·5, though neither of these measurements reach the measurement of the largest Sikkim male, the wings of which are 65·5-71·5, av. 68·3.

258. Hodgson's Shortwing. *Hodgsonius phœnicuroides* (Gray).

My observations are extremely meagre in respect to this Shortwing. Obtained on one occasion only at Gopaldhara at 4,600', ♂ 5-12-18, wing 72, in a female phase ? of plumage, and on the few occasions I have observed this bird, all have been similarly coloured, so it may be a parallel case to some of the members of the near genus *Heteroxenicus*. This specimen was shot in rank growth near the ground; at times, it appeared on the top of the vegetation and uttered a single "taip" when its tail was raised almost perpendicularly; the eye was very prominent. Another seen, 10-3-19*, at a slightly lower altitude. 3,500', 7-11-21*. 3,450', 16-10-14.* 3,500', 24-9-20.* Nurbong, 2,000', 3-2-14*. These latter three records are not substantiated but most likely refer to this species as I only got a hurried glimpse, yet sufficient to make a mental note of the main characters. Obtained at Mangpu, 3,800', ♀ 19-2-20 (G. E. Shaw). Obtained by O'Donel in the Bhotan Doocars, 500', ♂ 15-2-23, ♀ 8-2-23.*

Soft parts: Iris brown; bill plumbeous-olive, upper mandible darker than lower; tarsus plumbeous-olive; soles paler.

259. The White-collared Ouzel. *Planesticus albocinctus* (Royle).

"Charchar," Paharia, applied to all Blackbirds, Rock Thrushes, etc.

Recorded for the Himalayas, "in summer found up to 13,000', Cho La Range, August, (Blandford), in winter down to 7,000'." Observed and obtained at elevations of from around 5,000' up to 10,000' I have no record for a lower limit in these hills. On the North frontier of Assam it was secured on a single occasion at the base of the Dafia Hills.

Mirik, 5,200', 14-1-16*, one female observed, and large parties of other species of Ouzles, amongst which was *P. atrogularis* identified with certainty. Chungathang, 5,350', 24-26-2-20, several in evidence, scattered about the maiden. Gangtok, 5,800', early March 1917, numbers observed.

In the beautiful grounds of the Residency, their presence was an additional charm to the velvety lawns. Laehung, 8,800', a single pair noted during the first weeks in March, 1920. Karponang, 9,500', ♂ 21-3-17, this bird being the fore-runner of the numbers which would arrive before many days elapsed. Blandford records it from Laehung at 8,000' in September. Seven specimens examined; ♂ Wing 140-141, av. 140.5. ♀ wing 132-139, av. 136.

Soft parts; Iris brown (of a definite colour, not hazel); bill ochreous-yellow dusky at tip; orbits ochreous-yellow; tarsus dark ochreous-yellow.

260. The Grey-headed Ouzel. *Planesticus castaneus castaneus* (Gould).

Evidently one of the least plentiful of the members of this genus. Obtained on one occasion only at Kalo Pokhari, Singile la Ridge, 10,000', ♀ 3-5-12, wing, 133. This female is in slightly abraded plumage. Its condition, taken in connection with the circumstances under which it was obtained, indicated breeding hereabouts in the dense vegetation below the Ridge, on the Sikkim side of the Frontier. The following day there was an appreciable increase in the number of birds to arrive from below: *Ianthocincla ocellata*, *Tesia castaneo-coronata*, *Petrophila erythrogaster*, *Urocissa flavirostris*, which last had been absent for some time. Adversely to these additions, and contrary to my accustomed meeting with the party of *Chelidorhyna hypoxanthum*, which had haunted the ridge until this morning, it was apparent, they had ascended to even higher limits. In my "Notes on the Birds of Upper Assam", I recorded a ♂ wing, 142, obtained on the 4-3-05 at Dejoo, N. Lakhimpur, under the typical form. This record refers to a cold-weather migrant of the eastern race.

This is probably the first occasion *Planesticus castaneus gouldi* (Verr.) has been obtained within strict Indian limits. Lord Rothschild allowed me specimens of a light and dark-backed form amongst a collection from N.W. Yunnan; which may eventually require separation, the bulk of the breeding birds being the dark-backed form, while some are the light-backed form; these last agree with Chinese (Chihli) birds to which my single bird is referable. For this information consult *Novitates Zoologicae*, Vol. XXX, 1923, No. 1, pp. 42, 43.

261. The Dusky Ouzel, *Planesticus eunomus* (Temm.).
(*P. fuscatus* (Pallas) auct.).

Recorded as obtained in Nepal by Hodgson. Likely to occur as a rare migrant; though I have no knowledge of any record for the Sikkim Himalaya and it is not represented from this portion of the Himalayas in the B. M. Collection.

262. The Red-throated Ouzel. *Planesticus ruficollis* (Pall).

Observed and obtained at elevations of from about 3,000' upto 10,000'. Cedars Balasan Valley, 3,200', ♂ ♀ 5.4-17,* beautiful adult birds. Gopaldhara, Rungbong Valley, 4,720', ♂ ♀ 7.4-15*. Above Mangpu at 5,000' (G. E. Shaw). Chungthang, 5,350', 24-26.2-20, plentiful on the maldan; on the 11.3-20 had diminished in numbers. Semana basti, 6,000', 8.2-17*, many in evidence. Kalo Pokhari, 10,160', 1.4-12, several seen amongst the snow. Six specimens examined: ♂ Wing, 140-144, av., 142. ♀ wing, 130-136.5, av., 133.6.

263. The Black-throated Ouzel. *Planesticus atrogularis* (Temm.).

Undoubtedly the most plentiful and widely spread of all the Ouzels. In common with several of the other species, delights in open, bare tracts in winter where they have the necessary scope, and being at this time generally shy can more easily avoid one's approach. Gopaldhara and Mirik, late December 1911 and early January 1912, specimens obtained 1-12.1-12. Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♀ 8.4-18. Temi, 5,000', 16.3-20,* numbers of Blackbirds sp? sp? but this bird identified, distributed over the bare surrounding waste. Seeyok, 5,200', 22.3-16,* two birds noted. Kalo Pokhari, 10,000', ♀ 18.4-12, numbers seen on various occasions previously to this date, adult males being rarely represented. Obtained at Mangpu from 3,860'-5,000'. (G. E. Shaw).

Ten specimens examined from various parts of N. E. India:

♂ Wing 131-139, av. 134.5. ♀ wing 127-134, av. 130.8.

These five females are quite distinct in coloration from the females of *P. ruficollis*. There are no rufous marks on the tail and throat; in one specimen only is there a rufous tinge on the flanks, which is not to be found in any of my specimens of *P. ruficollis*: the red coloration on the throat in these skins being distinctly terminated on the upper breast in a defined band.

I have not followed the generally accepted treatment of regarding *atrogularis* a form of *P. ruficollis* as I consider both to be well-marked species.

264. The Grey-winged Ouzel. *Planesticus boulboul* (Lath.).

This Ouzel exerts its vocal powers at the breeding season, when it deservedly takes a leading place amongst a none too plentiful company of competitors. Recorded upto 8,000' from the base of the hills. During the cold-season stragglers descend to the Terai, whilst *not extending over the plains* as several of the other Ouzels do, being much more sedentary in their habits, notwithstanding there is a change in its distribution according to season, as there is a marked increase in its numbers around Gopaldhara, where it commonly breeds at elevations of from 4,500'-6,500', and it is equally numerous in the Mai Valley

in Nepal at elevations up to 9,000' in March and April. Gopaldhara, 5,000 8-3-16.* A large congregation of thirty to forty birds, both sexes in about equal numbers, preparatory to nesting. Ten specimens examined: ♂ Wing 140-151, av. 144.8. ♀ wing 131-141, av. 135.8.

265. Tickell's Ouzel. *Planesticus unicolor* (Tick.).

Recorded for the Himalayas to Sikkim, "in summer up to about 7,000' ". My impression is this Ouzel breeds in the regions far beyond or at extreme high elevations only, whatever its breeding habitat is in the N. W. Himalayas. It is decidedly uncommon, and I have only met with it on the Semana Mirik Ridge above Gopaldhara at 6,000', when females were obtained; two on the 4-11-19 and two on the 9-11-19. Obtained as low as 600' at the base of the hills. (G. E. Shaw).

Four specimens examined: ♀ Wing 116-123, av. 119.8.

Soft parts: Iris brown; bill olivaceous-horny, culmen and edges lighter lower mandible lighter than the upper mandible; tarsus ochreous-horny, darker at the front.

266. The Dark Ouzel. *Planesticus obscurus obscurus* (Gmel.)

Recorded for Sikkim. So far not obtained by either Mr. G. E. Shaw or myself. Not represented in the National collection from the Sikkim Himalayas which appear to be west of its main southerly migration route, though there is a single specimen, reputed locality Nepal, without further data, ex Hodgson Coll.

267. The Pied Ground-Thrush. *Geocichla wardi* (Jerd.).

Recorded as "summers in the Himalayas (Sikkim) up to 6,000' or 7,000' ".

The only occurrence of this rare Thrush which has come to my notice is that of an adult ♀ 24-4-20, obtained above Mangpu at 3,800'. (G. E. Shaw).

Represented in the Tring Museum, ♂ 17-6-75, ex. Elwes Coll. and in the B.M. Coll., ♂ March, 1879, ♀ April 1876.

268. The Orange-headed Ground-Thrush. *Geocichla citrina citrina* (Lath.).

Recorded as found in summer throughout the Himalayas up to 5,000' or 6,000'. This Thrush comes up the Rungbong Valley to breed and is sparingly distributed in the interior of Sikkim. The majority no doubt nesting in the densely forested tracts at the base of the hills. Obtained at elevations of 3,400'-3,900' around Mangpu. (G. E. Shaw).

Gopaldhara, 3,800', 25-4-16*, a pair of this Thrush foraging amongst dead leaves and decaying vegetation, somewhat shy, yet they allowed me to obtain a satisfactory observation. ♂ 4-7-16,* seen on this occasion, a short distance below, on the path. 4,720', 21-7-23,* warm with drizzling rain, a male in evidence this morning, its vocal efforts by no means to be despised, but the occasional sustained production more often than not gives way to a medley of notes with no apparent connection to its main effort.

Between Pakyong and Rungpo at 3,200', approx. elevation, ♂ 27-3-17, procured in a narrow fissure of a coppice on the hill-side.

I have two males only for comparison (Sikkim) ♂ Wing 123. (Assam) ♂ wing 113. ♀ wing 114, all adults. A series from these two areas is desirable for further information.

269. The Blue-headed Rock-Thrush. *Petrophila erythrogaster*. (Vig.).

During the breeding season occurs commonly in the Bungbong Valley from 5,000' upwards, and at this time is plentiful at 10,000' on the Singla La Ridge (April-May). Stragglers descend to the base of the hills in the cold-weather.

Observed at the bottom of the Rungbong Valley at 3,500' in January, and obtained as low as 2,200' in the Tista Valley. (G. E. Shaw). Bhotan Ghat, Raidak River, 30-1-22, when I observed a male taking toll of an odd white butterfly *Appais* sp. ? on the outskirts of the forest. Lepcha Jagat, near Ghoom, 7,200', 28-5-16*, a female at work, building her nest near the road-side. Semana basti—Mirik ridge, 6,500', 24-5-23,* a female complacently sitting on her eggs; nest in bank at road-side; standing a poor chance of survival, as events later proved. The majority of the birds breed at 7,000' upwards in the Mai "Khola" in East Nepal. Eight specimens examined: ♂ Wing 122-127, av. 124.2. ♀ wing 118-122, av. 119.7.

270. The Blue-headed Rock-Thrush. *Petrophila cinclorhyncha* Vig.

This Rock-Thrush arrives at Gopaldhara in late March or early April, and nests sparingly in the Rungbong Valley. It has a *similar breeding distribution to *P. erythrogaster* on the Outer Ranges* generally. Its occurrences are always worthy of note and its vivid colours lend itself to easy observation; the female is not so easily located, but the birds are at this time invariably in pairs.

Obtained below Mangpu, 3,000' (G. E. Shaw). Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♂ early April 1914; ♂ 1-4-17; 4,500', 2♂♂ 1♀ 8-4-17; ♂ 8-4-18; ♂ 19-4-19; 4,650', 13 8-21*, a juvenile female, observed at close quarters, evidently had recently left the nest. Avongrove, Balasan Valley, 3,500' ♂ ♀, 24-3-15.*

Kalo Pokhari, 9,000', approx. elevation, ♀ 5-4-12, ♂ 10-4-12, 10,160', 15-4-12,* a pair in evidence.

I have never seen it in "the cold weather" when it appears to be entirely absent from the hills.

Three examined: ♂♂ Wing 103-104; ♀ wing 100.

271. The Eastern Blue Rock-Thrush. *Petrophila solitaria pandoo* (Sykes).

Occurs in the Tista Valley during the *cold-season*, where I have seen it above Tista Bridge at 750' and it has been obtained at elevations of from 1,100'-3,500' in this valley. (G.E. Shaw). It appears to be *only found at low elevations* at this period of the year and I have no information respecting its distribution in the summer, if it is then to be found in these hills. This Rock-Thrush was obtained by the first Mount Everest Expedition at 12,500' and occurs up to 13,500' in Garwhal (Kinneir, *Ibis*, July 1922, pp. 507-8).

272. The Small-billed Mountain-Thrush. *Oreocincla dauma dauma* (Lath.).

Apparently *breeds* around an elevation of 8,000' and upwards, descending to lower elevations after the nesting season and occurs at this time in the bottoms of the valleys in the interior. Observed and obtained on the following occasions; Gopaldhara, 4,720', 27-4-16*, single, 19—20-4-18.* Single, 18-4-23*, ♂ 12-4-17; ♀ 7-4-18, killed by dashing up against the glass-panes of the verandah; not the first occasion I have known of this accident happening to this species. Sungma, 4,500', ♂ 18-4-17. (C.E. Brown). Gopaldhara, 4,700', 26-9-20*, single, first arrival. 5,500', ♂ 21-12-11; 5,800', ♀ 23-11-20; 5,500', ♂ 21-12-11; 4,720', ♂ 7-2-18; 5,700', 9-2-19; 5,500', ♀ 11-2-19; 5,800', ♀ 27-2-19.

Penlong La, 6,300' to Dikchu, 2,150', 22-2-20*, single birds about the rocks on the road-side and very tame. Chungthang, 5,350', 24—25-2-20, numerous and loath to leave their feeding grounds. Obtained from an elevation of 1,000' upwards in the Tista Valley to Mangpu, 3,850', ♀ 26-3-15, (G.E. Shaw). Kalo Pokhari, 10,000', ♀ 9-4-12.

Seven specimens examined : Wing, 142-146, av., 143·9. These measurements overlap in each sex, males being slightly larger.

273. The Plain-backed Mountain Thrush. *Oreocinclia mollissima mollissima* (Blyth).

This Thrush is a cold-weather visitor to Gopaldhara, and as it arrives later than *O. dauma*; it is to be presumed its *upper breeding limits* somewhat exceed those of *O. dauma* and this conjecture has been substantiated by observation, when I found *O. mollissima* in the interior of Sikkim at Karponang ascending with the imminent hot weather, 9,600', 25-3-17,* a single bird; obtained previously, on a raw, wet afternoon at 8,000', ♂ 16-3-17. The majority of the birds spend the winter at 5,000' and upwards. Tonglo, near the summit on the Nepal side of the Frontier at 10,050'. In early February 1912, for two or three days only during a "brief" mild spell of weather, odd birds were in evidence. Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 7,000'-8,000' ♀ 28-3-12; ♂ 9-4-12. Ghoom to Sookia, Pokhari, 7,200', ♂ 19-1-12, numbers of others observed. 7,000' ♂ 9-12-17. Semana Basti, 6,500', ♂ 7-2-18.

Gopaldhara, 5,000'-6,000', ♀ 4-1-12, others seen. 4,500', 13-10-21, first arrival, dirty weather for the three previous days. 4,720', ♂ 13-4-17, a pair observed the previous day.

Eight specimens examined : ♂ Wing 139-146, av. 143·7. ♀ wing 140-141, av. 140·5.

One other specimen of the suppressed "dixoni" obtained at 6,000', 4-1-12; wing, 133, is evidently an immature bird. I can detect no difference in the tail measurement. I regard the fulvous tips to the median and greater wing-coverts as a sign of immaturity; a more definite character for differentiation is the absence of the bars on the breast; it thus exhibits a larger patch of white, and in this respect on the underside resembles *O. dauma*.

274. The Himalayan Whistling Thrush. *Myiophonus horsfieldi temminckii* Vig. "Kholechara", Paharia.

This handsome and sprightly Thrush is undoubtedly one of our finest songsters. It is a gratifying experience to have this bird take up its quarters adjacent to one's home, as it is then its rich notes can be heard to advantage, as it pours out at sunrise its pleasing trill. One welcomed bird took possession of the precincts of the Gopaldhara Bw. During each successive cold-weather, daily, we were duly warned of its arrival, as the various stages it took in its hops to gain a commanding point of vantage on the corrugated-iron roof were quite audible, when we had not long to wait for the forthcoming melody. In January 1921, it became very tame and would make an early visit to the plant-pots on the verandah; as the warm weather appeared we lost its company, its visits becoming of less frequency until its disappearance. In another instance the fates were not so kind, as it was with regret we found our friendly visitor one morning helpless, evidently having dashed in its flight when disturbed, against one of the side walls, from the effects of this injury it never recovered. A few remain at extreme limits in winter up to 9,000', Tonglo, Mechi Valley in Nepal, 5-2-12. Lachung, 8,800', a pair or so about 27-2-10-3-20, and this no doubt is the case for lower limits, stragglers being found at the foot of the hills in winter. The majority, however, breed at moderate elevations, as low as 3,440' and upwards in the Rungbong Valley. They cling in true conservative custom to a favourite haunt at the nesting period, occupying the same secluded rock, overgrown with vegetation, for preference, which unfortunately, they readily betray to the astute paharia urchin.

275. The Large Brown Thrush. *Zoothera monticola* Vig.

Generally distributed on the Outer Ranges. Obtained at Gopaldhara, 5,000', ♂ 26-3-15, wing, 135, and on Tonglo at 9,700', ♂ 15-2-12, wing, 145, one of a pair, secured in swampy ground in dense forest-undergrowth. During the early part of the South-west monsoon in June, I have observed scattered birds feeding on the side of the Sookia Pokhari to Ghoom road at an elevation of 7,200'. Obtained in the Tista Valley at 2,500' in October 1912. (G.E. Shaw). It escapes observation due to its partiality for dense matted undergrowth in heavy forest. Blanford obtained one specimen at 10,000' in the Lachung Valley (September).

276. The Lesser Brown Thrush. *Zoothera marginata* Blyth.

Apparently comes up to breed around Gopaldhara when it is found up to an altitude of 5,000' or thereabouts. Recorded as a permanent resident throughout its range. This statement does not hold good for this part of the district as it is absent during "the cold weather". Gopaldhara, 4,700', 19-7-21*, a pair observed at close quarters 5,000', ♀ 5-6-21, caught on nest, containing three eggs.

Soft parts: Iris hazel; tarsus olivaceous-plumbeous.

277. The Purple Thrush. *Cochoa purpurea* Hodgs.

Recorded without doubt as a permanent resident up to 8,000' at least. I have no hesitation in stating this information to be misleading as apart from its rarity; there is little likelihood of meeting with it in "the cold weather" when collecting is not as restricted as it is in "the rains", and though odd birds might remain in the bottoms of the deep valleys, only systematic searching during April to May onwards will reveal its status, when it is certain to visit its breeding grounds in common with numerous other species of Ground-Thrushes. Once obtained above Mangpu at an elevation of 5,000', ♂ 13-5-20. (G.E. Shaw). Blanford obtained one specimen on the Cho La Range, Kaphu? (Kapup) at 10,000', 28-8-70. Represented in the Tring Museum, ♂ ♀ June, ex Elwes Coll.

In the B.M. series there are seven adults, April-August, three juveniles, August and September and a single immature male, January 1876.

278. The Green Thrush. *Cochoa viridis* Hodgs.

This brilliant Thrush is represented in the Tring Museum from Yunnan, (Forrest) and Amoy, December 1867, (Swinhoe) though only recorded for the Himalayas, Kumaun to Sikkim up to 11,000'. I have no first-hand information respecting this rare species. Its correct status, which will only be defined by a laborious search over a wide extent of country, at present remains somewhat a mystery. It is represented from the Sikkim Himalaya by two specimens from Gokh, Rammam Valley, 2,500'-3,000', 24-7-70, Tring and British Museums, and five others, of which one is a juvenile, same locality and date, April, June, July, B.M. Coll.

279. The White-breasted Asiatic Dipper. *Cinclus cinclus cashmeriensis* Gould.

Recorded for Sikkim from 9,000'-14,000', and under *C. sordidus* at 15,000' at which elevation Blanford appears to have met with this Dipper in Sikkim. These two birds are now generally recognized to be one and the same species. Mr. N. B. Kinnear in his article "On the Birds of the First Mt. Everest Expedition", Ibis, 1922, page 507, supports Dr. Hartert in his treatment in sinking "*sordidus*" which is merely a dark phase. It was obtained at elevations of from 12,000'-17,000'. (A.F.R. Wollaston.)

280. The Brown Dipper. *Cinclus pallasii tenuirostris* Bonap.

This Dipper frequents every river of importance, where it can procure sufficient sustenance, and only on occasions forsakes its accustomed haunts for the minor streams which add their quota with varying speed and volume from every conceivable gully in the vast conglomeration of mountain ranges. It plays only a secondary part, however, to the Forktails, which regard these retreats as their own preserves. There is no more fascinating bird to watch in spite of its shyness, as it dips under the water to return shaking itself free from moisture and courtesying from its point of vantage.

Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 7,500', approx. elevation, ♂ 14-5-12, adult, wing 101, testes minute, plumage showing little sign of wear, partial moult on back, evidently nesting season completed. ♂♂ 21-5-12, youngsters ready to leave the nest in the first stage of plumage. It breeds at a much later period in its higher limits than it does in the gorges of the rivers on the North Frontier of Assam, where it accommodates itself to local conditions as previously recorded in my "Notes on the Birds of Upper Assam." In comparing immature birds in various stages of plumage and dates on which eggs have been taken in Assam, there is a difference of five months apparent between the nesting period at these levels. I have no information as to whether it is double-brooded or not in the hills; in the latter event there must be a heavy percentage of deaths through some unknown cause, as they breed in secluded and generally inaccessible places, and it is remarkable that it is not more in evidence, instead of the few scattered birds that invariably attract notice.

281. The Eastern Alpine Hedge-Sparrow. *Laiscopus collaris nipalensis* (Blyth).

The winter distribution of this Accentor is especially interesting. It *never descends below 9,000' on the Singile La Ridge* and at about 9,500' in the mountains to the north-east of Gangtok. In the *Lachung Valley* it occurs at 8,500' and on occasions 2,000' lower. When one considers to what extreme heights it attains in the summer; the extraordinary low limit reached in this valley is remarkable, but as an elevation of 8,500' hereabouts sharply defines the delineation between the two zoological regions, both in respect to animal-life and the vegetation; it is appropriate that this typical high-elevation species should share, with other strictly sedentary Palearctic species, the distinction in descending to this low limit, notwithstanding the fact that its breeding habitat is likely to be only at high altitudes. A summary of my observations and records during the winter is as follows: Sandakphu to Phalut, 11,600', ♀ 16-2-12; one of a pair. Sandakphu, 11,800', ♂ 7-3-12; 9,000', ♂ 14-3-12. Observed on a few other occasions, invariably in pairs amongst the huge boulders on the exposed southern face of the mountain. In this locality they seek shelter and obtain the necessary protection under stress of severe weather. At times seen on the bare open patches of ground on the "dharas" or ridges and found foraging when the ground was heavily covered with snow. Very wild and generally difficult of approach unless taken by surprise. Karponang, 10,000', ♂♂ ♀♀, 17-22-3-17; all obtained when frequenting rocky, boulder-studded ground. A single bird to be seen every morning during our stay, in and about the drains of the detached cook house at Karponang Dak Bw. at 9,500'; unobtrusively attending to its wants with the confidence of a town-sparrow. Lachung, 8,500', ♂ 5-3-20. A few birds at scattered intervals along the pleasant, wooded path which followed the gentle undulations of the open valley; they had got accustomed to the daily passing to and fro of the few villagers, being in no way perturbed at my presence. Near Kedom at 7,500', 11-3-20, a single bird seen, and between Kedom and Chungthang at 6,500' on the same day, another

bird; both of which, were to all appearance, lethargic with the heat in this, the narrow portion of the valley. The almost sudden change from the rigorous cold which I had recently experienced to the delightful warmth which became more marked with the rapid descent was just to my liking. Blanford never met with this bird below 14,000' in the Lachung Valley but not in the Lachen Valley (September).

I have an aversion to calling this bird a Hedge-Sparrow. It somehow seems inappropriate to link it with the little, sombre bird of rural England. Similarity in form, movement, and not least the ability to withstand a rigorous climate are traits in common; yet its chosen home is the inhospitable, vast mountain-tracts of the Himalayas, whose rocks and boulders do not coincide with English hedgerows. We are apt to overlook the significance of our trivial and common-place names. Changes in the scientific names of some of our familiar birds have taken place in recent years rendering the employment of the trivial name almost a necessity, and the importance of these names may come more into prominence until we have obtained uniformity!! This bird has been singularly unfortunate with its share of generic changes. Five specimens examined: ♂ Wing 98-102, av. 101. ♀ wing 92-96, av. 94. Soft parts: Iris bright brown,—“a defined brown, not hazel”; bill black, excepting base of lower mandible to the extent of two-thirds ending in a point at edge of bill deep yellow; tarsus cinnamon-ochreous; claws black; soles greenish-ochreous.

The following records have no direct connection with this paper but being of remarkable interest are thus inserted. A pair observed at 21,000' and the Mount Everest Expedition obtained it along with the Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochrurus rufiventris*) at 18,500', on the 20th July and 20th September 1921 respectively, the greatest elevation from which specimens were brought back. Kinnear, N. B., Ibis, July 1922, pp. 508-510.

282. The Altal Hedge-Sparrow. *Laiscopus himalayanus* (Blvth).

The only locality where I have obtained this bird is above Karponang at an elevation of 9,800'-10,000' during March and although I only secured one ♀, 17-3-17; numbers were to be seen in their accustomed haunts, dodging in and about the crevices under rocks, occasionally a bunch of them would rise up for a brief interval and just as quickly settle a short distance away.

283. The Maroon-backed Hedge-Sparrow. *Prunella immaculatus* (Hodgs.).

Sparingly distributed and of irregular occurrence at elevations of from 7,000'—8,000' during the winter. Ghoom to Sookia Pokhari, 7,200', ♂ ♀ 10-1-12, secured out of a party, located on the trees adjacent to the road-side, when the road was clear they would recommence feeding on the ground. Senchal, 8,000', ♂ ♀ 6—7-2-17.

Four specimens examined: ♂ ♂ Wing 85-87. ♀ ♀ wing, 74-78.

284. The Robin Hedge-Sparrow. *Prunella rubeculoides* (Hodgs.).

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 17,000'.

Recorded for Sikkim above 14,000', (Blanford) and June and October specimens from Sikkim examined by Oates. There is little doubt that this Accentor occurs only at extreme high limits. I have no information respecting its status in the winter with the exception of a doubtful observation of a single bird on Sandakphu summit at 11,800' on the 15-2-12.* My inability to secure it, was due to a series of misfortunes: a heavy mist, snow-covered ground, and biting cold impeding my movements and sight. I was yet to undergo further trials:

a night by the road-side, two days without food at Phalut, an additional day to reach the Sandakphu rest-house, which we had overshot in the darkness, having covered 39 miles and more on foot since the last square meal in the meantime, as the pack-pony drivers with my camp kit and provisions lost heart at the snow-drifts on the track, choosing to leave my trusty servant and myself to our own resources. Blanford speaks of this bird replacing *Laiscopus nipalensis* in the Lachen Valley where he found it above 14,000' together with *Fringillauda brandti hamatopyga*, *Otocorys alpestris chvesi* and other birds belonging evidently to the Tibetan fauna.

285. The Brown Hedge-Sparrow. *Prunella fulvescens* (Severtz.).

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 13,500'.

Recorded for Sikkim in winter only; Mandelli having procured this species in the country north of Sikkim; so it is safe to presume this *Accentor* is also confined to extreme high limits.

286. The Rufous-breasted Hedge-Sparrow. *Prunella strophilatus strophilatus* (Hodgs.).

Blanford records it from Yumthang 12,000' (September) and it was obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 15,500'.

Sparingly distributed during the winter at elevations of from 7,500'-9,000', Outer Ranges, Jalapahar, 7,500', ♀, 13-2-20, several about amongst the rocks, when it was observed to be an adept skulker and to remain very silent, Interior, Lachung, 8,800', ♂ 28-2-20, ♀ 1-3-20, where it was apparently far from numerous.

Five specimens examined: ♂ Wing 68-71, av. 69.5. ♀ wing 65-67, av. 66.5. Soft parts: Iris bright brown; bill horny-black, base of upper mandible, ochreous; tarsus ochreous-pinkish; claws dusky-horny.

287. The Fairy Blue-bird. *Irena puella puella* (Lath.).

Probably not found far above the base of the hills. Obtained at plains-levels in the Darjeeling District. (G. E. Shaw).

Recorded up to 4,000' which may be safely regarded as too great an extreme for the Sikkim Himalaya.

288. Hodgson's Munia. *Uroloncha acuticauda acuticauda* (Hodgs.).

Occurs in the Rungbong Valley up to about 6,000', and around Mangpu at 3,850' above the Tista Valley (G. E. Shaw). In this last locality Gammie remarks on it breeding during a period from the middle of June to the middle of August at 2,000'-4,000'.

289. The Spotted Munia. *Uroloncha punctulata punctulata* (L.).

Breeds plentifully at Gopaldhara up to 5,000', and at a similar elevation, 4,800' around Mangpu. (G. E. Shaw).

290. The Allied Grosbeak. *Perissospiza icteroides affinis* (Blyth).

This fine Grosbeak occurs sparingly on the Singile La Ridge during the winter and evidently does not descend to a lower limit than about 9,000' on either side of the Nepal-Sikkim Frontier.

Tonglo, (Nepal) 9,500', ♂ 30-1-12, bill 24, wing 126, one of a small party, an adult bird: some of the primaries not fully grown. Tonglo, (Sikkim) 9,900', ♀ 12-2-12, bill 23, wing 132, one of six birds or thereabouts, frequenting the tops of the high trees.

Soft parts in the female: Iris brown; bill greenish-blue (sea green); tarsus fleshy; claws horny.

291. The White-winged Grosbeak. *Perissospiza carnipes* carnipes (Hodga.).

Apparently replaces *P. icteroides* affinis in the Interior of Sikkim. Fairly numerous around Lachung at elevations of 8,500' to 9,000' during February and March 1920, mostly in scattered pairs. 8,500', ♀ 9-3-20; 8,800', ♂ 9-3-20, in the female phase of plumage, one of a pair of similarly coloured birds; the female being in distress and averse to leave its companion, giving every indication this male was paired for nesting. 9,000', ♂ 1-6-3-20. Karponang, 9,600', ♂ ♀ 23-3-17. 10,500', ♂ ♀ 19-3-17, obtained near the snow-line.

There is little likelihood of this Grosbeak being found at the recorded low elevations "occasionally descends to 5,000'," "generally above 8,000,'" as it has a definite Palearctic status; so far not obtained below 8,500' in the interior. Nine specimens examined: In seven out of this series the bills are smeared with a black, resinous matter—the viscous juice of some favourite berry. ♂ ♀ Bill from feathers at base 20-22, av. 21. Wing 113-120, av. 115.5.

Soft parts: ♂ Iris brown; tarsus plumbeous-brown.

292. The Spotted-winged Grosbeak. *Mycerobas melanoxanthus* (Hodgs.).

Reported to me by the late Mr. W. K. Webb as having occurred at Pobong at 5,500' below the Ghoom to Sookia Pokhari Ridge, and obtained above Mangpu at 4,400', ♂ ♀ 12-3-21. (G. E. Shaw). There is little doubt that this Grosbeak covers a wider extent of country during the winter. Its breeding habitat must however be at extreme high altitudes. As it is decidedly rare, information respecting its appearances is most desirable. Elwes obtained a specimen at (Yumthang) Yeomatong at 11,000' in the upper limits of the Lachung Valley as recorded by Blanford.

293. The Red-headed Bullfinch. *Pyrhula erythrocephala* Vig. "Kobyu," Lepoha.

During the winter and early summer this Bullfinch is found at considerably lower limits in the Interior of Sikkim than on the Outer Ranges at a similar period of the year. Dikhu-Singhik, at 3,650', 22-2-20*, observed hereabouts. Singhik at 5,200', ♂ 12-3-20, several scattered birds composing a party in which the sexes were equally divided. Gangtok, below the Durbar Hall and close to the Bazar at 5,700', 15-3-20*, a small party entirely composed of six males, remarkably confiding, feeding on the nettles at the side of the path. Temi (south of) to Namchi, at 6,650', 15-3-20*, three parties observed hereabouts, feeding on the seeds of the rank nettles which grew in profusion on the hill-side. Lachung, 9,500', ♀ 2-3-20, one of a pair, and likely to be an early nesting couple, as the majority of the birds were at much lower limits at later dates. Tonglo, Sikkim side of the frontier, ♀ ♀ 21-1-12, ♀ 26 1-12, occurred on both occasions, in small parties entirely composed of females; on no single occasion did I ever come across a male. Obtained on Sandakphu at 11,900', ♂ 14-8-05. (C. M. Inglis). Blanford obtained it on the Cho La Range at 11,000' and also in the Lachen Valley and states not common in North Sikkim. Six specimens examined: ♂ Wing, 77-78, av., 77.5. ♀ wing, 76-78.5, av., 77.7.

294. Beavan's Bullfinch. *Pyrhula erythaca erythaca* Blyth.

Recorded for Sikkim. Evidently very rare and confined to extreme high altitudes. Neither Blanford nor Elwes met with it in the far interior. Represented in the National Collection by 7 ♂ ♂, collected in April 1874 from Sikkim.

295. The Brown Bullfinch. *Pyrrhula nipalensis nipalensis* Hodgs.

I have failed to locate this Bullfinch in the Interior of Sikkim.

It occurs more frequently on the Outer Ranges. Obtained near Sonada at 6,500', ♂ ♀ 9-9-19. (G.E. Shaw). Kalo Pokhari, Nepal-Sikkim Frontier, 10,160', a small party observed adjacent to my camp in early May 1912. They were entirely absent along the Ridge during the winter months when there is little doubt they had descended to lower limits. It has been obtained in summer on Tonglo at 10,000', ♂ 30-6-04. (C. M. Inglis). Blanford obtained it in the Lachen Valley at about 10,000', but states not of frequent occurrence which remark also applies to *P. erythrocephala*.

296 The Gold-headed Bullfinch. *Pyrrhoplectes epauletta* (Hodgs.).

Descends to the valleys in the winter, and is attracted to patches of ground overgrown with nettles, the seeds of which are a favourite food of all the Bullfinches. Hooker mentions two species of nettles, both of which virulently sting (*Urtica crenulata*) occurring in the valleys of the interior and (*Urtica heterophylla*) as being found in the valleys of the outer ranges.

During one cold-weather obtained at elevations of from 4,650'-4,720' around Gopaldhara, ♂ 26-3-11, ♀ 30-3-11. Teri (south of) at 6,700', 15-3-20*, a pair at the road-side. Mai "Khola," East Nepal, 6,000' approx. elevation, ♂ ♀ 24-4-12. Observed in "maling" bamboo thickets at about 7,000', 28-3-12*, when it was certainly ascending with the warm weather. Obtained at Kalo Pokhari at 10,000'. ♂ 1-5-12, ♀ 7-5-12. Sookia Pokhari, 7,200', ♂ 18-4-17*, an extremely late date to be at this elevation, notwithstanding they arrive comparatively late at their breeding haunts. Blanford obtained it on the Cho La Range at 11,000' in August.

Four specimens examined: ♂ ♀ Wing 77-78, av. 77-5.

297. The Himalayas Crossbill. *Loxia curvirostra himalayana* Blyth.

A rare vagrant on the Outer Ranges during the winter. Sandakphu, below the summit on the Nepal side of the mountain at 11,500', ♂ 7-3-12, secured whilst hanging on to the face of a boulder, ♀ lost owing to its falling into an inaccessible place. This single pair was located amongst huge boulders on the southern precipitous face of the mountain, and this was the only occasion I met with the Crossbill. All efforts to find it in the pine forests being fruitless. The male had the testes developed and they were evidently an early breeding pair. The stomach contained only minute pieces of white quartz or felspar which had been nibbled from off the rocks, when at this occupation I had shot them. This male is more orange than rose coloured on the parts which are at times rosy-red; the female was observed to be in a pale phase of coloration. Turzum, 5,200', ♂ ♂, 28-12-16, ♂ ♀ ♀, 12-2-17, for which specimens I am indebted to Mr. O. Lindgren. One male only, in the deep phase, rosy-red; one ♀ sexed without error, similarly coloured to the male, only these parts are orange-yellow; another female evidently typical, the only bright portion is the greenish-yellow of the upper tail-coverts. Any abrasion that takes place in these males during the breeding period decreases the brilliancy of the plumage, as these specimens, February-March, had completed their moult. Wing, 82-85, av., 83-8. Well represented in the B.M. Coll. by Mandelli's skins from the interior of Sikkim.

Soft parts: Iris hazel-brown; bill, upper mandible dark horny, lower mandible tinged greenish, under portion dark horny; tarsus brownish-horny; claws darker.

298. The Scarlet Finch. *Hæmatospiza sipahi* (Hodgs.).

This brilliant Finch is a *widely spread* vagrant and occurs at *various elevations* in forest during "the cold weather." The following records and observations give some indication of its wanderings:—Namsoo, 2,200', 7-2-14,* a small party observed on the east side of the Balasan River. Gangtok-Dikchu at 4,500', 22-2-20,* a large party in the valley of the Dikchu. Gopaldhara, 4,550', ♀ 31-3-11, ovaries normal; ♀ 26-3-11; 4,700', ♂ ♂ 8-1-12; ♂ ♀ 11-1-12; 5,800', 10-2-19,* three or four pairs observed, 6,000', ♂ ♀ 10-3-18; ♂ 17-2-18, in small parties of six or thereabouts. ♂ ♂, ♀ ♀ 10-2-18. Ridge above Temi at 6,800', 15-3-20,* a large party on the slopes of the ridge. Obtained at elevations of from 1,900'-5,800' in the Tista Valley below and above Mangpu. 1,900', ♂ 23-2-19, 4,100', ♂ juv., ♀ juv., 20-5-20; 5,000', ♀ ♀ 16-12-12; 5,800', ♀ ♀ 30-11-20 (G. E. Shaw).

Eight specimens examined: four ♂ ♂ wing 94-102, av. 99; four ♀ ♀ wing 100 and this measurement in this sex is constant in these specimens. The difference in length of the wing in both extreme measurements of the males representing equally adult birds is just as marked in the total length measurement taken in the flesh 6'2"-7'5". In one male 8-1-12, the first three primaries are in process of being replaced, and in one female 11-1-12, the 1st primary is not fully grown. The Iris in the adult male is stone-brown.

299. The Red-headed Rose-Finch. *Propryrhula subhimalchalis* (Hodgs.).

Oates quotes Jerdon, who states he found this Finch near Darjiling. This record is vague if we understand the term to include the district. Observed on the Singile La Ridge on two occasions only. Tonglo, 10,000', ♀ 23-1-12, wing, 93. 1st primary, growth not completed. Kalo Pokhari, 10,000', ♀ 28-4-12, wing, 93. Both birds were secured in the foliage of some dwarf trees at no great height from the ground, difficult to locate owing to their greenish plumage and silence; no males seen.

Soft parts: Iris hazel-brown; bill, upper mandible blackish-horny, lower mandible pale horny, dark at the tip; tarsus brownish-horny.

300. The Red-breasted Rose-Finch. *Pyrrhospiza punicea punicea* Hodgs.

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 17,500', "never below 16,000." Recorded for Sikkim at elevations of from 10,000'-17,000'.

Evidently it only occurs at *extreme heights*. Blanford records it from the Cho La Range at 14,000', 27th August 1870.

301. The White-browed Rose-Finch. *Carpodacus thura thura*. (Bp. & Sohleg.).

This Rose-Finch occurs more plentifully in the Interior of Sikkim than it does on the Outer Ranges at similar altitudes during the winter. Numerous above Karponang around 10,000'-11,000' from the 17th to the 23rd of March 1917. Lachung, 8,800', ♀ 28-2-20; 9000'-9500', ♂ ♂ 4-5-3-20. Sandakphu, 10,500', ♂ 15-2-12, one of a pair; this bird is in the female phase of plumage, obtained whilst feeding on the barren mountain-track in a dense overhanging mist and on a piercing, cold evening. There are few more delightful sights than to watch a party of these Rose-Finches flitting about the Rhododendron trees when the vegetation and ground is coated with a mantle of snow. Recorded Cho La Range 12,000' August. (Blanford). There is little doubt that some males breed in the female phase of plumage. Twelve specimens examined: ♂ adult, Wing 83-85 av. 84; ♂ in female phase, wing 81-82, av. 81.5. ♀ wing 80-83; av. 81.5.

302. The Beautiful Rose-Finch. *Carpodacus pulcherrimus pulcherrimus* (Moore).

Evidently confined to the higher reaches of the valleys in the interior during the winter, probably ascending to extreme limits to breed. Lachung, 8,800', ♀ 22-2-20, wing 75. Secured out of the naked branches of a stunted tree. I suspected others to be in the vicinity which were overlooked.

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 14,800'.

303. The Pink-browed Rose-Finch. *Carpodacus rhodochroa* (Vig.)

The distribution of this Rose-Finch as given by Oates is from Dharmasala to Nepal. The following records extend its range to the frontiers of Western Sikkim. Tonglo, 10,000', Sikkim side of the Frontier, ♂ 22-1-12; ♂ 8-2-12. These males were secured out of small parties of mixed sexes. ♂ wing, av., 71. Neither of the next two Rose-Finches have so far been obtained within the actual borders of Sikkim, but as it is interesting to know the nearest locality to the frontier where they have been obtained; I quote from Mr. N. B. Kinnear's article in the Ibis which has supplied me with the Mount Everest records. *Carpodacus severtzovi* Sharpe., breeds commonly in southern Tibet and Colonels Bailey and Steen found nests at 14,000' near Gyantse. *Carpodacus rubicilloides* Przew. Specimens of this Rose-Finch were obtained by Colonel Walton up to 15,200' in southern Tibet during December, April and May, and he states that its distribution coincides with that of *C. severtzovi* which is Kinnear's reason for keeping them separate as good species.

304. The Spotted-winged Rose-Finch. *Carpodacus rhodopeplus rhodopeplus* (Vig.).

Recorded for the Himalayas, Garwhal to Sikkim. The National Collection is only represented by specimens from Nepal.

305. Edwards's Eastern Rose-Finch. *Carpodacus edwardsii saturatus*. (Blanford.)

Occurs at elevations of from about 8,000' to 10,000' on the Outer Ranges and also in the Interior of Sikkim. Kalo Pokhari, 10,000', ♀ 23-4-12; ♀ 15-5-12; ♂ 19-5-12. Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 8,000', ♀ 28-3-12. Found frequenting the dense "maling" bamboo growth on the precipitous mountain-slopes, when disturbed, occasionally rising into the bare branches of any near-at-hand tree. Lachung, 9,000', ♂ 1-4-3-20, several observed on the ground hereabouts. Karponang, 9,600', ♀ 18-3-17, procured on snow-covered ground in a thicket of heavy "maling" bamboo. Five specimens examined: ♂ Wing 81-85; av. 83-7. ♀ Wing 80-82; av. 81.

306. Hodgson's Rose-Finch. *Carpodacus erythrina roseata* (Hodgson.).

Obtained by Colonel Walton at 15,000', October, in Tibet.

It occurs on the upward migration at moderate elevations. Observed and obtained on the following occasions at that period, with the exception of one cold-weather record. Rungbong Valley, Gopaldhara, 4,720', ♂ ♀ 21-3-16, an adult male in deep phase of coloration seen at the same time. Thurbo, 4,250'-4,300', ♀, 23-3-11; ♂ 25-3-11, one of a party of a dozen or thereabouts frequenting some peach trees in cleared ground. Gopaldhara, 4,720', 5-4-14*, About sixty to eighty birds, adult rose coloured males much in the minority. 11-4-15,* a small party containing eight to ten birds, of which two were richly coloured males, females and immature males predominating. 4,800', ♀ 3-11-20, "in fat condition", obtained out of a small party of six birds, all females or juvenile males. When the latter are in this phase of plumage it is impossible to discriminate between the sexes. These birds were feeding on the millet seed which

is grown by the paharias for brewing into "murwa" liquor. Cedars, Balasan Valley at 3,200', ♂ 5-4-17, in female phase of coloration, frequenting the gaudy flowers of some "falada" trees. Obtained at 3,000', ♂ 6-5-21, and at 3,800': ♂ 21-4-20, around Mangpu (G. E. Shaw). Ten specimens examined. ♂ Wing 82-87, av. 84.1. ♀ Wing 78-82; av. 79.7. Dr. Hartert's measurements ♂ ♀ wing 85-90.

307. The Dark Rose-Finch. *Procarduelis nipalensis* (Hodgs.)

Blanford obtained this Rose-Finch on the Cho La Range at 13,000-14,000' (27th August 1870). During the winter this Rose-Finch comes down to an elevation not much below 7,000'. Once actually obtained at 4,500' on the Pashok Spur on the Outer Ranges; whereas in the Interior it occurs at an elevation of under 6,000'. Ghoom to Sookia Pokhari, 7,200', ♂ 19-1-12, secured out of a party of which there were several such, seen feeding on the road, and below Sookia Pokhari the previous day at 6,800'. Mai "Khola" East Nepal, 8,000', ♂ 16-4-12; 9,000', ♂ 25-5-12. Kalo Pokhari, 9,000'. ♀ 30-4-12; 10,000', ♂ 18-4-12. Senchal, 8,000', a large party numbering about fifty birds foraging on the road after a fall of snow on the 6-2-17. Below Lopchu at about 4,500', ♂ 12-3-17, a remarkable low limit where *P. rubescens* was also obtained. Gangtok, 5,800', 21--22-2-20, observed on the more secluded station-paths. Sandakphu and Phalut, 11,811', ♂ 11-8-05. (C. M. Inglis). Four specimens examined. ♂ Wing 88-91; av. 89.7. ♀ Wing 81. Dr. Hartert's measurements: ♂ ♀ wing 90-93.

308. Blanford's Rose-Finch. *Procarduelis rubescens* Blanford.

Recorded for Sikkim and the Eastern portion of Nepal, "probably at high elevations". I have located it on several occasions during the winter below 6,000', and on one occasion actually at 4,500', a remarkable low altitude. Observed in Gangtok in small parties at 5,800', 15-3-17.* Rungmook. Observed in parties on the ground at 5,600', 31-3-17, specimens secured above this place at an elevation of 5,900' on the 5-4-17, in a small cryptomeria plantation; when they showed every sign of being in readiness to migrate to higher limits, as they were very restless and in the upper outskirts of the wood in a party of twenty to thirty birds. Fortunately, I anticipated this event, as I was by no means sure of meeting with them again, some time having elapsed, and an abortive attempt by my shikari had not helped matters. Obtained below Lopchu on the Pashok Spur at 4,500', ♂ 12-3-17. Four specimens examined: ♂ Wing 80-83, av. 81.7. ♀ Wing 80.

309. The Red-browed Finch. *Callacanthus burtoni* (Gould).

Obtained on the Singile La Ridge in winter, but found below 9,900'. Tonglo at 10,000', on the Sikkim side of the Frontier, ♂ ♂ ♀ 23-1-12; ♂ ♀ ♀ 12-2-12. Secured in the foliage of the trees which were in leaf at the time in a more sheltered quarter. No others seen on the second occasion with the exception of the three specimens obtained. There was no evidence to prove that these birds belonged to a combined party, but rather that they were scattered individuals. Dr. Hartert has mentioned this extension of its previously known range in his exhaustive work on the Palaearctic birds which Oates only recorded as far east as Kumaun.

Soft parts: Iris hazel; bill in male horny, base of the upper mandible and the whole of the lower mandible dull yellow, excepting the tip which is dark; bill in female similar, but without the yellow tinge.

310. The Tibetan Twite. *Acanthis flavirostris rufostriata* (Walton).

Possibly may occur on the high eastern borders, as it is recorded from the Chumbi Valley at Gyantse in Tibet; where it has been obtained up to 13,200'. (Walton).

311. The Himalayan Greenfinch. *Hypocanthus spinoides* G.).

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 12,500'.

This Finch commonly occurs around Gopaldhara at 4,720', and is only absent for a few months, noticeable in August during the breeding season. In "the cold weather", small parties descend to the bottom of the valley at 3,440'. *Arbor vitæ* (*Thuja*) trees when seeding being the attraction; these have been planted at more or less regular intervals to demarcate the main paths through the estate. 29-3-18, observed in scrub-growth gradually receding from the vicinity of the bungalow. Mirik, 5,400', 29-3-20, exceptionally large flights. Gopaldhara Bw., parties about in June 1914. 7-4-16, still in parties. 22-5-23*, in evidence at evening by their call. 15-6-15, much in evidence with their twitterings. 7-7-21, this morning a few birds observed to be feeding on the *Calliopsis* in the compound, the harmonizing tone of the yellow and green tints of the birds with the rich yellow flowers producing a pleasing effect. 12-7-23*, a pair at all events amongst the *Calliopsis*. They are very partial to the seeds of the Sunflower, which has spread to the surrounding country-side, and wherever various Coniferæ have been planted for utility or picturesqueness; it is obvious this bird has extended its range to much lower limits since these favourable conditions have developed. Obtained above Mangpu at elevations of 4,700'-6,500'. (G. E. Shaw).

Gopaldhara to Seyok, a series of ten specimens obtained at elevations of from 4,700'-5,000' from the 19-12-11—7-1-12. Males in adult stage of plumage uncommon; immature birds of both sexes, impossible to separate by colour. Some time evidently has to elapse before the rich yellow tints of the mature bird are assumed and as Oates remarks summer birds sometimes fail to show the yellow tint of the forehead; it is fair to presume more than one year is required before it reaches maturity in this respect. One ♂ obtained 25-7-20 at 4,720', when a few more went to come into the compound to their favourite flowers has the deep, rich yellow tints well marked. Blanford records it as common in small flocks to about 9,000' locally in the Lachung Valley and early in September in flocks as low as 7,000' at Kedom. Not noticed on the Cho La Range or at high elevations in Northern Sikkim.

312. The Sikkim Siskin. *Chrysomitris tibetana tibetana* Hume.

Recorded for the interior of Sikkim at high elevations bordering on Tibet.

313. The Indian House-Sparrow. *Passer domesticus indicus* Jard. and Selby.

Occurs up to an elevation of 4,500' at all events in the Rungbong Valley, though it is capricious in its distribution and takes second place to its ally in the hills. I have not noticed any mutual understanding between these two Sparrows as sometimes happened in the Plains, when both more or less equally shared what accommodation was available for nesting.

314. The Indian Tree-Sparrow. *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejn.

Resident and numerous in the station of Darjeeling and similarly firmly established in the interior of Sikkim at Gangtok. The elevation of the former town at Observatory Hill is 7,163', and as it is found at Jalapahar around 7,000'; this elevation is a slight increase on its recorded distribution upto 7,000'. In summer, however, I have never observed any tendency to increase its limits as this Sparrow is sedentary and occasionally gets an acquaintance with light falls of snow hereabouts, in exceptional winters. Gopaldhara 4,720'.

This bungalow evidently is not suited on to its requirements as at Turbo, 4,500' where it breeds in fair numbers. A single bird was intent on finding quarters at Gopaldhara on the 24-4-18, but contented itself with a cursory look around and then left. A form of the Tree-Sparrow was obtained at 14,000' during the Mount Everest Expedition.

315. The Cinnamon Tree-Sparrow. *Passer rutilans cinnamomeus* (Gould).

This Sparrow appears to pass over the hills at moderate elevations when on migration. Recorded up to 7,000' for the Himalayas. I have strangely enough failed to meet with it in Sikkim. Bailey found this Sparrow breeding at 13,000' in Tibet. Well represented in the B. M. Coll. by Sikkim, Tibet and Bhotan Dooars specimens. (Mandelli).

I have since observed a small party above Sungma at 5,000', 1-9-23* which I have little doubt was composed of this sparrow.

316. Blanford's Mountain-Finch. *Chionospina blanfordi* (Hume).

Included on the record of four specimens in the Hume collection which were procured near Darjeeling! Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 15,200'.

317. The Red-necked Mountain-Finch. *Chionospina ruficollis* (Blauf).

Recorded by Blanford for Sikkim at 15,000'-16,000' on the Kangra Lama Pass and at Phalung. (September).

318. Adams's Mountain-Finch. *Chionospina nivalis adamsi* (Adams).

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at elevation off from 14,000'-16,000'.

Recorded according to Hume as far east as Sikkim and appears to be found at 11,000'-14,000' in summer.

Sandakphu to Phalut at an elevation of over 11,000' one or two specimens of a Snow-Finch or typical *Montifringilla* sp? very "white" birds were seen on the mountain-track, 10-2-12,* but unfortunately, none were secured. I had no time to waste on the road as this was my fourth day without food, with every chance of darkness coming on before I reached my destination, and the track was in places deep in snow. "This remedy is not to be recommended in its entirety as a certain cure for malaria."

319. Mandelli's Mountain-Finch. *Chionospina mandelli* (Hume).

Recorded for the Tibet-Sikkim borders as procured by Mandelli.

320. Hodgson's Mountain-Finch. *Fringillauda nemoricola nemoricola* Hodgs.

During the winter occurs on the Outer Ranges at all elevations from 6,500' and "on one occasion seen 1,300' lower" up to 12,000'. At this period of the year, it appears to be met with less frequently in the interior. Tonglo, Singile La Ridge, 10,000', six ♂♂, one ♀, 22-1-12. Sandakphu, 11,900', ♂ 2-3-12. ♂ ♀ 7-3-12, ♂ 13-3-12. Large parties were observed in January on Tonglo, feeding on the barren mountain-summit, and often seen at rest on the naked branches of the trees on the north side of the frontier. The sexes apparently keep in separate parties this month as the first batch of six specimens were

secured out of one party and were all males, which might have been a coincidence yet at Sandakphu in March the intermingling of the sexes had undoubtedly begun. Observed at Phalut on the summit at 11,800', 16—19-2-12, in small parties; the mountain was at this time covered in snow with heavy drifts on the ridge.

Seeyok, 5,200', December 1917, a party of approximately two hundred birds observed flying overhead. Semana basti, 7-3-15, in cleared ground on the south side of the village, a party of from thirty to forty birds at 6,500'. Jalapahar, 7,500', ♂ 13-2-20, several about on the rocky ground and using the telegraph wire to settle on.

Senchal 8,500', 7-2-17, a few noted. Karponang, 10,500' ♂ ♀ 22-3-17. Okayti, 5,500', 26-12-12,* a large party, presumably this Finch.

Nine specimens examined. ♂ Wing 97.5-105, av. 100.6. ♀ wing 95-96, av. 95.5. All these are typical, inclusive of one ♂ only, 22-1-12, which has the streaks faintly indicated in the "rufous" of the crown, this coloration evidently is rarely present; one exception is a ♂ secured along with others out of the same party of males with the axillaries ashy-white and tips to the median and greater wing-coverts tinged with rufous, is without the yellow at the base of the bill and shows no indication of the ashy-white supercilium. This specimen agrees in all respects with *F. n. altaica* (Everm.). If the locality and circumstances were not known it would be impossible to identify correctly. Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition up to 17,000'.

Soft parts: Iris sienna-brown; bill light horny-brown shading darker towards the tip, base of upper and lower mandible dull yellow; tarsus horny-brown; soles dull yellow.

321. Brandt's Mountain-Finch. *Fringillauda brandti hæmatopyga* (Bonap).

Recorded for Sikkim at high elevations of from 12,000'-19,000'.

Blanford met with this bird on the Kangra Lama Pass at elevations exceeding 15,000' in flocks of fifteen to twenty (September). Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition up to 17,500'.

322. The Indian Grey-headed Bunting. *Emberiza fucata arcuata* Sharpe.

Recorded as resident in the whole of the Himalayas; "breeds from 6,000'-8,000'". This statement is certainly misleading if Sikkim is included in this category. Buntings are conspicuous by their absence. Not represented in the B.M. Coll. from Sikkim. Mandelli obtained one from the Bhotan Dooars, February 1874.

323. The Little Bunting. *Emberiza pusilla* Pall.

The Little Bunting occurs irregularly in limited numbers at varying altitudes for brief periods on its downward and upward migration to and from the Plains.

Gopaldhara, 3,800', 9-4-19, an odd ♂ ♀ pair or so on the flat in "the tea."

Nigali near Mirik, 5,500', ♀ 23-3-11. Kalo Pokhari, 10,000', ♀ 23-4-12. A small party observed in the Botanical Gardens in Darjeeling on its ascent, date overlooked. Obtained at Gopaldhara, 4,500', ♀ 23-12-11. Seen at Turzum, 4,500', 18-1-12.* Obtained at Mangpu, ♂ ♀ 8-12-12 (G.E. Shaw). Okayti, 5,500', 28-12-21,* a small party below the ridge.

Gopaldhara, 4,600', 10-1-19, ♀ secured out of a party of a few birds.

324. The Yellow-breasted Bunting. *Emberiza aureola* Pall.

Represented in the B.M. Coll. by one specimen, October 1872, (Mandelli) and a few from Nepal (Scully and Hodgson).

Recorded as a common winter visitor to the Himalayas, Nepal to Assam, etc. This Bunting may pass high over on passage, yet I suspect the birds found during the winter in the Plains have arrived by a more easterly ? route. This remark also refers to the Moupin Black-faced Bunting which is similarly recorded in its distribution.

325. The Moupin Black-faced Bunting. *Emberiza spodocephala melanops* Blyth.

This bird was the common Bunting during "the cold weather" in the Plains of Upper Assam. I have totally failed to note one single occurrence in these hills. Evidently not represented in the B.M. Coll. from Sikkim, but there are 3 skins marked Nepal!! (Hodgson).

326. The Chestnut Bunting. *Emberiza rutila* Pall.

Recorded for Sikkim; on whose specimens I am not cognizant, but probably Mandelli's. Evidence as to the supposed status of these species of *Emberiza* is most desirable. Represented from Sikkim, 3 specimens, March-April, 1871. One specimen, Bhotan Doars, January 1876 (Mandelli), B.M. Collection.

327. The Crested Bunting. *Melophus melanicterus* (Gmel.).

Recorded in its distribution as "everywhere apparently a resident species." This is not correct for the *Outer Ranges* in Sikkim where this Bunting is *absent in the cold-weather months*, but occurs as a *breeding species up to 6,000'* and somewhat higher. The dates of its arrival have been noted at these elevations. Nurbong, 2,000' ♂ 22-2-14* and daily afterwards. Namsoo to Kurseong, 2,500', 4-4-11,* a pair observed near Ambootia. Gopalghara, 4,720' and below, 4-4-18*; 11-4-16,* an odd pair or two about "the tea". Noted as plentiful at Cedars, 3,200'. Thurbo, 4,500', and Gopalghara 4,700', early April 1917.

Obtained around Mangpu at 3,500', ♂ 1-6-18, 3,600', ♂ 3-3-19; 3,860', ♀ 31-5-20; ♀ 22-5-15, parent bird with three eggs. (G.E. Shaw). I have observed it above Ambootia at 4,500, 29-8-21.* Gammie remarks on it breeding in May from 2,000'-4,000' in the Tista Valley. Inglis obtained it breeding at Dentam, ♂ 7-8-05.

328. The Kashmir Martin. *Delichon urbica cashmeriensis* (Gould).

Recorded for the Himalayas up to 12,000' or 13,000'. Included on the strength of "three adult specimens obtained in April in Sikkim" and evidently refers to birds obtained about the upper limits of the forest on the Cho La Range by Blanford.

329. Hodgson's Martin. *Delichon nipalensis* Moore.

Recorded. "Appears to ascend the Himalayas up to at least 8,000'." Oates states he has seen specimens procured in Sikkim in every month from June to January. Mai "Khola", East Nepal, 28-4-12, a series of four ♂ ♂ and eight ♀ ♀ collected around 8,000'.

Singhik in the interior of Sikkim at 4,600', numbers observed on the 12-13-3-20. Dentam, 4,500', ♂ 6-8-05. (C.M. Inglis).

Nine specimens examined: ♂ Wing 91-97, av. 94-2; ♀ wing 90-97; av. 93-3.

330. The Indian Sand-Martin. *Riparia brevicaudata* McClell.

In all probability occurs in the Foot-hills. Specimens obtained out of a large party, hawking over the river-bed at evening below the Gorge of the Raidak River in the Eastern Doars, 26-1-22; ♂ Wing, 93; ♀ Wing, 86.

331. The Crag-Martin. *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* (Scop).

Recorded for the whole Himalayas as far east as Bhotan, etc. Not represented from Sikkim in the National Collection. Nearest localities: Tibet, Khambojong, 4-10-03, Gyantse, 9-7-04. (Walton).

332. The Eastern Swallow. *Hirundo rustica gutturalis*. Scop.

The typical form is recorded for the Himalayas; "breeds 4,000'-7,000." Sikkim birds are *gutturalis*. Numbers breed under the eaves of the coolie houses at Gopaldhara, and it is widely distributed on the Outer Ranges at moderate elevations. Observed up to 7,600', but absent during the winter months, notwithstanding scattered birds certainly occupy the warmer portions of the valleys at this time; they are liable to fluctuation through various changes in the weather, and only ardent prolonged observations could check these movements. Apparently they arrive around Gopaldhara early in February. First appearances noted at 4,720', 5-2-16* and 16-2-15*. 3,440', 4-7-21.* Numbers of juvenile Swallows on the wing, evidently having recently left the nest, and resting in batches. 4,650', 28-5-23*, young birds on the wing, being fed by the parents.

333. Hodgson's Striated Swallow. *Hirundo daurica nipalensis* Hodgs.

This confiding Swallow must be almost entirely dependent on man's domicile to give it the desired nook where it can build its retort-shaped, substantial mud structure. There can be few houses without at least a pair of these charming birds unless conditions are not in their favour. Happily, it is rarely not assured the solicited protection when, they amply repay for the little untidiness which takes place, before they can be certain their abode is secure. One nest has to my knowledge stood the test for ten years though the rightful occupants have long since had to make way for a less industrious, but stronger tenants in a pair of Swifts (*Microtus affinis*). When such an event takes place, they make every endeavour to seek a more secluded site where they will be free from further molestation, even gaining access to the rooms, with their gapes full of mud, should the windows be thrown open for any length of time. They willingly accept the inconvenience of a closed-in verandah, taking their chance when the door is opened to allow of their ingress and egress. One pair of birds which had suffered ejection, eventually selected a corner of the masonry of one of the outer windows where they have endured no visible inconvenience with the exception of the drawing of a blind, and this operation is taken as a token of friendliness; as it is certain to elicit a quick response in a cheery "tweet" from the little inmates as a notification that all is well. What becomes of the numerous families which have been safely brought up remains a problem; I suspect that more often than not, fruitless attempts to bind up their dwelling under a smooth corrugated-iron roof which is liable to expansion and contraction under a varying temperature, is the work of younger birds. These almost pathetic attempts at the impossible does not discourage, judging by the renewed efforts, when the heat of the sun brings it tumbling down to be finally abandoned.

It breeds commonly in all stone habitations and even wooden buildings, and may utilise rocks and cliffs for this purpose, which I have so far not been able to substantiate, at all elevations from 2,822', at all events, Tindharia station on the D.H.Ry. up to the town of Darjeeling. At Gopaldhara Bw, 4,720', they are absent for a few months only, and not always that length of time, which depends on the prevailing conditions; as when a tolerable mild spell of weather intervenes they readily avail themselves of their own snug quarters, which are

then occupied almost year in and year out. Observed 9-1-17.* Most birds, however, come up to breed in early February; noted on the 16-2-15*, a few days earlier, reported to have arrived at Nagri by Mr. F. S. Boileau in the following year, when I noted their arrival at Gopaldhara on the 12-2-16.* Observed to have been absent for a brief period possibly occupied in getting the young brood safely launched on the wing, 14-9-17.*

334. The Indian White Wagtail. *Motacilla alba dukhuncensis* Sykes.

Merely occurs as a *passing migrant at moderate elevations* on its descent to the plains, when it has been noted on the following occasions; all of which records apparently refer to this Wagtail. Gopaldhara, 3,500', 19-9-21,* a single bird in company with a single *M. cinerea melanope*. 4,720', 27-9-19,* single bird, stayed one day only. 3,500', 28-9-21,* one adult and two immature birds in company with a Hoopoe. 4,720', 4-10-20,* single bird only. 3,500', 21-7-16.* Had I not made absolutely certain of my identification, I would not have inserted this remarkable occurrence, which remains a mystery, as to why a Wagtail other than *maderaspatensis* should appear in July; this bird had a "grey" back, as regards the colour of the ear-coverts, and whether an eye streak was present or not, I cannot speak with certainty; so far I have not observed either *M. alba personata* or *M. alba ocularis* on migration, and it must be left at that. The first and the last species of the next-mentioned were obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition upto 17,500' and from 14,000'-15,000' respectively.

Motacilla alba leucopsis Gould.

Motacilla alba ocularis Swinh.

Motacilla alba personata Gould.

Motacilla alba alboideis Hodgs.

Any of these Wagtails are likely to be discovered up at low elevations, at all events during "the cold weather." Blanford refers all his specimens of the Pied Wagtail obtained in the Lachung Valley above 12,000' to the last species. It was not met with before the 11th of September.

335. The Large Pied Wagtail. *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Gmel.

Recorded "Breeds in the Plains, also in the Himalayas up to 3,000'." Partial to the stony banks of the large rivers when it is found during the winter at the foot of the hills. Obtained on the Raidak River above Bhotan Ghat in the Eastern Dooars, ♀ 23-1-22, ovaries fairly active; one of a small party of three or more. Also obtained on several occasions in the Tista River at low elevations by Mr. G. E. Shaw.

336. The Grey Wagtail. *Motacilla cinerea melanope* Pall.

Recorded for the Himalayas, "summer above 6,000', where a few birds may also be found in winter." A cold-weather migrant arriving in the Rungbong Valley during September, leaving for higher elevations towards the end of April. Sparingly distributed adjacent to running water throughout "the cold weather"; as it is partial to the stony beds of all hill streams, there is every likelihood of its occurring in the upper reaches of the valleys as stated at 6,000'.

Gopaldhara, earliest arrivals.—4,500', 10-9-17,* 4,720', 21-9-20*, 3,550', 22-9-19*, 19-9-21*, all of which records refer to single birds. Latest departures. 23-4-18,* a pair at 4,700'; a single at 4,720', 22-4-23; 21-4-18, a single at 3,400', 31-3-20*; a single at 4,750', in company with Pipits (*Anthus hodgsoni*). All the Wagtails with this exception must be fleeting passage migrants, breaking their journey for brief intervals at moderate elevations on their descent to the plains.

Motacilla flava thunbergi Billberg.

Motacilla flava besma Sykes.

Motacilla citreola citreola Pall.

Motacilla citreola calcarata (Hodgs).

All of these Wagtails are likely to occur at plains-levels in "the cold weather." Unfortunately I have neglected these birds in late years, and at the moment I have not Mr. G. E. Shaw's records at hand. The two last-mentioned are recorded from Nepal where Hodgson obtained a large series of both species. Blanford speaks of procuring a young bird of *Budytes viridis* (*M. f. thunbergi*) at Yum-thang, 12,000', 13th September, when on migration.

Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition (*M. c. citreola*, breeding at 14,000').

337. The Forest Wagtail. *Dendronothus indicus* (Gm.)

Occurs on migration, both on the downward and upward journey, though of somewhat rare and irregular occurrence. Gopaldhara, 4,650', 9-9-20,* heavy rain this morning; a single bird, very restless, flitting about amongst some small "siris" trees on the "dhara" below the bungalow. 4,720', 27-9-21,* a single bird came into the compound towards evening, somewhat shy, evidently a new arrival; misty and drizzling rain prevalent. (Obtained above Mangpu at 4,000', ♂ 21-9-20, (G. E. Shaw). Observed on the upward migration at 5,500' on a forest road above Pokharibong, date unfortunately not fixed.

338. The Indian Tree Pipit. *Anthus hodgsoni* Richmond.

Recorded "breeds 7,000'-12,000', Himalayas." A cold-season migrant to the Rungbong Valley arriving at the latter end of September and departing before the close of April. Small parties are apparently resident on the Outer Ranges throughout the winter at much higher altitudes. Tonglo, 9,500', ♀ 23-1-12, heavily streaked on both upper and underside; secured out of a small party.

Bhotan Ghat, Eastern Doonars, January, 1922; commonly occurred in light growth in open forest at the base of the hills.

Gopaldhara, earliest arrivals.—4,700', 13-9-20,* a single pair; 4,720', 22-9-20,* several, and many were in and about the compound on the 26-9-20*; 19-9-16,* numbers located in "the tea"; 4,500', 19-9-17,* a single bird only; 3,000', 22-9-21,* a few about.

Latest departures.—4,720' and below, 22-4-23, a few still about; 21-4-18*, numbers about; 20-4-17,* numerous around the bungalow; 20-4-21,* ♀ secured, one of half-a-dozen or so, very restless, preparatory to moving up; ovaries showing signs of development; 9-4-19,* much in evidence; 4,750', 31-3-20,* several in freshly dug ground. Jalapahar, 7,500', ♂ 14-2-20, heavily streaked above and below; several seen amongst the rocks. Gopaldhara, 4,600', 18-1-20, albino? ♀. This bird looked more like a mule-canary amongst the party of thirty to forty normally coloured individuals. Blanford has an interesting remark in reference to this species. No Tree Pipits were seen in Eastern or Northern Sikkim until about the 20th September, then they appeared in considerable numbers. ♂ Wing 84-87, av. 85; ♀ wing 80-86, av. 83. Assam skins from the hills and plains average somewhat similar measurements: ♂ 87. ♀ 82-2.

339. The Brown Rock Pipit. *Anthus leucophrys jerdoni* (Finsch.)

Recorded for Sikkim "breeds up to about 6,000'". I have no information respecting this Pipit.

340. Blyth's Pipit. *Anthus richardi striolatus* Blyth.

Occurs in the Rungbong Valley on its downward migration to the plains, staying for a brief period only. Obtained at Gopaldhara at 5,460', ♂ 7-10-21,

wing 91. Turzum, 5,200', ♀ 29-9-19, wing 90. (O. Lindgren). Mangpu, 6,200', ♂ 15-9-19. 3,800', ♂ 1-10-21. (G. E. Shaw).

Blanford found it common in clearings a little below 7,000' in early September and at Phalung above 15,000' in the beginning of October in the northern parts of Sikkim. Several seen by the Mount Everest Expedition at 20,000'.

Gopaldhara, 5,000', 17-9-21, a party of about nine of these Pipits observed in the roughly cultivated ground on the steep hill-side; all had disappeared by the 24-10-21.

341. The Indian Pipit. *Anthus richardi rufulus* Vieill.

Recorded as ascending the Himalayas to about 6,000'. Its exact status is obscure.

342. Hodgson's Rosy Pipit. *Anthus roseatus* Blyth.

This Pipit is recorded for the Himalayas summer 12,000'-15,000'. It is a winter migrant to the plains, and so far has only been secured at high altitude on its upward migration. Karponang, 9,700', ♂ 18-3-17, secured on an open patch of ground during a hot afternoon; evidently had recently arrived. Tonglo, 9,000', ♀ 19-4-18. (G. E. Shaw).

Blanford records it as common on the Cho La Range in August and in the valleys of Northern Sikkim from 12,000'-15,000' regarding it as a "constant resident, rarely or never descending to the plains." It was plentiful in the plains of Upper Assam in the cold weather. Obtained by the Mount Everest Expedition at 15,000'.

343. The Japanese Water Pipit. *Anthus spinoletta japonicus* Temm. & Schleg.

Recorded as follows: "Undoubted specimens from Darjiling are in the British Museum, collected in the winter months."

There is a possibility of *Anthus spinoletta blackstoni* Swinh. occurring on migration. *Oreocorys sylvanus* (Hodgs.) is also recorded as a permanent resident as far east as Nepal. Neither of these species is known to me.

(To be continued.)

A SPORTING TRIP TO THE PINDARI GLACIER.

By

W. H. O. SHORTT.

PART II.

*(Continued from page 47 of this volume.)**(With 3 plates.)*

I arrived at Kathgodam by the mail in the early morning and found my coolies waiting. As I had packed most of my stores, etc., in bags for easy handling, and had previously arranged the weight of each package, there was no difficulty in dividing it out, and we marched off at about 7 A.M. We followed the Motor Road as far as a place called Raneebagh and then descended by a bridle path, which in places was little better than a bog on account of recent rains, to a most picturesque suspension bridge over the Baghul River, where the scenery is magnificent. Then commenced a real nightmare of a hill. Although I met worse hills later, I was more seasoned to them then. I had spent the last twelve years among the lowlands, and especially coming, as it did, immediately after the rains, the eight miles to Bhimtal seemed as if it would never end. From Raneebagh to within a mile of the dak bungalow, it is a steady and fairly steep ascent. After about three miles of this I sat down for a rest. When I got up something seemed to have gone wrong with my thighs, which had developed pains all over. I struggled on for another mile and then decided it was time for lunch. After lunch my pains and aches were worse and the sight of Bhim Tal itself was a very welcome one, for the road from there on to the bungalow, about a mile away was level. At the south end of the lake from which the settlement derives its name, is a large masonry dam, which allows surplus water collected during the rains to be utilized for irrigation and at the same time keeps the level of the lake up and conserves a large volume of water for emergency irrigation. The dak bungalow is situated just behind this at an elevation of 4,500 feet. Besides the dak bungalow there are two hotels on each side of the lake. There is not much in the way of shooting to be had here, except on private estates belonging to the hotel proprietors. You have to go a good distance for shikar.

The main attraction at Bhim Tal is the fishing. The lake is full of Mahseer and some quite respectable fish are to be had. As I am not a fisherman myself I won't attempt to say anything about it. Boats may be had on hire, either for sailing or fishing. In the evening I exerted all my will power and struggled out along the road I had come by in the morning for perhaps a mile and a half and then went down the khud a little way. My cocker spaniel, who glories in the name of Dick Twankey, put up a covey of Kalij pheasants which I missed badly. The country looks as if it should abound with pheasants, but the annoying part of it is that it doesn't. This covey was all I saw. There are several lakes round about within a radius of 8 miles, but these are all fishing lakes, although ducks are occasionally to be had on them. I did not visit any of the others. The next morning I felt a little better, but still very stiff. At about 7 A.M. I set out to march to Bhowali Forest Bungalow, about five miles distant and at an elevation of 6,000 feet. This is rather an uninteresting march. Although I had less than half the climbing to do that I did the previous day, I felt it nearly as much as the first instalment. Bhowali itself is a very pretty little place and boasts two hotels and a sanatorium. The Ramgarh river flows through the village on the banks of which there used to be a Turpentine factory. It is now dismantled and you only see a weird assortment of flywheels and such like contrivances. The Motor road from Naini Tal to Ranikhet passes through Bhowali. About a mile along this road towards Naini Tal you come to a pass with a fine but contracted view. The King Edward VII Sanato-

rium is situated just above the pass from which there is a short cut to Naini Tal which is only about 5 miles away by this route. Next morning I went out on the hill to the west of the village to see what I could shoot. I was informed there were plenty of Kalij pheasants there and an occasional goral or barking deer (*Kakar*). I did about 4 hours hard work climbing up and down the hills, the sides of which are extremely steep, but without result. Diok flushed some pheasants but I was unable to get a shot. These Kalij pheasants have a diabolical habit of dodging round a tree as soon as they rise and you haven't time to get a shot. Besides these I saw nothing except a young *Kakar*. By the time I got home I was tired but not stiff or sore and I thought my muscles had now been slackened and that I would have no further trouble. The next march was to Khairna Dak Bungalow, which is twelve miles away and at an elevation of 3,350 feet. The road is the motor road all the way, but you can save bits here and there by taking short cuts. The scenery is very fine indeed. The Ramgarh river flows below the road all the way and is usually far below in a gorge occasionally coming into view as the road winds in and out among the hills. The steepness of the fall in the river varies greatly. In one place it is nothing better than a rapid, and a little lower down it shows down into an ordinary stream. At about 8 miles you come to a place called Rattighat, where another stream joins the Ramgarh. This is one of the prettiest spots on the route and anybody who is out for scenery alone should arrange to stay here for a day. There is a P. W. D. inspection house here which is delightfully situated, and judging by appearances, there should be plenty of game around. Even if you do not stay here, you should pay the suspension bridge a visit.

This is thrown across the Ramgarh about a furlong away from the inspection house, and is well worth a photograph. This should be taken from the bed river upstream of the bridge. There is a short cut by the bridle of the path from this bridge to Naini Tal, which is about 8 miles by this route.

Although the road is downhill all the way I found this nearly as painful as going uphill, the explanation being that one set of muscles was exercised going uphill, and another going downhill. However, all things come to an end and I arrived at Khairna early in the afternoon. I found the Maharajah of Jhind had a shooting party there, but managed to get a room in the inspection house. As the Maharaja's party had been there for a couple of days already I did not expect to get much and I wasn't disappointed. He, too, had had a very disappointing shoot and when I left next morning had only bagged a goral and a pig, exclusive of birds. Khairna bungalow is situated high above the road, and looks out over a valley which is broad in comparison to what I had been passing through recently. The cart road from Naini Tal to Almora is met just beyond Khairna. Next morning I set out for the worst march of the whole trip, the march to Ranikhet which is 15 miles distant and at an elevation of 5,983 feet. Immediately after leaving the bungalow you cross the Kosi river by a fine girder bridge. There used to be a suspension bridge here, but it was washed away in a recent flood. Just below the bridge the Kosi is joined by the Ramgarh, which does not appear to make much difference to the former, which is quite a considerable stream. I believe there is excellent fishing to be had in this stream. The view from the bridge looking up the valley of the Kosi is magnificent.

The perspective view of one range behind another, each one getting fainter and bluer with the sky for a background is indeed lovely. Just above the bridge is a large deep pool, which looks most enticing for a bath. It was being used for that purpose by some of the Maharaja's guests when I passed.

Not long after leaving the bridge behind you get into open country and from here on it is a steady uphill grind all the way, with barely a tree to break the monotony of the landscape. At about mile 5½ you come to a Military post which is merely a halting place for troops marching along this road. Near

here is the P. W. D. inspection house of Bamshaon. About a mile out of Ranikhet, you again meet the pine woods, and a very welcome change it is indeed. The dak bungalow is on the left of the road as you enter Ranikhet and the inspection house on the right, just above it. Ranikhet itself is a lovely little place, with very fine view of the snows, the first you have had by this route. It is quite an up to date little place and has a skating rink and Cinema combined. There is a Military Station here also. It is not actually in Ranikhet itself, but is about 3 miles away at Chaubattia. I should not think there would be much shooting around such a large place, but I was informed that goral were obtainable on the hills. Shooting within cantonment limits is not allowed. I didn't spend any time here, but pushed on the following morning to Majkahi a distance of 9 miles, the elevation being 6,000 feet. The khansama has contrived to obtain a license for selling liquor. I believe he also keeps a few tinned stores for stray visitors who may happen to stop here. About five miles out of Ranikhet I bagged a Kalij Pheasant. I left the road and walked along the hill side above it, among a fairly dense growth of young pines and oaks, out of which Dick flushed the birds. The last two miles were through bare hill sides and cultivated land. Just before coming to Majkahi you leave the motor road and take a short cut through the village of Reuni. This brings you out at the bungalow itself. A very fine view of the snows can be obtained from here.

I went out with my gun in the evening but got nothing more. I saw a Kalij, but was unable to get a shot. They are terrible skulkers and if they can possibly run they will, rather than take to their wings.

I noticed nearly all the pine trees of any size had a deep groove cut down the bark with a small earthenware pot attached to the bottom, and a drip iron placed above to collect the resin and guide it into the pot. One wonders where all the resin goes to. I started off early next morning for Someswar, 13½ miles distant. The elevation of this Dak bungalow is 4,572, but that is rather misleading as an index to the nature of the march, as is the case with a good many marches. You start off by going down hill for 4 miles to Golchima, about 5,100 feet elevation, where resin is collected in a specially prepared storehouse which is mostly underground. Then you start a very steep and long climb up to Arideo Pass, about 6,000 feet elevation, where there is said to be a forest bungalow. I looked for it but didn't see it, it was probably a little way off the road.

On this march I noticed a peculiarity about the pine trees for which I should like an explanation. About 50 per cent. of the pine trees here had, for some unknown reason, started twisting in early life and had continued doing so. The whole fibre of the wood twisted round and round like a corkscrew, some more and some less. Some took a complete twist round within a few inches. This, of course, renders the wood quite useless for timber and it is only used for extracting resin or for firewood. This twisting seems to have the effect in some cases of distorting the tree badly.

To get back to the route—by the time you reach the top you are glad to sit down. If you are going on to Someswar, this is a good place to have your lunch. From there on the road was all downhill and a new trouble came to afflict me. As the road was fairly steep each step I took jammed my toes into the toes of my boots, and the continual friction rubbed the skin right off the tops of some of them. Everybody has suffered from blistered toes at one time or another, so I need not describe the torture I suffered. I set my brain to work on a method to circumvent this and finally evolved the following method:—If I expected to have a good deal of steep downhill work, such as khud climbing on a shooting expedition or a long downhill march, before I set out I wrapped a short strip of thin cotton material round each toe, except the big one which seemed harder than the others. I allowed each toe about three turns of the cotton. This had the effect of taking up nearly all the fric-

tion. I fancy well fitting boots with the high American toes ought to be useful for this sort of work. The only other alternative is to have your toes amputated before you start. I was very thankful to reach the dak bungalow and get my boots off.

On the way up to Arideo peak my dog disturbed some animal, but I could not say what it was. I believe there is good goral shooting to be had on Arideo, but my time was limited and I had to get on. I saw pig tracks on the way down to Someswar.

I decided here to go off the direct route to the glacier and to visit Kausanie, where there was a Tea garden which I wished to see in order to compare it with other gardens in Ansam. I had also read that the view from Kausani was very beautiful. The direct route is from Someswar to Bageswar, but I decided to go to Kausanie, and from there to Baijnath, and thence to Bageswar, and I had no reason to regret my choice. It is a very short march to Kausanie, only $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At Kausanie there is a P. W. D. inspection house at about 6,000 feet elevation. The view of the snows from here was glorious, and the foreground of deodars and pines made a lovely picture. I have made a diagram from the photographic illustration, showing all or nearly all the principal peaks.* I noticed all along the route and even in the Pindari Glacier log book, that information about the correct names of the peaks was most vague, and the names were repeatedly misquoted. It is not a very difficult matter to fix the names from a map if you have a compass and take a few cross bearings. The peaks of Nanda Devi and Nanda Kot are the oftenest misquoted. Beyond Kausanie you cannot see Nanda Devi, and Nanda Kot is continually being confused with Bankattia. With the help of the small scale snow view and the larger and nearer views in conjunction with the diagram, there should be no difficulty in being able to name the peaks. The peak of Bankattia, 22,530 feet high is unmistakable. It has a sharp chisel edged top, and lies east of, but connected with, Nanda Kot, which is one of the left bank of the glacier. "The peak" and Nandi Khat are on the right bank.

At Kausanie I found the tea garden was no longer being worked, but had been taken over along with some others, by Government, and was being used for making grants of land to soldiers. I called on Mr. Bellairs the officer in charge of the scheme and we went out together to see if we could pick up a bird or two. We saw nothing. He informed me that there was very little shooting in the neighbourhood. An occasional tiger or leopard came along, or a few pigs but that was all. At present there was a man eating tiger in the district who had already accounted for over a dozen people, but as he wandered over a district between points about 60 miles apart, there was no immediate prospect of bringing him to book. He is still at large. I was disappointed as regards the tea garden, as it had shut down all manufacture and cultivation after being taken over by Government. The only class of tea grown was China. A few experimental bushes of what looked like Lushai indigenous had been planted but had not proved a success, though they appeared to compare very favourably with the neighbouring bushes. The crop on these gardens is very small and is counted in pounds. I believe the estimated crop for Kausanie used to be 100,000 pounds, or 1,250 maunds.

Next morning I took a short cut through the estate and picked up the cart-road for Baijnath. This was a most uninteresting March.

Just before reaching the village of Baijnath you cross a tributary of the Gomati by the most ramshackle suspension bridge I have ever seen. The supporting wires are suspended from wooden supports and are themselves only 2 or 3 ordinary thick galvanized wires roughly twisted together. They also act as a hand rail, though at each end you cannot reach it and in the middle it is below your knees. The whole bridge is so wobbly that a barrier has

* This diagram was published with Part I of this article, vide p. 42 of this volume.

been put across each approach to prevent cattle essaying the feat of crossing.

A little further on you cross the Gomati by a fine suspension bridge and then begin a climb to the bungalow. The march is a short one of about 8 miles. I do not remember the elevation of Baijnath inspection house. You can go to Mussoorie *via* Baijnath and Gwaldam, but the inspection houses have, like those on the Pindari route, only a chowkidar in charge. There is no shooting to be had here close at hand, though the neighbouring hills look as if they would harbour Gural and Kaker.

From Baijnath, which is a little out of the road to Bageshwar, there is a short but rather miry path that brings you back to the road and saves you a mile. The total distance to Bageswar is about 12 miles by this short out. During October, and even later, especially if rain has recently fallen, you occasionally get ducks on the rivers, but I saw none on this march. As a matter of fact I only saw ducks once and that was on the return trip.

The first four miles are rather uninteresting as the road lies along the Gomati which here flows through a broad valley but at about 4 miles narrows down, and thence forward the scenery is very fine indeed, the river flowing through a narrow valley with the hills rising straight from its bed and the road winding along above it. The village of Bageswar is very prettily situated just above the junction of the Gomati with the Surjoo river. The streets are all paved with flat stones and wind about all over the place. The bungalow here stands hard up against the village, which is rather unpleasant, but otherwise it is beautifully situated. The elevation is only 3,200 feet.

There is a very fine pool in front of the bungalow which is full of fish, but as the priests of a temple close by are in the habit of feeding the fish, the Hindoo inhabitants dislike anybody fishing in it. The Surjoo is a fair sized river and like all hill streams, abounds in deep pools. If you notice the volume of water flowing over some of the shallower reaches, you will have an idea of the depth of some of the narrows through which the river passes. You are inclined to wonder how that volume of water could pass certain points. This is particularly noticeable at the gorge just past the 30th mile stone. I believe the fish to be had here are very large. I will deal with the shooting on the return trip, as going upwards I didn't stop here.

The next march was to Kapkot, distant 14 miles, the elevation of which is 3,750 feet. At the third or 30th milestone you cross the Lahor stream and turn to the right, following the right bank of the Surjoo. About here there is a good road to the left leading to a forest bungalow.

The river here enters a deep gorge where the scenery is magnificent. The left bank is almost a sheer precipice and has every little break in the face of the rock crammed with ferns. Here and there a date palm is clinging to the face of the cliff in a wonderful manner. Later on the left bank is less precipitous and the right bank becomes a precipice, with the road cut out along the face probably a couple of hundred feet above the river, which is not visible. Here, too, a few date palms have got a footing, but the cliff is very much more broken here and its face is covered by a mass of trees of varying size, though there are no really large ones. This is rather a long march, 14 miles, and you might arrange to have lunch at Hatadia, a village just half way between Bageshwar and Kapkot. Personally I like to do at least two-thirds of the march before halting for lunch. As you approach Kapkot the valley widens out into a fertile plain, in the middle of which the village is situated on the bank of the Surjoo. This is the last place at which you will find a butcher and even his supply is somewhat problematic. I went on again next morning and the scenery was just a shade less beautiful than it had been on the previous march. About a mile from the bungalow you cross to the left bank of the Surjoo by a suspension bridge, over a fine pool and then proceed along as before. The milestones here are somewhat confused, as I believe some refer to the Milam

route and some to the Pindari glacier route. However, about 4 miles from Kaphot the Rapti stream joins the Surjoo and at this point you leave it, and crossing the Rapti by a wooden bridge, follow the right bank of that stream as far as the village of Kharibagar. The road to Milam follows the left bank of the Rapti. There used to be a bridge here across the stream but it is now abandoned and the present bridge is just above its confluence with the Surjoo. At Kharibagar the road turns sharply to the left and you are faced with a horrible looking hill up which the road zigzags. Fortunately it is not very long, about half a mile, and then you commence a long gradual descent back to the Surjoo valley. You cross the Surjoo at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles and climb up a steep hill on the other side just for the pleasure, apparently, of climbing down again on the other, at least it feels like that. Just in front of you you see a very good example of a landslip. It occurred quite recently, I am informed. It has caused a pool to be formed in the bed of the Surjoo at this place. After passing this you come to a school which is roughly, the foot of the big climb to Dhakuri Pass. However, about a mile of very steep climbing brings you to Loharkhet bungalow. This is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kaphot, and has an elevation of 5,600 feet. The bungalow is situated right on the bank of a small hill stream. This is, I might remind you, the last place where stores of any kind are obtainable. You will probably have to engage an extra coolie here to carry the rations of your party for the period you will be north of this bungalow. There is a coolie contractor here who will arrange for any coolies you require. The charge is Re. 1 a day to the coolie and an anna a day per head to himself as commission, the amount to be paid on your return to Loharkhet.

I was informed that you could get chukar and black partridge here, and the country certainly looks like it, but if you wish to shoot, it is better to do so from the next bungalow, as there you will get a much bigger variety of game.

At this bungalow you ought to occupy the evening in memorizing the whole of "Excelsior" for you will certainly need it next morning. Quoting verses from this poem is a great solace as you go toiling on and on and never seem to be coming any nearer the top. You will probably have gone through the whole of "Excelsior" several times before you at least reach the pass, the elevation of which is 9,500 feet odd. As you reach the top on your left is Dhakuri Peak, 10,540 from which a magnificent view may be obtained. However, you are not likely to hanker to reach the top on this occasion, so we will leave it for the time being. The bungalow of Dhakuri is about half a mile or less further on. About two-thirds of the way up I heard a barking deer quoting "Excelsior," at least I expect it was equivalent to that. In any case, I chained Dick up and proceeded to stalk it. It was rather a coincidence that it happened to be the 15th of October, the first day that shooting for barking deer opens. I was lucky in the selection of a stalking ground, as there was a small but very turbulent stream running down the hill side here, and the very considerable noise I made in great hobnailed boots as I slipped among loose stones or trod on dry twigs was almost entirely drowned by the noise of the water. Fortunately I saw the deer before it saw me and put a lethal ball into it, dropping it dead. This cheered me up greatly and I had no further need of quoting "Excelsior".

This whole march is only about six miles, so I decided to do a double march, as the next march was only five miles. I stopped at Dhakuri bungalow, the elevation of which is 8,725 feet, until my coolies came up, and employed myself in the meantime with some fruit and nuts, which always composed a considerable portion of my lunch. After they had rested a bit we all pushed on. The jungle on the northern side was much more open and consisted chiefly of large trees with broken and a species of small bamboo called, I believe "Ringalls" as undergrowth. After about a mile you come to a junction of two roads, the one on the left going to Gwaldam and the other to the

Glacier. The Gwaldam road is also the one you take if going to the lower slopes of Nandi Khat, which I was informed, was a wonderful place for "Tahr." The jungle you leave behind you here is commonly frequented by tiger and leopard, for which it should prove an ideal hunting ground on the lower slopes. You then cross a bare piece of hillside, which appears to have been cultivated at sometime or other, and then enter the jungle again for a short time, crossing a small hill stream in a veritable fairy's dell. The hill side on either bank is smothered in ringalls, and provides a sight to which no photograph could do justice. It is, besides, a difficult place to get a good photograph of I tried to myself and eventually went away without getting one. The large trees all round are mostly wild chestnut trees, and in October the nuts are ripe and are falling all the time. After leaving this spot you again come into cultivation. I put up a Kalij cock and a hill partridge or "Poura" from among some ringalls. I missed the former, the latter didn't give me the chance to miss it. A very striking feature of the cultivation round here is that it is mostly canary yellow or a deep red for the correct shade of which I do not know the exact name. This crop is a cereal and is called *Chuwu* in the vernacular. They are sometimes sown mixed, and sometimes apart. A field of red *Chuwu* looks very striking indeed.

Khati is reached shortly after, at an elevation of 7,650 feet, and you are glad to sit down. You have now come into the valley of the Pindar River, and looking up the valley through the trees you see what is, I believe Nanda Kot. I didn't look carefully and so I cannot say definitely that it is Nanda Kot. This view also, though making a beautiful picture to the eye, makes a poor photograph, as the foreground comes out hopelessly under-exposed.

The inspection house here is situated rather too close to the village of Khati but overlooks it. In winter the village is frequently snow bound and is entirely cut off from the outer world for a short period, according to the local Chowkidar. From the same source I learned that there was no shooting to be had in the vicinity as cattle even grazed there, but that an occasional bear were seen. There must, however, be kakar and goral a little further in, as the jungle is dense. Milk is usually obtainable here, but I wouldn't guarantee the quality, as hill men are notorious for adulterating milk. You will probably have to patch up some of the panes of glass here, as there are usually some broken ones and a bitterly cold wind blows in. Next morning I set out for Diwali bungalow which is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant and 7,967 feet high. The road lies all the way through dense jungle and you gradually descend to the bed of the Pindar. At mile 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ you cross to the right bank and then back again to the left just at Diwali bungalow. In this march you reach the habitat of the gorgeous Monaul pheasant. As we were leaving the jungle at one point and coming on to the bed of the Pindar itself, a couple of pine martens dashed out of the wood. They both turned back on seeing us, but one of them for some unaccountable reason suddenly turned back and made for a large boulder near the edge of the water. I bagged this one. There are some magnificent water falls on this and the next march. They were very fine now, but after a heavy shower of rain, they must make a wonderful sight. They are too close to make good photographs. Diwali is the starting point if you wish to visit the Kuphni glacier, about three miles distant, I was told. I didn't go, so can say nothing about the route. The Kuphni river joins the Pindar at Diwali Bungalow, which is beautifully situated right in the fork.

There is quite good bear and thar shooting to be had from here, but you have to go about four miles, and the going is all over very steep hills. Unless you are out for shooting only, and have ample time it is not advisable to try. I just waited till my coolies arrived and had a rest, and then pushed on to the last bungalow, Phurkia, about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles away at an elevation of 9,500 feet. It is always advisable, after leaving Loharkhet, to carry a Cardigan or Sweater

in your haversack, as while you are waiting for your kit to arrive, you will find a shirt and vest even woollen ones, insufficient to protect you from the cold.

About half roads to Phurkia you pass some salt spring falls on the right bank of the Pindar. This is a favourite place for thar. If you see any here don't shoot them. The river, though it looks insignificant, cannot be forded and to recover the animal you will have to go back to Diwali, cross the river, and come up over the mountains and then down to the Pindar bed. I did not know this, and on my return journey saw some thar here and wounded one, without killing it. I was unable to follow it up and had to leave it. When firing over a valley like this, it is extraordinarily hard to guess the range. I think at this site the range is about 200 yards, though it looks about 50.

About this point you get out of the heavy jungle into scrub which looks like birch. In October this is a beautiful site, being a mixture of greens, yellows, reds and browns. The colouring here reminded me strongly of the colouring in the Pass of Killiecrankie in Scotland about the latter end of September. This scrub is frequented by Monaul pheasants. I bagged the first one I saw with quite a good shot and shortly after missed another with both barrels. These birds are a little deceptive to shoot. They are so large that they appear nearer than they are. I read a description of a Monaul which I thought was very good. It was described as being like a gigantic humming-bird. These birds also frequent open, grassy hillsides, especially where there are low scrub covered cliffs. The way to get them is to send a man above you to where they are expected to be, and for you to go ahead, but some fifty yards lower down. The birds almost invariably fly down and along the hill side in a sweeping curve and they fly fast and well and carry a fair quantity of shot. On the whole, however, they are fairly easy to shoot. The hen is about the same size as the cock or perhaps a trifle smaller, and looks like a huge partridge when flying.

On arriving at Phurkia I found only one-half of the bungalow habitable. The porch of the other half had given away during the last rains and gave the whole of that side an unsafe appearance. There was no crockery here, nor were there, as far as I remember, any cooking utensils. A roaring fire and a cup of coffee did a good deal towards cheering me up.

Next morning I left the bungalow at about 6 a.m. on the final stage of my journey. On arrival at the snout, or rather above it, as I had ascended the eastern moraine I spotted a couple of Burhel (*P. nahura*) on the dirty lower portion of the glacier itself. Unfortunately they spotted me too and cleared off. A little later one of my men spotted another group of burhel on the far bank. Those of my readers who wish for a description of the scenery and the glacier must forgive me. I was out for shikar first and scenery afterwards. I only had my gun, and some ball cartridge, but I took a long last look at the glacier, and said "Good Bye" and went after the burhel. It was a forlorn hope, but still !!!

The bungalow chowkidar, who acts as a guide on the glacier is a very keen shikari, and much prefers shikar to conducting people over the glacier. He, naturally, was delighted. We crossed the Glacier as soon as the burhel got out of sight on the far side of the west moraine and hoped to cut them off near the snout. They moved, however, too fast for us and before we were in position crossed the place we had hoped to intercept them at. Then followed a most arduous time. I managed eventually to get within two hundred yards of them, and it was impossible to get nearer. I tried one or two shots at that range, but with the gun it was quite hopeless. However, I had had my fun all the same. I then took one or two photographs of the snout and snows, which I hope will go towards satisfying those who are more interested in the glacier than in shikar.

At Phurkia is kept a "Log Book," which was meant originally to record scientific observations regarding the glacier, but has gradually developed into a record of each party's visit. It is quite interesting reading.

I shall now try and describe the glacier as I saw it, very superficially. As a glacier it is very disappointing, at all events, your first acquaintance with it. The lower end or snout is unrecognisable from above as a glacier, as it is covered with stones and debris embedded in the ice. Here and there a crevasse has formed, but elsewhere the ice is usually invisible, except at the snout itself. At present the main opening in the snout only discharges a small trickle of water, the main flow going on under the ice for several feet and coming out of an insignificant crack lower down. These are shown clearly in the illustration.

If you refer to the illustration (Plate II) you will see that the glacier is joined by another smaller one some distance above the snout on the right. A little above this junction the ice becomes clear and forms an ice cascade formed by the glacier coming down a steep declivity. From a distance it gives one the impression of a frozen rapid. Above this is another stretch of ice, and above it again, a second cascade. The mountain on the right of the glacier is Nanda Kot which is connected to Bankattia, a little further to the right. Bankattia is not shown in this illustration, but can be recognised from any point of the route by its chisel-edge-like peak.

The peaks on the left of the glacier from right to left are "The peak and Nandi Kkat." The latter also has a razor back peak, but from further south this is not so much in evidence, whereas the peak of Bankattia retains its chisel like appearance.

On my way home, just below the snout, I put up a couple of snipe, but they were fearfully wild and I could not get a shot. I bagged a pair of snow pigeons and a monaul a little lower down, after which I was very thankful to meet my lunch bearer. I was due back at Diwali next morning, on the return journey, and as it was only a short march, I decided to devote the morning to thar. I accordingly accompanied the chowkidar back towards the glacier for about a mile and then tackled a very nearly perpendicular hill on the right. There was some rhododendron scrub on it and I bagged a hen monaul going up. After an hour's most strenuous work I reached the thar ground, but there was no sign of thar. I sent the chowkidar off to see if he could find any trace of them, and amused myself by munching gingersnaps and looking about the various slopes with my glasses, in the hopes of seeing something moving. I eventually did spot some moving objects a good thousand or more yards away. It was a herd of thar. I counted 44 with my glasses. Unfortunately there was an impassable ravine between us, and I would have had to go about 3 miles round and well over the snow-line to reach them. I had not the time to do this unfortunately. I had to content myself with another monaul on the way back.

Between Phurkia and Diwali I had the bad luck to wound a thar, as I have already mentioned. While I was firing at them I was joined by the District Engineer of Almora who was on his way to Phurkia with his wife. It was he who told me of the difficulty in retrieving an animal from that spot. He also informed me I was firing at female animals. This, however, was quite excusable as there is very little difference between the sexes. I was informed by him that the males are darker in colour. About this time it started raining and I was glad to reach Diwali bungalow.

I set out next morning for Dhakuri. Between Diwali and Khoti my dog put up several covies of "*Peura*" or wood partridges and some deer or goral. I didn't see what they were. I knocked over a partridge but failed to recover it as Dick was off after something else and couldn't or wouldn't hear me calling. He is rather deaf and I am never very sure whether he cannot or will not hear on these occasions. I fear it is the latter. As I left Khoti behind me I saw it was raining at Diwali and further north, and it wasn't long before it was raining

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NANDA KOT, SHOWING UPPER AND LOWER ICE CASCADE

A

B



A LANDSLIP NEAR LOHARKHET.

References.

Upper A—A Nanda Kot
 B—B Upper Ice Cascade
 C—C Lower Ice Cascade
 D—D Medial Moraine
 E—E Eastern Moraine.

Lower :—A A Landslip
 B—B Do.

where I was. About half roads between Khati and Dhakuri Dick put up a oock Kalij and I noted that it settled in some low scrub. I followed up and actually saw it sitting less than 6 feet from me in a thick bush. I made a noise but it wouldn't get up, so I called Dick up. This was too much for its nerves and it got up with a tremendous noise. It was rather too close for a shot when I fired and I blew its wing off. I decided to make an early start next morning as besides looking round for game, I wished to climb to the peak and take some photographs and magnetic bearings. What had been rain at the bungalow had been hail on the peak, but I expected this would have melted, and the ground been frozen, so put on rubber soled boots for stalking. I found the hail had not melted, but the sun had started thawing it, and my boots were frightfully slippery in consequence. When I reached the top of the hill I found there were too many clouds about to take any views, so I gave up that idea. I found several fresh tracks of goral, evidently the evening before or that morning. I also saw equally fresh bear tracks. I followed these up till they went to a very precipitous part of the hill, where I couldn't follow in my rubber soles. Dick put up several monaul. I might have got some of these but I was hoping for bigger game and did not fire at them. When I gave up hopes of big game I did not get an opportunity at the smaller game. It is always the way things happen. It came on raining again and in hurrying home my treacherous rubber soles let me down with a terrific bump. I dented my left barrel and the middle of my back at the same time. Next morning I got up earlier and went up to the peak again. I took some views but they did not turn out well. I had decided on a double march to-day, so had arranged to have my breakfast at the top of the pass, and I was ready for it, too, by the time I got back there. This is rather a painful march as you have such a steep descent that unless you have made good arrangements your toes get jammed into the toes of your boots, and you lose all the skin off them, a most painful and protracted process. At Loharkhet I paid off my extra ration coolie, who was almost totally deaf and nearly dumb, but otherwise a fairly tough specimen.

I have already mentioned a school house near Loharkhet. Well, near this school is a cliff, and it is usually frequented by snow pigeons, so you should be prepared. I wasn't as I had packed up my gun in view of the double march.

On arriving at Kapkot I enquired for a shikari, and was brought a lanky individual who addressed me familiarly as "Tum," whether from insolence or ignorance I have not yet made up my mind. However, as I required his services, I did not protest. Next morning he conducted me to a hill about opposite a milestone marked 45, about three miles along the road from Kapkot to Loharkhet. We climbed up here through a gully that should have been stiff with pheasants, but was not and then started a scramble up on almost perpendicular khud, holding on by grasses, ferns, &c. By the time my breathing apparatus had started sending out urgent S.O.S. signals, we reached a crest of the hill and the shikari looked over and then beckoned to me. There were a couple of goral standing about 100 yards away. The shikari took no pains to hide himself, and the goral suddenly remembered an important engagement on the next hill. We went on after them and eventually the same result was achieved, only this time the pair, or another pair, turned into four or five. This time we followed more cautiously, and at last my shikari spotted a couple about 250 yards away. I crawled to within about 200 yards of them, but could not get a clear sight as they were standing in long grass. I was just going to risk a shot when another one came into view about 100 yards off. I took aim at this one and fired with the only result that the animal careered off at full gallop. I sent the shikari to look for the bullet hole. He didn't find it, but found some fur instead. This raised our hopes and we set Dick on the job. After a while we heard a wild yelping and the goral dashed past, apparently unhurt, with a hairy black object pelting along after it, getting badly left behind. We followed up and traced it to a dry water course where Dick lost the scent. The shikari, however, found a pool of

blood, and a little lower down just below a small fall in the gully, found the goral dead under a bush. The bullet had taken it low down nearly disembowelling it and yet it had carried on for some considerable time as though unhurt. I anticipated great difficulty in getting the animal out of this place, as it was extremely precipitous, but one of my coolies tied its feet together and took it out on his back in the usual way hill people carry loads. I handed my rifle to the shikari to carry although he already had my gun. These hill men with their bare feet can cling to anything. The shikari said that presumably we would come to a "maidan." When we arrived at it, the "maidan", turned out to be a hillside, so steep, that I found the best way of getting down was to sit on one leg, stick the other straight out and slide down. The hobnailed surface of the boot I was sitting on, aided occasionally by the other boot and my hands, acted as a brake, and prevented my descent being too rapid. This method is apt to cause frequent punctuation by strong language caused by the unseen stones being forcibly driven into your nether regions by the velocity of your progress. You are also liable to leave sundry pieces of your pants behind if you are not careful, and you occasionally come to a 2 or 3 foot drop which you could not see for the long grass, which is two or three feet high at this time of the year. I do not know what happened to the flesh of that goral, but the piece I had was full of grit as though it had been dropped on sand and cooked without being washed. This suggestion of course was stoutly denied and the cook said that he too had found the flesh gritty. In the evening I went up the hill at the back of Kaphot village. Dick put up a Black partridge which I missed shockingly. That was all I saw.

I made an early start next morning and shortly after getting out of the village bagged a Black Partridge. A little way on you come to a hillside with thick scrub along the base which looks ideal for partridge or pheasant, but I tried it both coming and going without result. The valley of the Surjoo is fairly broad up to here, but now narrows down and begins to descend faster forming frequent pools. On one of these I saw a flock of teal and bagged one. They were probably migrating south and resting here. I dropped a second, but the river was very narrow and it dropped on the other side in dense jungle. I arrived at Bageshwar about 11-30 and spent the rest of the day sleeping and reading. I sent for the local shikari who told me where the game was to be had, and also about a problematical panther. I do not think he was favourably impressed with me as a potential source of much wealth because after promising to call for me at 6 a.m. he failed to turn up altogether himself. Beware of similar treatment. He has several decent chits, and I heard from an unbiassed source that he knew where the game was to be found, but that is how he treated me, although I was most polite to him from policy. I was late getting away in the morning as my cook slept in, and I didn't get started till nearly seven. I had three miles to go to the shooting ground, which I should have reached by 7 a.m. Just as I arrived and was enquiring for a guide from a village the local forest ranger turned up and very obligingly offered to show me the best place himself. This place may be found as follows:—Retrace your steps along the road to Kapkot, till you reach mile 30, where the Surjoo turns to the right and enters a gorge. A few yards beyond the milestone is a forest road on your left going up the hill. Follow this path and it will take you to the shooting ground, which is near the top of the hill. The best place is the east face, overlooking the road to Kapkot, though the road is quite invisible. At the 30th milestone is a tributary of the Surjoo called the Lahor. The hill I have just described is on its left bank, but the hill on the right is almost as good, the ranger told me. I did not try it. On arrival near the top we looked about and after a little while the ranger spotted a couple of goral. He pointed them out to me, but they were too far for a shot, so I proceeded to stalk them. About this time I got rather annoyed with the ranger who did not exercise the least caution. He wore heavy hob-nailed boots

like myself, and as he walked carelessly, made a terrific clatter. When we approached the spot we had first observed them at, I went on alone, but they had disappeared. I hunted about for a while and suddenly heard a peculiar noise, something like a sneeze, repeated once or twice. I suspected this was the alarm signal of gorals and I think I was right. Suddenly there was a slight clatter and one appeared on a rock for a moment and then disappeared. The other one then came bounding up from below, saw me as soon as it came in sight and galloped off. As it was turning a corner, past which I could not see, I fired at it and hit it. He went on for a bit till he came opposite my men, but a good deal below, when he was seen to be limping. He stopped in full view and after a little lay down. He got up again a moment later, but did not appear able to get away, although we were not far off and it saw us moving about. The ranger advised me to put another bullet into it, but I neglected the advice, thinking the animal was quite done. I told the man to unchain Dick, as going down a steep khud holding a dog on a chain is a big handicap. Dick got on the scent and went after the goral, yelling blue murder. The goral waited till Dick was practically on him and then bolted on three legs and got into dense scrub. For some reason or other Dick lost the scent and though we hunted for long we did not find it. It is just possible Dick did find it, and that it was dead, as he does not take the least interest in a dead animal and in that case we should not have known if he found it. Eventually we gave it up and climbed down a very steep hillside on to the road and so back to Bageshwar. Next time I wound an animal I shall put two bullets into him to make sure. As I do not eat anything before I get out in the morning, I usually take a few biscuits with me on these trips, but although I had done this as usual it did not take the edge off my appetite when I sat down to breakfast and lunch combined at about one o'clock, or when I had a good substantial tea a couple of hours later. It is wonderful what an appetite hill climbing gives you. There is no shooting close to Bageshwar, so I did not go out again in the evening.

Next morning I started off for Takula Dak bungalow, elevation 5,335. This is an eleven mile March, and a rather tiring one, as it ends with a long steep climb. Just outside Bageshwar you cross the Gomati River, immediately above its junction with the Surjoon. You follow the right bank for about two miles, passing some pools which are often frequented by duck, and are, I believe, excellent fishing pools. Then you finally leave the Surjoon and again have recourse to "Excelsior". You have a 4 mile hill to breast, most of it fairly steep. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up you come to the Dewaldhar Tea and Fruit Gardens. These are worth a visit. It, however, you arrive at the latter end of October, there will be very little to see, as the fruit will be finished. You will, however, be able to obtain excellent walnuts. There is a small cottage on the estate, which can be rented on application, by anybody desirous of making a short stay there. I presume a small rent is charged, but I did not enquire. Any enquiries should be addressed to the Manager of the Estate. Tea garden work, too, is at a complete standstill, as by now the bushes have ceased to put out new leaves.

About a mile further on you come to the top of what is known as Parli Ridge, elevation 5,700' from where a magnificent view of the snows can be had.

I was informed by the manager of the estate that excellent shooting was to be had on it, and around it, but I was not very favourably impressed with the appearance of the country.

Immediately after crossing the ridge you descend very steeply for about a mile, then go along an undulating road for some distance and finally have a long stiff pull up to another ridge, which is about half a mile from Takula bungalow. This long hill coming at the end of a march makes it rather trying and you are glad of a rest at Takula. I had a good tea and a rest and then set out to try a neighbouring hill for pheasant. I was told that every morning a number of

birds could be heard calling, if this was true it was hard to understand where they had all gone to. I saw none of them but a good distance further on Dick put up a female Koklas pheasant. It was too far for a shot. I went out again in the same direction next morning but saw nothing, although my cook declared he heard them calling. I think he must have heard some ordinary barndoor cocks crowing.

From Takula, the direct road to Almora is 15 miles, but I proposed going to Binsar first. There are two roads you can take, one goes along the Almora Road to Kaffa Khan and then turns back, making a total march of 13 miles. The other route is only 6 miles. You retrace your steps towards Bageshwar for about half a mile and then take a bridle path to the right. This goes along a narrow hill crest and you have a beautiful view on both sides, the hillsides here being grassy and forest clad, but very steep. The road is an easy one most of the way, with a short steep pull up to the bungalow. There are several other bungalows at Binsar, but they are all private property. From the top of what is called Flagstaff Hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the bungalow, you get a fine all round view. The elevation of the bungalow is 7,500' and this hill is 7,900 odd.

I walked out to this hill in the evening and took my gun with me but saw nothing. I arranged to go out next morning, the chowkidar's son offering to act as shikari. In the morning we set out as arranged, and before very long Dick put up a covey of Koklas. I had a shot but missed. They do not usually give you over much time before they are out of range. The shot, however, disturbed a muntjac (*kakar*) and as it did not go very far I decided to try for it, as it was quite a nice stag. I spent the next half hour going over some very narrow but nevertheless slippery and difficult watercourses, dry at this time, and eventually came within about 130 yards of the animal. I took a very careful aim and fired, the kakar gave a tremendous jump and that was about all. I did not understand this and had another shot, with a similar result. I could not see where my shots were going. When a third attempt had a similar result I looked at my sight and found some interfering blighter had been playing about with them and had set them to 300 yards. I should, of course, have examined my sights first, but as I had set them at 200 or point blank range before handing the rifle to my man to carry, I did not look to see whether they had been altered or not. The kakar seemed to realize this and decided to go while the going was good. I followed him up with great energy for a while, but did not see him again. I saw a goral making off in the distance. I had evidently disturbed it while following up the kakar.

I collected my men and went on to another spot which was said to be a usual resort of goral. Just as we reached the site I heard something clearing off, but did not see it. One of my men saw it, however and said it had gone right round a shoulder of the hill. I followed it up and entered on a very tiring and entirely fruitless stalk. The khud side here was extremely steep and there was not much cover. What there was was mostly composed of oak trees and these had shed most of their leaves, which made a loud crackling noise when trod on. I gave it up eventually and was informed by my men that the goral had joined two others and gone further on. I then sat down for lunch. I had just made a start on this important function when a covey of about 5 Kalij pheasants got up within a few yards of me. A pear was the only ammunition I had handy and I declined to risk a shot with that.

I did not see anything more till I was near home when about 4 Kalij cocks got up out of a thicket and made off. I winged one of these, but could not find it. Dick had gone off after the others. When I got him back I put him on the scent and saw him career off after it. He evidently got close to it, as I heard him yelping. I did not wish him to go too far as the jungle was dense, and there was a leopard knocking about. I whistled and called and the coolies called but all in vain. I began to get quite anxious when at last he turned up.

I do not know what it was, but something made me suspicious and I called him up and opened his mouth. There was a cock Kalij Pheasant's feather stuck on his palate. I thereupon cut a stick and made things very uncomfortable for him. I shall never be able to trust him again. He had evidently caught and eaten the pheasant, or at all events ruined it. In the evening I again set out and in much the same place as I had put up the pheasants I put up and bagged a wood partridge, called locally a '*Ptura*.' I do not know whether it was an accident on the cook's part or some particular quality about the bird, but I ate it for dinner that night, along with some nicely fried Oxford sausages, and I do not remember ever enjoying a bird so much.

I put up a kakar a little later but didn't see it. Just as it was getting dark I saw a pheasant cross the path I was on and disappear down the khud, so went after it. I had hardly proceeded any distance when a kakar suddenly bounded off from quite close to me. I fired two barrels of No. 4 shot at it at about 15 or 20 yards and hit it badly, but did not stop it. Then as I turned and started going after it a cock pheasant got up from just over my head. I whirled round to fire at it with disastrous results. I had, apparently, been standing on a stone or something. Any way, whatever it was I, had trod on, it resented the action and removed itself suddenly. My legs shot out from under me and my back hit the khud violently. My gun muzzle got rammed into a bank of earth with such force that they were choked with mud to the depth of an inch. How in the world the gun did not go off and explode I shall never understand, as I had taken it off "safe" in turning round and found my finger on the trigger after I fell. We followed the kakar till it became too dark and then had to leave it. I had to leave next day, as my time was running short, but I should have liked at least one more day here.

The march next day was rather uninteresting. The coolies did the march in record time, as I had expected, all of them being residents of Almora. Almora is a fair sized and much talked of place. I had always had a great fancy to see it and pictured it as a sort of Garden of Eden. I was greatly disappointed. Most of the near hills are quite bare, with a large amount of cultivation. The town, itself, has a fair number of trees in and around it, especially towards the sanitarium, which is situated in dense pinewoods. When I was there the chestnuts, of which there are innumerable trees, were constantly dropping, and I was continually expecting one to fall on me. It wouldn't have hurt me if it had happened, but the continual suspense, if I might call it so, annoyed me. The bazaar in Almora is principally one long street, where you are in a mixture of all sorts of people, ranging from the pure low-country Indian to the pure Nepalee. I did not see any Bhotias. The white population of Almora was only a fraction of what I had expected, and very few of these were left, nearly all having moved down to warmer climes for the winter. The roads too were disappointing, being very rough and uneven. The dak bungalow gives the elevation as 5,500 feet. It is thirteen miles from Binsar and a very easy march, being mostly down hill. It is hardly worth while taking a gun with you on the march. You might see a goral or kakar or pheasant in the first three miles out of Binsar, but after that there is nothing. I saw nothing at all on the way. The next march to Peora is the same, and you will be well advised to leave your gun to follow you.

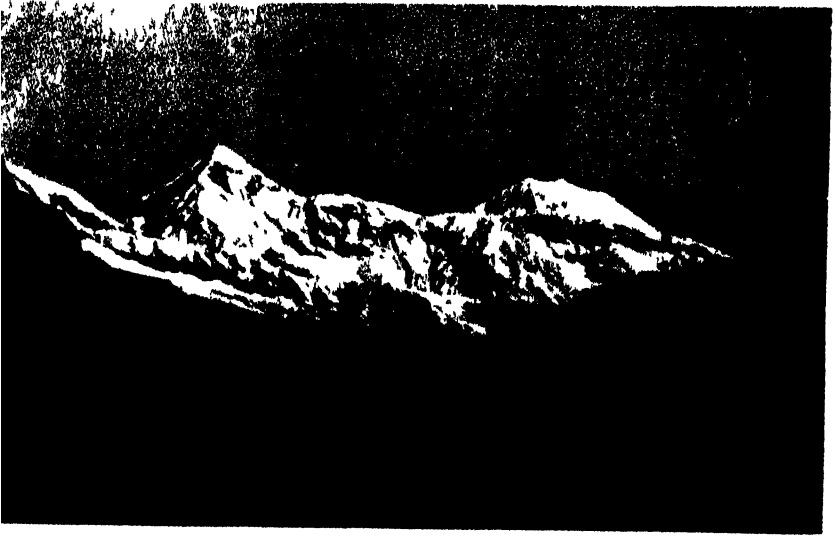
Peora is situated near a pass in the hills at an elevation of 5,700 feet, and is 9½ miles from Almora. It seems a very long 9½ miles. The first half is all down hill to the bed of the Sual, which is crossed by a suspension bridge. Immediately above the bridge the Kumanya river joins the Sual. This is an extremely pretty spot and well worth a photograph but I imagine a good one would be rather difficult to obtain. Directly you cross the bridge you start climbing and go on climbing till you reach the end of your journey, about 2,000 feet above you. This is another so called "*Maiden race*". The first half of this march is along bare hillsides and the latter half is through mixed pine wood, oak, and bare slopes.

About two miles before you reach the bungalow you pass a road going to the left, this leads to Muktesar, 8 miles away, from where one of the finest views in Kumaon is said to be obtainable. I did not have time to visit it myself. Just below the bungalow is a patch of jungle, with some abandoned terraces above it and in the middle of it. There are two gullies which meet some distance below the bungalow, and the patch of jungle already referred to lies between the two gullies and on each side of them. This place held a good many pheasants, but although I tried twice, I did not get one out of it. The jungle is either very dense, or, where the abandoned terraces are, very patchy.

This makes the shooting very difficult as Kalij Pheasants are past masters in the art of dodging out of sight behind a tree, and where the trees are only a few yards apart they can usually afford to laugh at you. They sit close and get up with a tremendous flutter and just slip behind the nearest tree. That is all you usually see. Even if you are quick enough to hit him in this patch I am speaking of, you would probably blow a hole right through him he would be so close. There is some very good looking jungle on the hill on which the bungalow is situated, but on the reverse side. I did not try it myself, as I intended staying a day at Ramgarh and had not the time. There is a magnificent view of the snows from the bungalow. I set off next morning with the knowledge that I had a typical specimen of a hill road in front of me. I had first to descend a thousand feet and then climb the same, then descend another thousand and then climb up again. There is one compensation to this and that is that the whole route is through very fine scenery. Shortly after leaving the bungalow you come to a pass and begin a long easy descent to the valley of the Deodar river. From here there is a very stiff ascent through dense jungle to Nathukhan, from where you get your last view of Almora, if you want one. Now you again start descending a long easy slope to the Ramgarh river. The scenery along this route, known as the "Gallery", is magnificent, the road being out of an almost perpendicular hillside, and winding in and out as it follows the contour of the hill. At mile $7\frac{1}{2}$ you pass the village of Naikhana, which looks like a Noah's ark village from a distance. Shortly after you pass the ruins of an old iron smelting factory, which you can easily imagine to be a ruined castle. You cross the Ramgarh river by a suspension bridge and pass the village of Barakot at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here a road leads off to the left. If you are doing the trip in the rains or there has been heavy local rain, you should take this road, which is about half a mile longer, but has a bridge. If you take the lower road you have to ford a stream, which can be done in the dry season, without wetting your feet. Immediately after crossing the river you start a steep ascent to Ramgarh dak bungalow, 6,000 feet high and 10 miles from Peora. You will be glad of a rest by the time you get to the top.

I sent for a shikari and in the evening we descended the hill to what is locally called a *Ghagar*, which means a ravine or gully, particularly a well wooded one. This one was situated directly below the bungalow. Dick put up a kakar, but I was unable to get a shot. I saw a few pheasants but these too, did not give me a chance.

I arranged to have a long day next day, as it would be my last shoot. We started off early in the morning and climbed to the Ghagar pass, a climb of 1,000 feet. From here I took the hill on the right and changed my hob-nailed boots for rubber soled ones. After proceeding for a while we came to a sort of pass between two portions of a hill, and I looked over the top. Right in front of me, about 20 yards away, I saw a number of pigs, which merely looked up when they saw me. I took them for tame pigs at first, and then suddenly turned to the shikari and asked him if they were wild ones. He then approached and said they were wild ones. His appearance on top of mine, was too much for the porkers. I had merely surprised them, and just as they recovered their wits the shikari appeared and sent them off as hard as they could go. Had I known what they really were I could have dropped one without trouble.



NANDI KHAT AND "THE PEAK "

C B A D E F



NANDA KOT SHOWING LOWER ICE CASCADE, SUBSIDIARY
GLACIER FROM THE RIGHT, AND ALL MORAINES

References.

Upper :—A—A Nandi Khat.
B—B The Peak

Lower :—A A Nanda Kot
B B Lower Ice Cascade.
C C West Moraine.
D—D Medial Moraine.
E E Subsidiary Glacier from right.
F—F East Moraine.

For sometime after we saw nothing, and then spotted a solitary goral. As the place promised good cover for stalking I set off for a stalk, but might have saved myself the trouble. When I reached the spot I had been making for the goral had disappeared. I thought it might have gone round a shoulder of the hill and went round to see, disturbing a kakar in doing so. The goral had disappeared. A little later I missed an easy shot at a Koklass pheasant. By this time the cravings of the inner man had become so insistent that I had my lunch, having come away in the morning without breakfast. Having completed this business I again set off and again just failed to get a shot at about the biggest kakar I have ever seen. I followed him up hoping against hope, but it was no use. We came to another spot which the shikari said was a favourite one for kakar so I loaded up with ball and L.G. I looked over a ridge into this particular place and three Koklass pheasants got up from within a few yards of me, giving me an easy shot, and I had ball and L.G. in my gun. Some people have luck but mine was dead out to-day. I went on and put up a cock a few yards further on, but I still had ball in my gun. He did not give a chance, however, even if I had had shot. A little further on I saw something, a good distance ahead, disappear over a ridge. It did not appear to have seen me. I took my rifle and doubled ahead and saw a bear moving quietly off. I got on my knee and was just getting a bead on it when it got behind some trees. It had not seen me so I did another double, but did not see it again. I heard it moving about down below, but it was in dense scrub and I could not see it. Then I heard another bear "wowfing" on my right and went after it, with a similar result. I hunted about for a good hour, but it was quite hopeless. I gave it up eventually and started homewards, picking up a couple of Kalij pheasants en route. Although I saw numerous signs of sambhar, some quite fresh, I did not see any of the animals themselves. We put up a pig on the way home but I did not see it. In the evening I again went out to see if I could get a few birds to take back with me, as I intended doing a double march next day and going straight into Kathgodam. I left my rifle behind, as my unlucky star was still in the ascendant, and contented myself with a few ball cartridge for my gun. We had not gone far when we put up a kakar, which, however, gave us no chance. Some time later one of my men noticed a stag kakar sitting down. I got to within about 150 yards and fired at it. My ball fell about 6 inches short. My only consolation was to bag a Kalij a little later. I think you ought to spend three days at Ramgarh, as there is plenty of ground to go over. If you propose to take the shooting seriously I would advise you to stay at an hotel which is about half way between the dak bungalow and the pass, from where the shooting ground commences. You have to be astir early for shooting, and this saves you about a mile and 500 feet climb at least. My shikari said that Chukor were also to be had at some distance away.

Ramgarh promises to develop into a fruit centre. There are already some fruit gardens there, and more are being opened up.

Next morning being the last day of my tour in Kumaon, I set out early. Just over the Gagar pass is the road from Ramgarh to Nani Tal, which is only 12½ miles from Ramgarh. I, however, was going via Bhim Tal to Kathgodam. About a mile along this road Dick put up either a kakar or a goral. I did not see it, nor a second animal a little later. I did not stick to the road where there were any bypaths, and on one of these, close to a village about 4 miles out of Ramgarh I put up a covey of Kalij pheasant and bagged a brace.

Shortly after this the nature of the country changed. So far it had been wooded with mixed pine and oak, but now the pine became scarce and we came to a piece of open undulating country with a large fruit orchard. Beyond this was a collection of houses and shops and a series of settling tanks, one of which I noticed, had finally settled a large rat. These tanks led to a set of huge circular iron cisterns. I was informed that this was part of a plant for supplying

water to a wealthy Indian's house on a neighbouring hill. I think it was also used for irrigation purposes, and the engine house looked more like a barn. I believe it did serve, both as a store house for fruit and manure, and as an engine house. Shortly after leaving this behind we left the wooded country behind us altogether and came out on to bare hillsides. Bhim Tal was now visible in the distance. On reaching Bhim Tal I marched along its northern shore, as I had come along the southern shore on the outward trip. As I was going along I saw a shoal of Mahseer swimming about near the surface. One came fairly near the top so I fired a No. 4 cartridge at him without result. Then a poor unfortunate coot caught the eye of my attendant and he begged me to shoot it. I obliged him and Dick went out for it. Coming back with it he swam into a willow branch which held him up. He paddled away gamely but could not make any headway and had not the sense to try another route. Eventually he managed to get one paw over it and then scrambled across it and got to shore. A little further on I saw another shoal of Mahseer. My man said a fish would float if I shot it. I waited till one started to rise. Just as he reached the surface I fired and laid it out. It certainly did float for a short while and Dick went after it, but before he reached it it sank. I had understood that the fish would go on floating for some time. It appeared to be about a pound in weight. I hope it was not an illegal action on my part. I have not found any rule forbidding it, so I shall rely on the first offender's act if anybody who reads this goes after my blood. The road from Bhim Tal to Ranceebagh was in very bad condition. There were innumerable ponies either coming up or going down, and these had played havoc with the road as soon as the rainy weather moisture had evaporated. I was glad to get into Kathgodam which I reached about 2 p.m.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest months, if not the pleasantest, I have ever spent, and my one and only regret was that I had not had a suitable companion with me. I am not of a particularly gregarious nature, but often in the evenings or on the march I wished I had some one to talk to. A companion with me would have shortened the marches vastly, mentally and physically, if not actually. I can confidently recommend this trip to any one who likes walking and has an eye to admire and appreciate beautiful scenery. If your bones ache for the first few days, and they certainly will, you forget all about it later on, and can do without effort, what you would have endured agonies in accomplishing when you first started.

As a holiday, at the present rate of living, it is not expensive, especially if two or more join together, and unlike most holidays one spends in India, you acquire a certain amount of new knowledge and a vast amount of memories which you will never be tired of recalling or discussing. You feel a new man at the end of a month spent in this way. The trip cost me about 550 rupees, but had two of us been sharing expenses it would have come to not more than 350 or 400 rupees each at the most.

INDIAN DRAGONFLIES.

BY

MAJOR F. C. FRANK, I.M.S., F.E.S.

PART XX.

(With 1 Plate and 2 text-figures.)

(Continued from page 117 of this Volume.)

Genus—*STYLOGOMPHUS* Fras.

Memoirs of Pusa, pp. 69, 70 (1922).

Venation belonging to "Gomphus series." All trigones, hypertrigones and subtrigones entire; incomplete basal antenodal nervure absent; pterostigma short, less than one-fourth the length of distance between node and distal end of pterostigma; sectors of arc continually diverging from their origin; *Miv* and *Cui* parallel for the greater part of their length; only a single nervure between *Mi-iii* and *Miv* in the hindwing, 2 in the fore; 1 cubital nervure in all wings; 1 row of cells between *Mi* and *Mia* at distal end of pterostigma, the latter braced; 2 rows of cells between *Mi* and *Mii* beginning much nearer the pterostigma than node; only 3 rows of postanal cells in hindwing, only 1 in fore; forking of *Mi-ii* and *Mii* symmetrical in both fore and hindwings.

Legs moderately long, robust, femora minutely spined.

Abdomen slightly tumid at base, cylindrical there-after, segments diminishing progressively in length from 7 to 10.

Anal appendages rather longer than segment 10, superior tapering, at first divaricate and then curling in towards each other, the apices meeting or actually overlapping; inferior broad and oval, its apex cleft for about half its length into two parallel stout branches. Genotype—*Stylogomphus inglesi* Fras.

This genus is remarkable for a combination of characters possessed by other allied genera, thus the superior anal appendages are a cast between those of *Onychogomphus* and *Heliogomphus*, the inferior appendage is rather typical of that of *Leptogomphus*. The position of the first postanal cell and its undivided condition resembles *Gomphus sensu strictu*, but the shape of the appendages rule it out of this genus. Lastly the narrow bases of fore and hind-wings recall the condition found in *Onychogomphus modestus* and *diminutivus*.

Stylogomphus inglesi Fras. Memoirs of Pusa. l. c. pp. 70 and 71 (1922).

Male. (Female unknown) Abdomen 25.5 mm. Hindwing 21 mm.

Head. Labium yellowish; labrum black marked laterally with an oval yellow spot; bases of mandibles yellow; anteclypeus black, yellow medially, postclypeus black; frons black, its crest traversed with yellow. Occiput black, simple.

Prothorax black, posterior lobe margined with yellow.

Thorax black on dorsum marked with bright yellow as follows:—a complete mesothoracic collar, antehumeral oblique oval spots well separated from the alar sinus above and mesothoracic collar below. Laterally yellow, the sutures mapped out in black, the two fine lines connected by a short stripe at their middles. Tergum spotted with yellow.

Legs black, coxae and trochanters yellow.

Wings hyaline, palpi saffronated at the base; pterostigma and costa black;

nodal index:— $\frac{9.12}{8.9} \frac{11.9}{7.9}$

Abdomen black marked with yellow as follows—segment 1 with the sides broadly and a broad dorsal spot, 2 with the sides broadly, including the oreillets

and a middorsal fusiform stripe, 3 with its base laterally and a middorsal oval basal spot, segments 4 to 6 with narrow basal annulets slightly interrupted on the dorsum, the remaining segments black.

Anal appendages highly specialized, the superiors pale yellow, long thin, broad at base, tapering to apex, curling first outwards and then semicircularly inwards until the apices actually overlap. In profile, sloped strongly downward, the extreme apices sweeping upwards again in a fine curve, two blunt tubercles not amounting to spines on the sides, one subbasal, the other closely following it, situated at the middle of appendage, thus giving a crenate border to appendages when viewed from above; inferior appendage black, very broad at base, roughly subtriangular or oval, bifid for about half its length, the branches parallel, blunt, curling gently up as seen in profile, shorter than superiors.

Genitalia. The examination of this was overlooked in making the primary examination.

Hab. A single male from the Tista River, Darjeeling District, 1,500 ft., 8, VI, 20, coll. C. M. Inglis. Type in Pusa collection.

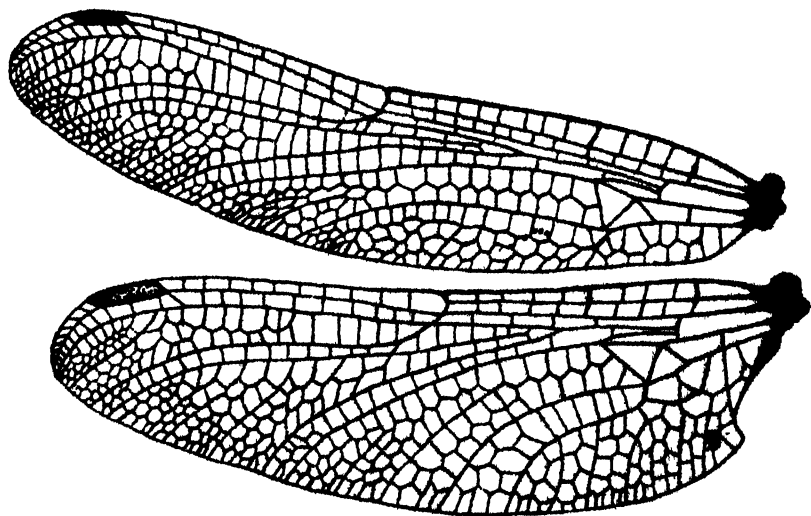


Fig. 1. Wings of *Ophiogomphus reductus* Calv. ♂

Genus—*OPHIOGOMPHUS* Selys.

Ophiogomphus, Selys. Bull. Acad. Belg. XXXI (2), p. 39 (1854); id. Mon. Gomph. p. 76 (1857); Kennedy, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 52, pp. 529, 530, May 1917; Laid., l.c. p. 414 (1922); *Diastatomma*, Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 61 (1890).

Characters of genus, based on an examination of *O. reductus* Calv., *O. severus* Hagen, *O. morrisani* Selys, *O. occidentis* Hagen, *O. severus montanus* Selys.

Reticulation close, anal angle of hindwing prominent, base of same wing excavate in male, rounded in female, arc usually between antenodal nervures 1 and 2, opposite or occasionally distad to 2, sectors of arc continuously divaricate from origin, no basal incomplete antenodal nervure, all trigones, hypertrigones and subtrigones entire, trigones subequilateral, short, that of hindwing longer than in forewing, discoidal field with two rows of cells nearly as

far as or as far as level of node, node of forewing slightly distal to middle of wing, only 1 cubital nervure in all wings, 2 rows of postanal cells in forewing, 5 to 6 in hind, a vestigial loop present of 2 to 3 cells area, anal triangle of 4 cells, *Cu*i and *Cu*ii in hindwing divergent, about 5 cells between terminal ends, sectors uniformly curved but *M*iii and *M*iv slightly undulated in forewing, pterostigma small, braced, over 3 to 4 cells, 2 rows of cells between *M*i and *M*ii beginning nearer stigma than node, 2 nervures between *M*i-iii and *M*iv in forewing, only 1 in the hind.

Insects of moderately large and robust build, holarctic in distribution. Distributed throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia and North America. Only one species occurring within Indian limits, *O. reductus* Calv. (Kashmir). I am indebted to Mr. T. Bambridge Fletcher for specimens of the latter beautiful species and to Mr. E. B. Williamson for specimens of the North American species quoted above.

To the characters of the genus, in addition to those purely relating to venation, given above, may be added.

Head moderately large, forehead prominent, upper surface very broad and deep, occiput simple in the male, furnished with two or more robust spines in the female. Abdomen dilated at base, narrow and cylindrical as far as apical half of 7, which with 8 and 9 is slightly dilated, oreillets small, anal appendages: superiors simple, curved and tapering, inferior deeply cleft into two nearly straight branches, variable in shape.

Legs moderately long, extending to apical border of segment 1, femora armed with tiny, closely-set, numerous spines.

(GENOTYPE *O. cecilia* (Forst.) *O. serpentinus* Chapr.)

Ophiogomphus reductus Calv., Proc. Acad. Nat. Phil. pp. 160-151 (1898), *Laidl.*, l. c. p. 414 (1922).

Male. Abdomen 37-38 mm. Hindwing 33-34 mm.

Head. Labium and labrum yellowish green; face and frons grass green, the latter narrowly black at its base; vertex black with an oval yellow spot just posterior to the ocelli; occiput pale green, separated from the previous spot by a narrow streak of black, fringed with black hairs, simple.

Prothorax yellow marked with black as follows: a transverse stripe just behind its anterior border, a small spot at either end of the posterior lobe and a larger spot on the sides.

Thorax grass green marked sparingly with black as follows:—the alar sinus and upper part of middorsal carina finely, a narrow linear humeral spot shaped like an exclamation note without the dot, and situated in the length of, and about the middle of the humeral region, the humeral and postero-lateral sutures finely black.

Legs yellow marked with black, tarsi black spotted with yellow on the extensor surface, tibia with a longitudinal stripe of black on either side, femora with an outer distal stripe, tapering and fading away about the middle of the femora. Hind and mid femora furnished with a field of very short minute black spines.

Wings hyaline, costa greenish yellow as far out as pterostigma, which is green framed in black nervures, over 3 cells, braced; loop of 2 to 3 cells, wide but shallow; anal triangle of 4 cells; 5 rows of postanal cells in hindwing, 2 in the fore; 2 rows of cells in discoidal field as far as level of node; nodal index

10-12	13-10
9-9	9-10

; 2 to 3 rows of cells between *M*i and *M*iv at distal end of stigma.

Abdomen yellow marked with black as follows:—segment 1 with a subdorsal

subbasal streak and two small spots near the apical margin, from the upper one of which springs a peculiar tuft of long hairs, segment 2 has the apical border ringed with black but this nearly incomplete over the dorsum, a large spot on the sides running from the jugal suture backwards but not reaching the apical border, and sending a prolongation upwards which does not quite meet its fellow from the other side, segments 3 to 6 each with a thick apical ring and an irregular black stripe on the sides which send up prolongations dorsalwards at the jugal suture and subapically, and on 5 and 6 fuse at the apex of segments with the apical black rings (the extent of these stripes is very variable and the prolongations may meet over the dorsum cutting up the ground colour into yellow dorsal oval spots), segment 7 has the lateral stripe much thicker and the apical ring very fine and followed by a ring of yellow, on 8 the lateral stripe extends the whole length of segment, fusing broadly with the apical ring and not deficient at the base as in the other segments, 9 similar to 8 but the ends of the lateral stripe curl up and meet over the dorsum so as to enclose an oval spot of the ground colour, 10 has a broad lateral spot on the basal two-thirds of the segment, meeting its fellow only at a point on the dorsum and tapered posteriorly, its apical border finely black.

Anal appendages yellow, the superiors tipped with black and the inferior brown at the sides. Superior 2.5 mm. in length, rather longer than segment 9, divergent in their basal half, convergent in the apical, in a regular curve, curved also down in the apical half, stout and robust. Inferior about one-third shorter, deeply cleft for about half its length into two closely-contiguous short stout branches. Viewed in profile the basal third looks thin and curves strongly down from origin and then straight back. At this point it thickens greatly and the upper border shows two curved emarginations, finally it thins again at the apex, which is sharply turned up.

Genitalia. Lamina short and narrow, arched, folded laterally on itself and deeply notched, inner hamules black, the apex deeply bifid, chelate, long, narrow and projecting objects, outer hamules greenish, digitate as seen in profile, the apex bevelled and pointed, lobe tumid at base and then constricted like the neck of a bottle, the apex expanded in two leaflike processes, yellow margined with black. Orellets moderately large, greenish yellow.

Female. Abdomen 37.39 mm. Hindwing 35.37 mm.

Almost exactly similar to the male, the markings somewhat more restricted. The humeral linear spot almost obsolete or entirely so in some of Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher's specimens.

The loop is larger, of 3 cells, as deep as wide; discoidal field with 2 rows of cells to well short of level of node.

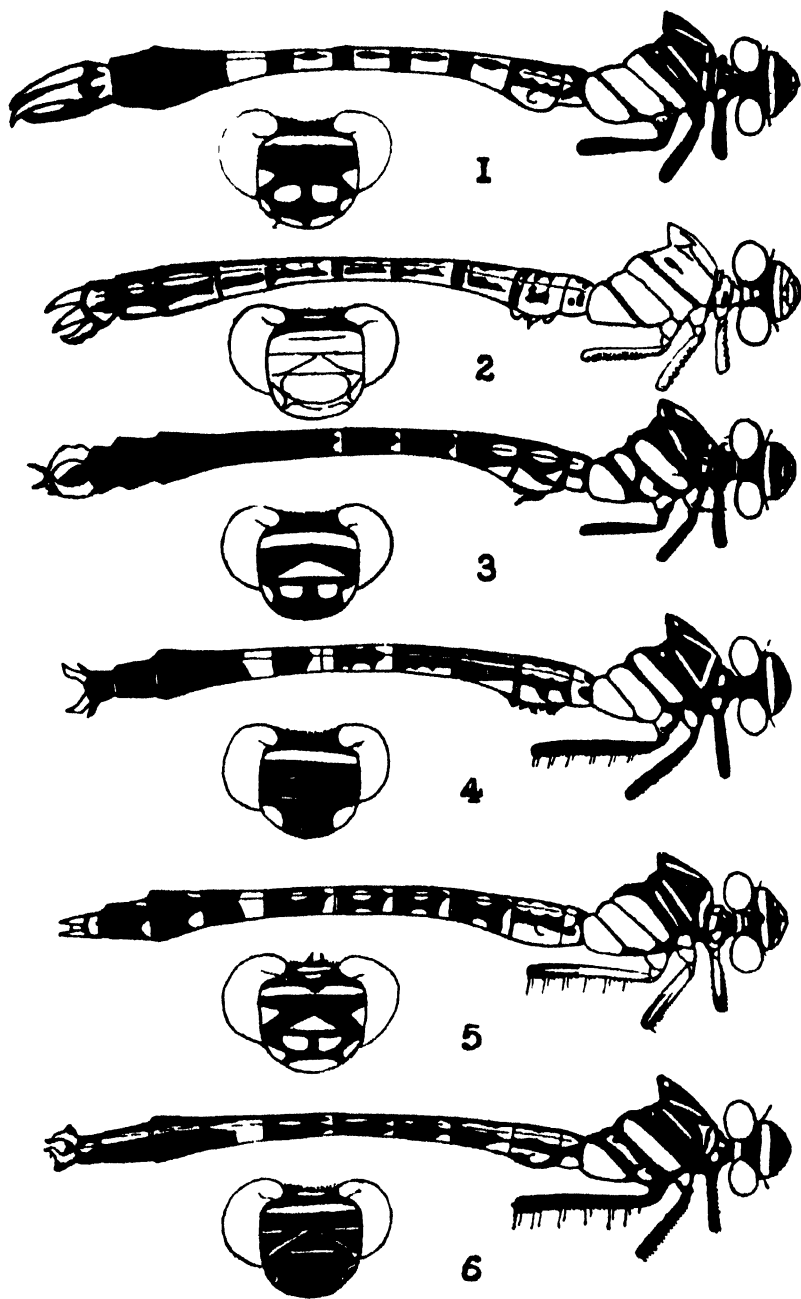
Armature of hind femora very specialized, after a short field of small spines, a row of moderately widely spaced, robust and rather long spines; armature of mid femora similar to that of male.

Anal appendages short, yellow, conical and tapering, separated by a large yellow conical process.

Vulvar scale very short, deeply bifid into two small triangular processes which are markedly divergent.

Hab. Kashmir only. The above descriptions were made from a series of specimens collected by Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher in Kashmir, Gulmarg, 8,500 ft, 23. VIII. 23, and Yusimarg 7,500 ft, 15. VIII. 23.

The delicate grass green colour of head and thorax will distinguish this species from all other Indian Gomphines. The anal loop is not unlike that seen in *Mesogomphus* and represents the first postanal cell divided up by secondary nervures.



INDIAN DRAGONFLIES.

(For explanation, see reverse.)

INDIAN DRAGONFLIES.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1.

The size shown is purely hypothetical, each insect has been shown the same size for the sake of contrast--correct measurements are given in the text.

Figures 2, 3, 4 and 6 are drawn from life, 1 and 5 have been constructed from the author's descriptions.

1. *Onychogomphus aureus*. ♂
2. *Ophogomphus reductus*. ♂
3. *Stylogomphus inglisi*. ♂
4. *Indogomphus duarensis*. ♂
5. *Indogomphus cerastes*. ♀
6. *Indogomphus longistigma*. ♂

Type unknown, paratypes in Indian Museum, Pusa and Fraser collections. (Type probably in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Genus—*INDOGOMPHUS* Fras.

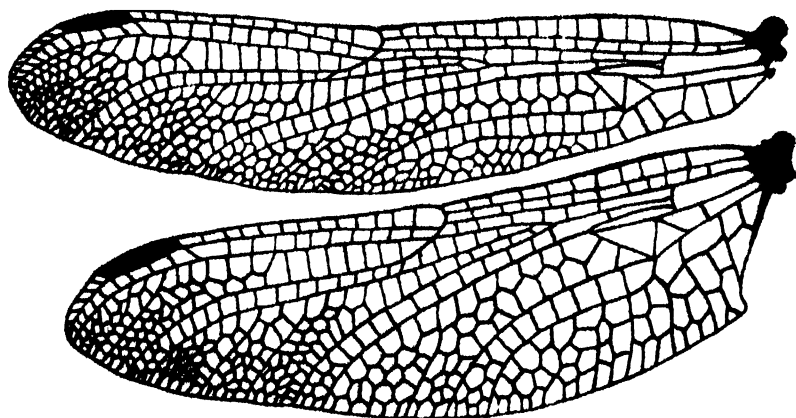


Fig. 2. Wings of *Indogomphus longistigma* Fras. ♂

Genus—*Indogomphus* Fras., Rec. Ind. Mus., Vol. XXIV, p. 422 (1922).

Since I defined this genus, further material has come to hand necessitating some changes and some amplification of the original description. Mr. H. V. O'Donel has sent me some more examples of *Burnagomphus duarensis* Fras., an examination of which clearly proves it to be a true *Indogomphus*. Furthermore a careful reading and interpretation of the Selysian description of *Onychogomphus cerastes*, originally described by him as an *Ophiogomphus*, convinces me that this species also must be transferred to *Indogomphus* and I have set down the reasons for this below. Both *I. longistigma* and *I. duarensis* show a great deal of variation in the presence or absence of an incomplete basal antenodal nervure; the anal appendages of *longistigma* and *duarensis* differ widely whilst those of *cerastes* are unknown, but there are a number of other salient and good generic characters which are common to all, such as the length of the hind femora, the peculiarly specialized armature of these limbs and the relative lengths of the last four abdominal segments, which resemble somewhat those of *Macrogomphus*. These in themselves are of sufficient importance to constitute a well-defined genus.

Characters of the genus :—

Venation : reticulation rather close ; all trigones, subtrigones and hypertrigones entire ; 3 transverse nervures between *Mi-iii* and *Miv* in the forewing, 1 or 2 in the hind ; incomplete basal antenodal nervure present or absent, sometimes present in all wings, more often only present in one or more wings ; forking of *Mi-ii* and *Miii* symmetrical in both wings ; sectors of arc approximating immediately after origin ; discoidal field variable, 2 to 4 rows of cells at level of node ; 1 to 3 rows of cells between *Mi* and *Mia* at outer end of stigma ; 2 rows of postanal cells in forewing, 4 in the hind, first postanal cell undivided, not extending inward nearly as far as inner angle of subtrigone ; anal triangle

3 celled; base of wing oblique, sinuous, very slightly indented, tornus obtuse. Stigma small, braced.

Head comparatively small, wide but narrow from before back, occiput of male simple, of female, armed with two medial spines, in at least two species of the genus, *duarensis* and *cerastes*.

Abdomen with the terminal segments prolonged, 8 and 9 of about equal length, 10 very short; hind femora of great length, extending to apical end of segment 2 and furnished with two rows of very long, very widely spaced robust spines. Anal appendages variable, lyrate or of simple *Gomphus sensu stricto* design. Genotype—*I. longistigma* Fras.

Indogomphus longistigma Fras. Rec. Ind. Mus., 1. c. pp. 422-424 (1922).

Male. Abdomen 44 mm. Hindwing 35 mm.

Head. Eyes bottle green, labium, labrum and face glossy black, frons black with a broad greenish yellow stripe above and overlapping on to front. Above frons a fine black line at its base. Occiput simple, fringed with long black hairs, greenish yellow, black at either end.

Prothorax black, posterior lobe yellow, as is also a small oval spot just in front of it and a transverse anterior band.

Thorax black marked with bright yellow as follows:—a complete mesothoracic collar which sends a prolongation up along the middorsal carina as far as the alar sinus, a narrow dorsal stripe running alongside and parallel with the middorsal carina, reaching the alar sinus above but not the mesothoracic collar below, a vestigial humeral stripe represented by an upper spot and a more or less evident fine line below (sometimes quite obsolete). Laterally greenish yellow traversed by two closely parallel medial black stripes. Beneath black marked by a fine V-shaped spot.

Legs long and slim, armature as for genus. Anterior femora greenish yellow on flexor surface, otherwise all entirely black.

Wings hyaline, long and narrow; stigma pale brownish yellow, that of hindwing considerably larger than fore, 3.5 mm. to 5 mm.; nodal index $\frac{11-16}{12-11} \mid \frac{15-12}{10-12'} \mid \frac{13-17}{12-14} \mid \frac{17-12}{11-12}$; incomplete basal antenodal usually present in one or all wings, rarely absent in all wings.

Abdomen black marked with bright yellow as follows:—segment 1 with a broad stripe on dorsum and a large quadrate spot on each side, 2 with an L-shaped spot on each side, the under side of the oreillets, a short stripe on their upper surface and a trilobed middorsal band, 3 with a baso-lateral triangular spot, a latero-ventral stripe tapering from the basal end and a narrow middorsal stripe which may be cut in two by the finely black middorsal carina (the jugal suture is also occasionally finely black, cutting this stripe transversely), 4 to 6 with similar markings but the lateral stripe absent and the middorsal stripe well separated from the basal yellow, 7 with its basal half or rather less, broadly yellow, this sending a prolongation apicalward along the dorsal carina, 8 to 10 with only the middorsal carina finely yellow.

Anal appendages. Superior yellow, lyrate, broad at base, tapering to a fine point which is turned up slightly, at first divergent but then curling in regularly until the apices meet and enclose a circular foramen. A blunt spine on the outer side. Inferior appendage with widely divergent branches, projecting laterally from below the superior, so that the tips are visible from above, black, rather shorter than the superior. (The superiors remind one of the curled horns of a bullock.)

From the close resemblance of the superior appendages to those of *Helicogomphus*, I fall into the suffering error of stating that the present genus was formerly called by that name. This is a case of resemblance by convergence and the two genera are not nearly allied.

Genitalia. Lamina rather depressed, only slightly visible in profile, rather broadly arched, black; inner hamules aborted, outer very robust, with a prominent midrib, which is continued on as a robust forwardly curled spine, black; lobe prominent, deeply cleft, its mouth expansive, lips markedly overted.

Female. Abdomen 44 to 46 mm. Hindwing 37 mm.

Very similar to the male, differing as follows:—occiput simple, similar to the male but with short hair fringing it, no medial spines as in the two other members of the genus (these are probably absent on account of the highly specialized appendages of the male), bases of mandibles yellow, abdomen with 9th segment about the same length as 8 which is slightly dilated, as is also the apical half of segment 7, 9 dilated but tapering rapidly to segment 10 which is very short and narrow. The long spines on hind femora more numerous than in male.

Anal appendages small, conical, pale yellow, as is also a conical protuberance between them.

Wings slightly enfumed, stigma light brown, the difference in size more marked than in male, nodal index : $\frac{12-17}{11-10} \bigg| \frac{17-12}{11-11}$.

One female has two incomplete basal antenodals in one forewing.

Hab. Nilgiri Wynad, Coorg, and probably widely distributed throughout the Western Ghats. Not reported from the Palni Hills. The type and other specimens are from Gudalur, Nilgiri Wynad, taken in August 1921. An uncommon insect, found sparingly in different parts of Coorg at altitudes of about 3,000 ft., haunting the neighbourhood of rivers, especially scrub jungle bordering mountain streams. Occasionally males are seen patrolling streams, over shallows where the water is broken into glittering ripples as it flows over a pebbly beach. In such broken light the insect is almost invisible as it dashes backwards and forwards. The larva burrows in mud or sand and exuviae are not uncommonly found clinging to rocks in mid-stream.

Type ♂ and ootype ♀ in B.M., paratypes in Pusa and Fraser collections.

Indogomphus martin (Fras.) (*Burmagomphus*) l. c. pp. 421 and 422 (1922);

Platygomphus martin Fras., Mem. Pusa, June 1922.

Male. Abdomen 34 mm. Hindwing 26 mm.

Head entirely black save for the bases of mandibles and a broad, bright yellow stripe on upper surface of frons; occiput straight, simple, fringed with black hairs.

Prothorax black with a large citron yellow spot on each side.

Thorax black on dorsum marked with yellow as follows:—an oblique ante humeral stripe confluent below with a slightly interrupted mesothoracic collar, humeral stripe vestigial, represented only by a small upper spot. Laterally greenish yellow marked by two fine black lines which map out the sutures.

Wings hyaline, slightly saffronated at the extreme base; pterostigma pale brown, broad, short; incomplete basal antenodal nervure entirely absent or irregularly present in one or more wings; nodal index:—

$\frac{11-15}{11-10} \bigg| \frac{16-11}{10-11} \quad \frac{12-17}{11-12} \bigg| \frac{15-11}{12-11}$

$\frac{11-10}{11-10} \bigg| \frac{10-11}{10-11} \quad \frac{11-12}{11-12} \bigg| \frac{12-11}{12-11}$

Legs entirely black save the anterior femora which are pale whitish green inwardly, armature of hind femora as for genus. Hind legs of great length.

Abdomen tumid at base, very narrow and cylindrical from segments 3 to 6, 7 dilating apically, 8 and 9 dilated, 10 very narrow and short, black marked with citron yellow as follows:—segment 1 entirely yellow save for two black dorsal spots, 2 with a trilobed middorsal stripe, the oreillets and a lateral spot in continuation of the last, 3 and 4 with the dorsal carina finely yellow and a lateral stripe, broad at base of segments, tapering thence nearly as far as the apical border, 5 to 7 with the basal lateral spots meeting over the dorsum, the ring thus formed being dusky or black, 8 and 9 with the basal half of the middorsal stripe yellow, the markings on segments 8 and 9 are subject to some varia-

tion, thus in some specimens, received lately from Shillong, the basal ring on 6 is almost as broad as that on segment 7.

Anal appendages. Superior pale yellow, subconical, pointed at apex, short and widely divaricate. Inferior appendage deeply cleft into two equally widely divaricate branches, as long as the superiors, black.

Genitalia. Lamina arched, border emarginate, distinctly seen from the side, inner hamules narrow, long, projecting, ending in a sharply turned-back point, external hamules much stouter, projecting beyond apices of former, bevelled near the apex which ends in a blunt forwardly directed point, lobe cupped, projecting nearly as far as external hamules.

Female. Abdomen 35 mm. Hindwing 29 mm.

Very similar to male. Occiput slightly concave, armed in some specimens with medial spines similar in character to those of *cerastes*,—in one female, a long robust spine slightly to left of the middle line, in a second female, there is a spine on both sides of the middle line, but one is longer than the other.

Prothorax finely bordered with yellow along posterior border of posterior lobe, in addition to the lateral spot.

Wings suffronated palely at base; stigma pale brown; nodal index:—
 10-17 | 16-11 10-18 | 17-12
 10-11 | 11-13 10-13 | 13-12, 2 rows of cells between *Mi* and *Mia*.

Legs.—Armature similar to that of male but spines more robust.

Abdomen. Segment 1 entirely yellow, 2 has the whole of the sides yellow as well as the dorsal trilobed stripe. The basal rings on 4 to 6 very narrow and not extended at all along the sides.

Anal appendages pale yellow, conical, pointed, short.

Vulvar scale rather hidden by the overlapping of dilated sides, rather long, triangular, very slightly bifid at apex.

Hab.—Type and paratypes from Hasimara Tea Estate, Duara, Bengal, collected by Mr. H. V. O'Donel, Sept. 1921, and 20 V, 23. Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher has lately found it moderately common in Shillong, Assam, and I have been able to examine two males and three females of these, which differ only from type in the markings of segment 6 of the males as mentioned above. The basal incomplete antenodal nervure, as demonstrated in these specimens, seems far more common to the forewings than to the hind, it is present in none of the hind wings of the females, is absent altogether in one male and one female.

Type in Pusa, paratypes in B. M. and Fraser collections.

Indogomphus cerastes (Selys). (*Onychogomphus*) Mon. Gomph. pp. 63, 308 (1854); id. Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) XXVIII, p. 173 (1869); Will. l. c. p. 309, 311 (1908); Laidl. c. pp. 371, 411 (1922); *Ophiogomphus cerastes* Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. XXI (2), p. 41 (1854); *Lindenia cerastes* Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 60 (1890).

Male. Abdomen 40 mm. Hindwing 32-34 mm.

Head. Labium dull reddish yellow, labrum yellow bordered with black along both anterior border and base, a tongue of black projecting from the base and cutting the yellow into two spots; anteclypeus yellow, postclypeus black with a large yellow spot on each side against the eyes, also a small medium yellow spot which is confluent with the yellow on anteclypeus; frons broadly yellow, its anterior surface and base narrowly black; vertex black with a small point of yellow just posterior to the ocelli; occiput yellow bordered finely with black, fringed with long brown hairs, slightly notched at its centre.

Prothorax black, with two small points at its middle, the posterior lobe and the sides broadly yellow.

Thorax black on dorsum, yellow at sides. The following yellow marks on dorsum:—the middorsal carina finely yellow, oblique antehumeral stripes slightly separated from an uninterrupted mesothoracic collar, narrow humeral

stripes, the tergum spotted with yellow. Laterally the sutures finely mapped out in black, that on the last expanding into a black spot behind the hind leg and beneath the thorax.

Legs black, femora yellow externally, their apical ends showing the beginnings of two brown lines, hind femora long but not overlapping third segment, furnished with 5 or 6 very long robust spines. Tibiæ black, flexor surfaces finely yellow.

Wings hyaline, slightly tinted with yellow at the bases, costa finely yellow; as also are many of the transverse nervures, especially at base and near costa,

nodal index $\frac{12-14}{11-12} | \frac{16-12}{12-11}$; pterostigma reddish brown bordered with black nervures, 3.5 mm. in length, over 5 cells; membrane pale, short and narrow. (The condition and colour of the wings points to the specimen being somewhat teneral.)

Abdomen (Incomplete, the last seven segments missing.) Segment 1 yellow, its base above and a medio-lateral spot black, segment 2 yellow laterally including the oreillets, black above with a trilobed stripe of yellow on the dorsal carina tapering apicad as far as apical border, 3 with a subbasal ring nearly divided by the black dorsal carina, a large yellow spot on middorsum and a lateral spot at the same level.

Genitalia and anal appendages unknown.

Female very similar to the male. Abdomen 43-45 mm. Hindwing 35-37 mm. Differs as follows:—The yellow stripe on frons nearly divided in two by a tongue of black running from the base.

Occiput armed with two closely apposed medial spines which converge towards one another.

Abdomen compressed, the last segments slightly dilated, proportionate length of segments 8 and 9 similar to *longistigma* and *duarensis*, the first three segments marked as in the male, 4 to 6 similar to 3, 7 with its basal half yellow, 8 and 9 black with a triangular yellow spot on the sides, 10 yellow, its base and apical border narrowly black.

Anal appendages yellow, slightly longer than segment 10, slender, pointed.

Hab. Nepal and North India. Type a female in the Solysian collection, eotype male and two paratype females in the British Museum.

This species was primarily classed as an *Ophiogomphus* by De Selys mainly on account of the occipital spines present in the female; subsequently he altered this classification to *Onychogomphus*, Dr. Hagen having pointed out that the legs were too short for an *Ophiogomphus*. His reason for this is not at all clear as in the former genus, the legs only extend as far as the hinder border of the thorax, whereas, in the description of *cerastes*, Selys distinctly states that the legs "do not overlap the 3rd segment". Presumably from this the legs extended well on to the 2nd segment, as in *Indogomphus*. The occipital spines correspond to *duarensis*, whilst the proportionate length of segments 8 and 9, and the long spines on the hind femora correspond to *longistigma* and *duarensis*. Such a combination of characters, corresponding to those in other species of the genus *Indogomphus*, seem of sufficient importance to justify the transference of the species to that genus. *I. duarensis* and *cerastes* are probably closely related. If a specimen of *longistigma* and one of *duarensis* are laid side by side, the latter appears to be a miniature specimen of the former.

I. longistigma is at once determined by its peculiar specialized appendages and is easily distinguished from *cerastes* by its peculiar thoracic markings. *I. duarensis* is easily distinguished from both by its much smaller size.

(To be continued.)

A NOTE ON THE WEAVERS AND FINCHES OF THE PUNJAB.

BY

HUGH WHISTLER, F.Z.S., M.R.C.O.U., C.F. A. O. U.

PART II

*(Continued from page 188 of this volume).*The Pink-browed Finch—*Callocanthis burtoni* (Gould).

Our information about this fine finch is very incomplete.

The ranges north of Simla appear to be its main habitat as far as the Punjab Province is concerned, though I believe I saw a female at Triun 9,700' behind Dharmasala on 2nd April 1928.

Jerdon says (B. I., ii, 407): "This remarkable finch has hitherto only been found in the North-West Himalayas, chiefly in the mountains beyond Simla." This is amplified by Stoliczka who says (J. A. S. B., xxxvii.) "This rare species is found occasionally in winter on the lesser ranges about Koteghar and Simla between 4,000' and 7,000'. In summer it lives in the highest cedar forests in the central range of the N.W. Himalayas."

Then we have Jones' statement (J.B.N.H.S., xxvi, 610) that "Dodsworth procured this species in March 1911 and January 1912. He notes that it goes about in small flocks and is remarkably fearless." Since that was written one of Mr. Jones' correspondents has secured him several specimens from a flock at Simla on 15th February 1921. A pair, dated March 1867, Simla are in the Tweeddale Collection.

These records imply that the species is only a winter visitor to Simla but at Fagoo, 12 miles north on the Hindustan-Tibet road, Tytler procured specimens on 13th June (Ibis, 1868).

M. Babault secured two males at the end of May in Kulu at Tchari Djony in the Parbatti Valley and he is my authority for stating that, the species has been recorded from Murree, though I cannot trace the original records to which he refers. (Mission Babault, Rés. Scient., 191).

It has been recorded from Chamba (Marshall, Ibis, 1884), where a few come down in winter.

The Himalayan Goldfinch—*Carduelis caniceps caniceps* Vigors.

A few pairs of the Himalayan Goldfinch perhaps breed in the north-western corner of our area, as Ratray found 4 fresh eggs on the 10th June at 5,000' at Dunga Gali just a mile or two from the Murree border and Magrath has noted that it probably breeds at Thandiani beyond Dunga Gali.

It also breeds in the north-eastern corner, as I found a nest with a single fresh egg at Kailang 10,000' Lahul on 11th June 1922. At this time the species was very abundant in the neighbourhood of Kailang but many of the birds may have been merely migrants moving further on to the innermost Himalayas as when I passed along the same way about the beginning of July the next year there were but a few pairs about. During the summer months a few pairs may be met with throughout the Chandra and Bhaga valleys of Lahul from Koksar to Jispar. In July in Spiti I observed also a few pairs along the Upper Spiti river about 13,000' and these were doubtless on their breeding ground.

Two young birds in juvenile dress seen in the apple orchard at Bajaura (3,600') on 22nd June 1921 indicate that the Goldfinch breeds in Kulu. In all probability it breeds over a large area and in greater numbers in the north-eastern Punjab hills than there is at present evidence to prove.

As a winter visitor the Goldfinch is better known. At the end of December 1922 Mr. A. E. Jones saw it at Taxila and I found it common at Rawalpindi in February and the beginning of March 1911.

Stoliczka recorded long ago (J.A.S.B., xxvi, 610) that "During the cold weather it is very plentifully met with at Koteghar, near Simla, and all along the hill stations of the lower ranges." At Simla, according to Jones (J.B.N.H.S., xxvi, 610) "it is a more or less resident species. Small flocks wander from one locality to another, until they separate for the breeding season, about the middle of June."

In December 1922, I found flocks in the Alders of the Upper Beas Valley about Katrain and Sultanpur (4,000'—5,000' in Kulu.)

At Dharmasala, it is distinctly rare and is not shown in Hingston's list. A few birds came to my garden at 4,000' in the Lower Station in the first week of January 1921, and a single individual was seen in the same place on 19th December 1922. It occurs in Chamba (Ibis, 1884, 420).

A solitary bird was seen by Mr. A. E. Jones in a compound in Ambala Cantonment on February 6th., 1916 (J.B.N.H.S., xxvi, 676).

The Himalayan Greenfinch—*Hypocanthus spinoides* (Vigors).

The Himalayan Greenfinch is a bird of wide distribution along almost the whole length of the Himalayas but its movements do not appear to be thoroughly understood as yet.

The most westerly point from which it has been recorded is the Samana where according to Whitehead (Ibis, 1909, 231) a few individuals are to be found in December and January with the flocks of Goldfinches about Fort Lockhart. It is not improbable that these birds breed in the Kurram Valley. In parts of the Peshawar Valley, it is a common winter migrant, (Magrath, J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 1329).

In Murree and the Galis, Ratray says that it is fairly common arriving suddenly about the middle of June and at once commencing nesting operations. At Kotli below Murree, I observed a flock on 26th. May but in error recorded them as young birds (J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 1074). At Thandiani, it appears to be rare. In Kashmir it is a common bird as far north as the Liddar and Sindh Valleys where it breeds from 7,000' to 9,000' (Magrath, J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 1329). It is not found in Ladakh. Some of these western birds must move down to the high plateau of the Rawalpindi Division in winter as Mr. Jones inform me that he met the species at Taxila at Christmas 1922 and I saw a single individual at Jhelam on January 9th, 1914.

As regards Chamba, I have no information but it doubtless occurs there as a summer visitor, for at Dalhousie, I found it most abundant at 7,000'—7,500' in September, whereas it had not been seen at all in the same area in June.

Along the outer slopes of the Duala Dhar or First Snowy range from Dharmasala to the Kulu boundary the greenfinch is a common bird but somewhat erratic in its movements. I have detailed records for this area and the bird has been met with in every month except August and September. In June and July my records are scanty and it is clear that the birds which I see so commonly during the rest of the year in the lower zone from 3,000' to 5,000' and in the foot hills of the Kangra Valley down to 1,200', either move for the moonsoon months to a higher zone or cross the range and become the summer visitors of the Inner Himalayas. I incline to the latter theory as the Oak jungles of the higher zone do not appear suitable to the breeding of this species, which I have practically never met in them. Dodsworth's note (J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 1078) shows that the great majority of nests are built in Blue Pines and Cedars and these are very scarce on the Outer Duala Dhar.

From May to August on different occasions I have found it common in Kulu and Saraj from about 6,000' to 9,000', a few birds being observed lower down in the valley to 3,600'. In December I did not observe it.

According to Stoliczka it is found in Lahul and Spiti, but although I met with it near Kyelang at 10,000' in June in the former province I did not find it in Spiti.

In the Simla hills it is a well known and abundant species but even so the records do not throw very satisfactory light on its status. In his very interesting and detailed note (J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 1075) Dodsworth says, that about Simla, the Greenfinch becomes tolerably common about June, (earliest date 4th. June), till the end of October and then disappears, while it breeds in July and August and a few in September, August being the most usual month for nests. The breeding zone is clearly defined at 6,000' to 7,000'. Jones' account (J.B.N.H.S., xxv, 611) does not quite agree with this; according to him it is "Resident though the flocks wander away from their breeding haunts in the cold season and spring. Birds shot in April are moulting. Commences breeding operations in June which continue till September or rarely till October, for in 1916 I saw a brood of young ones which had not left the nest for more than a day. This was on the 29th of that month." Hume (N. & E., 2nd ed., ii, 156) gives the laying season at Simla as July and August but he does not comment on the status of the bird. The only nest that I have taken personally at Simla contained a single egg on 29th June.

I have information which shows that these Greenfinches breed very abundantly about Kufri, Fagoo, Baghi, and Narkundah in August. These birds however vanish by the end of October. Yet at Sabathoo at 4,500' in Beavan's day (Ibis, 1867, 138) he heard that numbers of Greenfinches were caught by soldiers in winter and Captain Skinner records (J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 26) that flocks are common round Dagahai from November to March.

Some birds from this area also move right down to the plains as Mr. A. E. Jones met a small party at Jagadri, Ambala District, on 17th February 1916 (J.B.N.H.S., xxvi, 876).

Further east according to B. B. Osmaston, "these birds are common round the hill stations of Chakrata, Nainital, and Darjheeling from April to October where they breed between 7,000' and 8,000' and probably at similar elevations throughout the Outer Himalayan ranges. They nest chiefly in the months of July and August. In November they begin to move down the hills and in January and February they may frequently be seen in fairly large flocks of from 10 to 20 or more birds in the plains at the foot of the Himalayas. This is especially the case in Dera Dun and eastwards through Bijnor as far as Pilibhit. I have no personal knowledge of the plains below Darjheeling but it is very probable that the Darjheeling birds winter down below like their N.W. brethren" (J.B.N.H.S., xx, 853).

Stuart Baker confirms that it breeds at Darjheeling between 8,000' and 10,000' and perhaps as low as 7,000' and adds that while the bird moves up and down according to season it could hardly be called migratory. (J.B.N.H.S., xxi, 1074). At Kurseong 6,000' below Darjheeling Mr. D. Abreu says that he saw it from early in October to late in December" (J.B.N.H.S., xx, 1152).

Scully says (S.F., vii, 336) that it is "found in great numbers in the valley of Nepal and although it moves about a great deal I think it must be a permanent resident there. It was obtained from early in February to July. [Hodgson stated that it breeds in the Central Hilly region of Nepal from April to July]. It frequents the central woods in flocks and may often be seen in the Residency grounds about sunset flying into the tops of the pine trees and moving about the upper branches very actively."

There appears to be no record of the species in Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, or British Burmah, but Godwin Auston recorded it from Khajinghon. Manipur, and Hume thought he saw it in the Limatol range of the western hills of Manipur (S.F., xi, 28).

I have given the above notes in detail as in spite of the fact that we have more printed records of this beautiful little bird than of most species it does not appear quite safe to generalise from them and lay down a summer and winter range for the species. Its distribution appears more strictly zonal than in most species and until the available records have been largely multiplied it is better not to draw deductions which may prove erroneous. As indicated above it may be considered in any case one of the more abundant finches of the Punjab though fairly strictly confined to the Himalayan ranges.

The Eastern Linnet—*Linota cannabina fringillirostris* Bp. & Soh.

Writing as I am far from libraries and museums it is useless attempting an accurate indication of the respective limits on our frontiers of the Eastern Linnet and the Eastern Twite as the problem has been complicated by the separation by various writers of races which at the best are obscure and probably are not separable. There is however no difficulty as far as the Punjab area is concerned.

The Eastern Linnet is a common winter visitor to the submontane tract of the North-Western Punjab.

Mr. A. E. Jones says of Campbellpore-Attock (J.B.N.H.S., xxvii, 798):—"First noted 20th December 1918 when a flock of 7 was seen. They were so wild that I had difficulty in securing one with the 12-bore gun. Subsequently found to be fairly common about the waste stony ground at the foot of the hills." At Christmas 1922 Mr. Jones informs me that he met with the species about Taxila.

In the Salt Range, the late Captain C. H. T. Whitehead secured a specimen on 13th December from a flock on the plateau to the north of Sardi. This was originally recorded as belonging to the typical form of Europe, but the identification was subsequently corrected (Bull., B.O.C., xix, 7 and xxi, 101).

It is probably a common winter visitor throughout much of the Salt Range as in the beginning of March 1914 I met with Linnets in some numbers about Dumman and Chakwal. Here as I have recorded (Ibis, 1916, 66) they were common enough in small flocks or in parties of 2 or 3 individuals. These would often be noted flying overhead, attention being called by their twittering note, or settling at the tops of Shisham and Kikur trees. In the early mornings the males were singing freely at the tops of trees round the Dumman Rest House.

Currie writes (J.B.N.H.S., xxiv, 566) "At Lahore, last September, (1914) I saw several small parties of Linnets feeding in the grass rukh and passing overhead in a south-easterly direction, which I fancy must have belonged to this species. I did not however shoot one." I feel however quite sure that these birds were not correctly identified as Linnets could hardly reach Lahore in September under any circumstances from what we know of their distribution in Asia.

The Eastern Twite—*Linota flavirostris montanella* Hume.

Stoliczka observes (J.A.S.B., xxxvii, 62) that this species visits Kulu and the Sutlej Valley in winter and is also in winter caught near Chini and some times caged. As his collections apparently contained no specimens from the localities and the record has not since been confirmed by other observers the species can only doubtfully be included in the Punjab list.

The Golden-fronted Serin—*Serinus pusillus* (Pall.)

The Golden-fronted Serin has as yet been reported only in the mountain area of the north-east corner of our Province.

Lieutenant Speke of the 46th B.N.I. long ago informed Blyth (J.A.S.B., xxiv, 257) that it was found in Spiti from 10,000' to 13,000' in summer and this was

confirmed by Stoliczka (J.A.S.B., xxvii, 1868) who says "Comes only in winter to the lesser ranges of the N. W. Himalayas; it breeds east of Chini on elevations of 10,000' and above, as likewise in Spiti, Lahul, and Ladakh."

In July 1922 I found this lovely little finch fairly common in pairs along the Spiti Valley from the Kunzum Pass to Kibar at 13,000'—14,500'. Nests with one and five fresh eggs respectively were found near Kibar on the 21st July.

In Lahul, it is one of the commonest birds in June and July along the valleys from the Rhotang Pass to Zingzingbar at heights from 10,000' to 13,000'. Its main stronghold is the Juniper Forest which stretches from Keylang nearly to Patseo: here I found many nests built in the Juniper trees, with eggs in June and July.

Marshall says, that it appears in Chamba in flocks in March for a short time (Ibis, 1884, 42). In Kulu it apparently does not breed.

The species is most abundant as a winter visitor to the Lower ranges about Simla. Hume says (Lahore to Yarkand, 260) "Later in the autumn [after October] retreats further South [than Ladakh] and enormous numbers swarm over the lower ranges nearer the plains, at heights from 4,000' to 7,000'. I have known of 30 being killed at one shot, near Koteghar, in the valley of the Sutlej." At Simla according to Jones (J. B.N.H.S., xxvi, 610) it is "abundant in the cold weather. Roams about the hill sides in vast flocks which retreat to their breeding quarters generally in April." Mr. Jones informs me that he has met with the species as low as 3,500' at Koti in Baghat state towards the end of February 1923.

I met with some flocks at 8,000'—6,500' near Katrain in the first week of December 1922 but have no other information regarding this bird in Kulu.

It is curious considering the abundance of the Serin in the Simla hills in winter that it apparently does not spread further west along the southern slopes of the Duala Dar or first Snowy range. During three winters at Dharmasala I have met with the species only twice, namely, a single flock seen on 3rd March 1921 above the tea garden 5,000' which lies between Dharmasala and Kanhyara, and a party of 3 birds by Triune Rest House (9,600') on 30th March 1923.

The Brambling—*Fringilla montifringilla* L.

The Brambling is recorded by both Delmé-Redoliffe (J.B.N.H.S., xxiii, 753) and Meinertzhagen (Ibis, 1920, 140) as an abundant winter visitor in flocks about Quetta from early November till March (latest date 2nd. April). These birds doubtless arrive by some westerly route but they appear to depart northwards through a line just west of our area and passing up through Kohat towards Gilgit and Chitral. At Kohat, Whitehead (Ibis, 1909, 231) states that it passes through the District in small numbers early in March, associating with big flocks of buntings: it was not noted on the autumn passage but he afterwards met it on the Kohat grass farm in December 1911. Of Chitral, Perreau says (J.B.N.H.S., xix, 918) that it was only observed in April when large flocks passed through Drosh on their way north. Biddulph and Scully agree (S.F.; ix, 353 and x, 133) that it occurs in Gilgit in small numbers on passage in March and April. The bird passes through Kashmir though I can find no details of this and there is a specimen (undated) from Abbottabad in the Hume Collection. The name also occurs in the list of local birds in the Hazara Gazetteer.

In view of this very clearly defined distribution and movement it is not strange that Hume discredited (S.F., vii, 465) Jerdon's statement that the bird had been found at Simla and Musorrie (B.I. ii. 412), a statement which is inherently improbable and has not since been corroborated.

The Brambling depends for its inclusion in the Punjab list on a female which was shot by me on 7th January 1911 in the compound of the Commissioners' house in the Civil Lines at Rawalpindi. It was solitary and was found perching on the top of a high thorn hedge.

The Yellow-throated Sparrow—*Gymnorhis xanthosterna* (Bonap.).

This is another of our common species on which our information is as yet very incomplete. The Yellow-throated Sparrow is divided into two races, the typical form from the Indian Peninsula and *G. x. transfuga* from Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Sindh. The meeting ground of the two races appears to be in the Punjab and the majority of Punjab birds are clearly intermediate between the two races, but it is probable that both races in their purity are to be found at the extreme ends of the Province and possibly with this is correlated the different status of the species in the north-west and south-east. Full observation and materials are required to clear up these points. In the meantime I have treated the bird binomially and must be satisfied with indicating the available records. It appears to be abundant wherever it occurs.

At Rawalpindi, it is a summer visitor and extends into the Foot-hills of Murree, probably up to about 4,500'. I found that it was already generally distributed by the 15th April. Presumably it occurs at Peshawar but I can find no record on the point.

At Jhelum, including the Salt Range, it arrives about the beginning of April and is one of the first of the summer visitors to depart; all have gone before the middle of August (Ibis, 1916, 67). Similarly in a line further west but outside of our area at Kohat (Ibis, 1909, 232) it arrives about 1st April.

At Gujranwala, I found that they had already arrived by the beginning of April and all had gone again by the end of July. For Amritsar I have a record as early as 24th March for the first arrival.

At Jhang, (Ibis, 1922, 272) I have recorded how it is an abundant summer visitor, arriving at the latter end of March and becoming common by the beginning of April: towards Shorkot however it appears to arrive a few days earlier. The birds flock in August and have gone by the middle of September. Yet it is curious that I observed them at Multan in the second half of October.

At Lahore, according to both Dewar and Currie, it is only a summer visitor; the latter states (J. B. N. H. S., xxiv, 566) that it arrives towards the end of March and leaves again in October, which it will be observed is intermediate between the early departures of the north and west and the winter status of Ambala birds.

It occurs in Chamba (Ibis, 1884, 419).

Along the Kangra Valley, as far at least as Mandi, it is common and reaches about to 4,500' along the base of the ranges; at Dharmasala the first arrivals appear in the last week of March but after breeding it leaves again very early about July; even by the end of June the species has gathered into flocks preparatory to the migration. In the Simla hills, it similarly occurs up to 4,000' (Jones, J.B.N.H.S., xxvi, 611).

At Ferozepore, it is common by the end of March. At Ludhiana, the exodus seems to begin about August but a few were observed at Khanna in September.

At Ambala, the status of the species is distinctly different: in summer it is as elsewhere in the Punjab a generally dispersed breeding species. But in the winter, from December to February, I observed large flocks and it would be interesting to know whether these were composed of the local breeding birds or whether as is more probable the breeding birds winter elsewhere and these flocks were immigrants. A series of summer and winter birds is clearly needed from Ambala for careful racial examination.

For Hissar, my notes show that the bird was already common on my arrival on 27th April; it began to flock about July and a certain number were about till the end of October after which it was not seen.

At Delhi, it breeds in June (Bingham, N. & E., ii, 158) but I have no other information for the south-eastern Punjab.

The Cashmere Sparrow—*Passer domesticus parkini* Whistler.

There is considerable difficulty over the question of the Sparrows of the north-western corner of our Indian Empire owing to the overlooking for many years of the fact that, in the higher hill areas, the breeding bird is larger and with a stronger beak and therefore different from the small *P. d. indicus* of the plains. This larger bird I named as *P. d. parkini* with type locality of Cashmere (Bull., B.O.C., colii, 13, 1920) but it is not yet possible for want of a sufficient series of Sparrows from different localities properly to work out its distribution and movements. Observers cannot be too strongly urged to collect a series of the breeding sparrows of their localities or of birds which are known to be on passage, as *parkini*, in portions at least of its range, is highly migratory. Until such series are available for identification one cannot satisfactorily deal with the status of this race. I have however the following data as a rough guide to it.

The breeding sparrow of Spiti is beyond all doubt *P. d. parkini* as I secured a series of 6 males there in July 1922; they were common about villages at 13,000' and were nesting in the faggots which top the roofs of all houses in Spiti and eggs were taken. These six males show wing measurements of 79·5, 82·5, 82, 81·5, 81·5 and 81mm. A House Sparrow occurs in summer in Lahul at 10,000' to 12,000' but is rather scarcer than in Spiti and I have only been able to obtain 4 males (wings 79·5, 79, 78, 77·5). These birds are probably also *parkini*.

So far as I have been able to trace them, the Sparrows of the Outer Himalayan ranges appear to be intermediate between *parkini* and *indicus*: and in this area the birds are non-migratory. From Saraj (June), I have 3 males with wings of 78, 78·5 and 77·5mm. From Kulu, a series of 8 males (June and November) have the wings 75·5, 78, 77·5, 77·5, 76·5, 77·5, 78·5, 77 mm. Four males from Dharmasala (April, May, November) have the wings 78, 77·5, 75·5, 75mm. For the rest of the Punjab Himalayas, I have no material available. These measurements form a connecting link between true *parkini*, as exemplified in the above large Spiti birds and the small weak billed *indicus* of which 4 birds before me from Darbhanga Bengal show wings of 74, 73·5, 72 and 77mm.

Ticehurst has traced *parkini* through Rampur, Karman, Sheraj, Bushire and Afghanistan (J.B.N.H.S., xxviii, 218). It is probably the sparrow which is a summer visitor to Quetta and northern Baluchistan. My only 2 males from Quetta have wings 79 and 79·5.

At Chitral, Perreau records the Sparrow as a very common summer visitor about 4,500' and higher to 7,800' from the end of April till early in October (J.B.N.H.S., xix 913). At Gilgit also the sparrow is a summer visitor arriving about March and leaving in November and breeding in the lower valleys; while some birds remain during mild winters. A series of males are said to have wings of from 3" to 3·2"=76·5—81·5mm. (Biddulph, S.F., ix, 343. Scully, S.F., x, 128).

At Kohat, Whitehead records the passage of vast hordes of migrating sparrows in April and May in company with the Spanish Sparrow and the Rosy Pastor (Ibis, 1909, 232).

These Gilgit, Chitral and Kohat birds may well all be *parkini* but material is wanted for examination.

The type locality for this race is Srinagar, Cashmere where it breeds in abundance; my series of males thence have the wings 80·5, 80, 79·5, 78·5, 77·5mm.

Osmanston found it breeding throughout Ladakh.

Parkini is known to appear in the plains of the Punjab as a migrant. I first observed the new race through the flocks of migrant sparrows which passed through Jhang district in September and October with *Gymnorhis* and *Emberiza luteola* and there were signs of a return migration in March and April. Four males were obtained with wings 80, 81, 80·5 and 77mm. (moult incomplete). Some of these birds were on their way to Sindh as Ticehurst obtained a male (wing 83) from a flock at the head of the Jamrao Canal on 8th December 1919 (Ibis, 1922, 650).

This migration apparently passes through the whole Punjab as I have a pair shot from a flock at Ferozepore on 18th September 1911 (Wing ♂ 79) and Mr. A. E. Jones obtained a male from a flock at Jagadri, Ambala District, in 12th March 1922 (wing 84).

The attention of all observers is directed to this interesting problem.

The Indian House Sparrow—*Passer domesticus indicus* Jard. and Selby.

A House Sparrow which is commonly attributed to this race is found as an abundant resident throughout the Punjab plains; I have not however been able to examine sufficient material from the Indian Peninsula to feel certain whether one name will cover all the birds of the plains of India or whether in reality there is another race which has been overlooked.

The Sindh Sparrow—*Passer pyrrhonotus* Blyth.

This Sparrow was originally named by Blyth in 1844 from a single specimen obtained in Bhawalpur by Sir Alexander Burnes and then was entirely lost sight of for nearly 40 years until it was rediscovered by Doig in the Eastern Narra. It is only within the last 10 years however that its distribution has become fairly well known, though both Hartert and Stuart Baker have made the mistake of placing it as a race of *Passer domesticus*. This is quite incorrect as apart from the fact that the two birds are very distinct, *Passer domesticus* breeds freely through the whole range of *Passer pyrrhonotus*.

The Sindh Sparrow is essentially a riverain sparrow and its range is therefore largely dependant on the course of the river system of the extreme north-west: it is however inevitable that small colonies wander away from the rivers and establish themselves where a combination of Kikur trees, Sarpat grass, and water furnish the necessary conditions for their breeding and odd parties may of course be met anywhere in the area between the rivers. It is however only along the course of the rivers that the bird may be looked for with a certain expectation of its discovery.

I have traced the Sindh Sparrow as follows throughout the whole of its range:—

On the Indus, it is recorded from Dera Ismail Khan by Currie (J.B.N.H.S., xxiv, 566). There is then a gap in its known distribution down to the jungles north of Sukkur from whence it is fairly common down to the Sadhani forest in the Karachi collectorate and occasionally as far as the jungles in the Hyderabad district. It occurs at the Machar Lake and Jamrao Head (Ticehurst, Ibis, 1922, 652), and on the Eastern Narra (Doig, S. F., ix, 280).

There is no record for the Jhelum river.

On the Chenab it is found as far north as Wazirabad (Currie, *loc. cit.*) but it appears to be scarce along this river until about the Rivaz bridge at Chund Jhang District (Ibis, 1922, 274): from there it is common down to Multan south of which there is no record.

On the Ravi, it is common about Lahore (Currie, J.B.N.H.S., xix, 259; xxiv, 566; Jones, xxi, 1073). Currie has recorded it from Gurdaspur but not made it clear where the species was actually found.

For the Beas, there is no definite record.

On the Sutlej, I have found it at Phillaur (J.B.N.H.S., xx, 1151) and again it is common at the Ferozepore bridge (J.B.N.H.S., xxii, 392). Still further south we have Bhawalpur the type locality.

Throughout its range the bird is a resident species.

The breeding season is extended and probably more than one brood is raised in the year. Nests have been recorded in April at Wazirabad Eastern Narra and Sadhani Forest, in May and June at Lahore, in August at Lahore and Jhang and in September at Jhang.

The Spanish Sparrow—*Passer hispaniolensis transcaspicus* Tschusi.

This race of Spanish Sparrow is said by Hartert to breed from the Transcau-

casus through Transcaspia to Turkestan, Kashmere, Afghanistan, Persia and Palestine.

If it breeds at all in Cashmere it must be very rarely as I can trace no actual records on the point though Ward says, that he met with it in July in the Nowboog Valley (J.B.N.H.S., xvii, 485).

The winter distribution for India is given (F.B.I., ii., 239) as Sind, the Punjab, the northern part of Rajputana down to Sambhar, the N.W. Provinces and Oudh as far east as Mirzapore.

Some birds apparently arrive in India by a line somewhat similar to that followed by many species and passing down just along the west of the Punjab border: for while at Gilgit it is so scarce that Biddulph and Scully (S. F., ix, 303; x, 128) only obtained 2 or 3 specimens in winter, in Chitral it is a very common passage migrant in large flocks in October and November and at the end of April and beginning of May (Perreau, J.B.N.H.S., xix, 913). Immense flocks are reported from Kohat and the Kurram Valley where the passage dates are given as second week of March till middle of May and early August to October, but as it is scarce at Quetta in winter (3 specimens in the local Museum obtained on 18th November being the only record known to me) these flocks perhaps represent a second line of entry from the west. That this is probable is also suggested by the fact, that it is only a winter visitor to Upper Sindh in quite small numbers and a mere straggler to Lower Sindh (Ticehurst, Ibis, 1922, 651) as contrasted with the vast numbers which appear in the Punjab and pass through as far as the Sambhar Lake (Adam, S.F., i, 387). Had the Kohat birds been part of the north to south movement represented in Chitral the Spanish Sparrow could hardly fail to be a more abundant bird at Quetta and in Sindh.

Published records for the Punjab do not at all accurately represent the movements of the species: my own records are also very unsatisfactory as far many years I certainly overlooked the presence of the bird.

Hume says (S.F., i, 209), "During the cold season invades nearly the whole Punjab in such vast flocks that a single shot would often enable one to secure materials for a dozen pies." Again in the Ibis (1868, 233) he says "found throughout the Sirsa and Hansi districts. . . . about Sirsa it is found associated in immense flocks with the common sparrow". His collection contains specimens from Rhotak and Sirsa. It occurs in Hissar. In Ambala district according to Jones (J.B.N.H.S., xxvi, 676) it is a common winter visitor. At Jhang I found it a winter visitor in flocks but somewhat variable in numbers from year to year. My records were incomplete but the bird was certainly observed from December till the end of March (Ibis, 1922, 272). During a railway journey from Lala-Musa to Sargodha on 25th April 1918, I almost certainly identified this bird amongst very many flocks of Sparrows seen along the line.

The Cinnamon Sparrow—*Passer rutilans debilis* Hartert.

The Cinnamon Sparrow is a purely Himalayan species but while strictly speaking a resident in the hills and non-migratory it changes its altitude according to season, in winter appearing near the outer fringe of the foothills. The limits of this race do not yet appear to have been defined closely either on the west or east. Hartert's statement (Vog. P.F., 162) that it extends to Sindh is not correct and there is no record for the plains of the Punjab.

Within our area it is found very commonly in summer from about 5,500' to 7,000' as a breeding bird all along the outer ranges of the Himalayas and in small numbers down to 4,000' and up to about 9,000'. At Murree it is common in summer but less numerous towards the Galls. There is no information available as to whether the birds of this area winter in the Rawalpindi foothills or whether they move further east. I did not however observe the species at Rawalpindi in winter.

It does not occur in Spiti or Lahul but breeds commonly along the Beas and its side nullahs in Kulu and in Saraj from about 4,000' to 8,000'. I met with some at the end of November in Kulu but possibly the majority leave Kulu during the winter months.

From the Chamba border to the border of the Province beyond Simla it is very common south of the first snowy range about Dalhousie, Dharmasala, Kasauli and Simla breeding in May and June. It apparently occurs at Koteghar in winter and like the Himalayan Greenfinch is very irregular in its altitudinal movements; after the breeding season the birds gather in flocks and these gradually desert the higher levels and move about appearing in January and February as low as Kalka and the southern borders of the Kangra District about Jawalamukhi and Hamirpur (2,000'). Mr. A. E. Jones informs me that he met a flock at Ghaggar, Ambala District, on 29th February 1920. The return to higher levels takes place about March.

The Tree Sparrow—*Passer montanus dilutus* Richm.

Stoliczka states (J.A.S.B., xxxvii) that the Tree-Sparrow is "only rarely seen in the eastern parts of the Sutlej Valley near Chini" which implies that it has been met with in the Punjab Province. In view however of the indefinite nature of this record, the want of further corroboration, and the general distribution of this race which renders its occurrence within our boundaries unlikely. I am not yet prepared to admit the Tree Sparrow to the Punjab list, though Marshall certainly includes it in his list of Chamba birds (Ibis, 1884, 419).

Adam's Snow Finch—*Montifringilla nivalis adamsi* Adams.

This race of Snow Finch was originally discovered by Adams in 1852 in Ladakh, near Lama Yaru, and appropriately enough this type locality falls within the area where we know most about the bird.

The traveller in Ladakh first meets with the species about the Namika-Lá. Here on the 21st August, Stoliczka says, that it was the only bird, in flocks at 12,000' feeding and running on the ground like larks, rising somewhat similarly with a loud chirp. He first saw it a little east of Shargol. (Diary: Second Yarkand Mission, 31; S.F. ii, 462). The Abbott collection contains an immature male taken at 11,000' on 26th June. Ludlow found a nest with young at the foot of the Pass on 24th June (J. B.N.H.S., xxvii, 144). Mrs. Wathen informs me that she saw some on the summit of the Pass on 18th July.

Then at Karbu it is common: Henderson met it there in June and again found it in large flocks in October (Lahore to Yarkand, 262). Stoliczka's collection contains 4 specimens shot here on the 21st August.

On the Fotu-Lá it is one of the characteristic birds. Henderson found it there at 13,000'. Abbott obtained specimens about 12,000' on 27th June. Ward obtained newly fledged young at 14,000'.

Then comes the type locality Lama Yaru; here Ludlow found a nest with young on 23rd June. The Stoliczka collection contains two specimens shot on 23rd August.

In the Indus Valley, it is apparently less often seen. Ludlow found a nest with 4 much incubated eggs on the 9th June near Mashool. Mrs. Wathen saw a single individual below Reago at 10,500' on 4th August. The Abbott collection contains specimens from Upshi 11,000' and Phyang 11,000'. The Stoliczka collection contains one specimen from Leh.

North-east of the Indus the Khardong ridge is a well known locality for the Snow Finch. Stoliczka found numbers there after a heavy fall of snow in early September (S.F. ii, 462). Mrs. Wathen found it about 13,000' on 18th July and I saw it on the same day at 13,000' on 26th June. It is also found at 14,000' on 27th June. It is also found at 14,000' on 27th June. It is also found at 14,000' on 27th June.

Further north our information is very vague but the range appears to be

extensive. In Stoliczka's last paper (S. F., iii, 220) it is given in the very scanty list of birds which winter in the hills about Kashgar. Scully found it in flocks on 16th August on the Chuohu Pass at 11,700' and two days later met it again at Kichik Yarlak (S.F. iv. 172). Biddulph says that on the return journey from Wakhan a few individuals were noticed on the passes between Sarikol and Turkestan.

I cannot find the authority for the statement that the Snow Finch occurs in Gilgit.

M. Babault obtained specimens on 27th July at Puga with the organs in breeding condition, and also at the Tso-Morari Lake (20th. July) and Zaruru (15th. 16th. July), (Mission Babault Résultats Sc., p. 194).

To the south-east it occurs in Rupshu as Stoliczka sent specimens from Marse-lang and Tajlang to Von Pelzeln (Ibis, 1868). From there the bird apparently extends right across Southern Tibet to the neighbourhood of Mt. Everest.

As might be expected from a perusal of the above records Adam's Snow Finch only occurs with in the Punjab boundaries in the extreme north-eastern corner.

In July 1922 I found that it was a common bird and nests with young were found about the villages of the Spiti Valley at 13,000' from Losar to Kibar, extending in smaller numbers up to an altitude of about 15,000'. (Curiously enough in no part of its range does it appear to occupy quite so high a altitudinal zone as *M. b. haematopygia*). It was not observed on the western or Chandra Valley watershed of the Kunzum range on the Lingti Plain or in Lahul proper.

According to Stoliczka (J.A.S.B., xxxvii) his shikaris obtained the species in the Sutlej Valley and Kulu in winter while M. Babault (Résultats Scient., 194) on evidence unknown to me includes Lahul in its range.

Brandt's Mountain Finch—*Montifringilla brandti haematopygia* Gould.

This species which is very common throughout Eastern Turkestan and Ladakh beyond the Indus river only occurs within the north-eastern corner of our area; it is a bird of very high elevations keeping for the most part about 12,000' and being at home as high as 19,000'.

Within our area I have met it in July from about 14,000' above Zingzinbar, on the Baralacha Pass up to the summit at 16,000'; from there it is common in Lahul along the valley of the Chandra River to the Kunzum Pass, and along the Yunnan River and Lingti Plain to the Tsarab River at altitudes of not less than 13,000'. According to the Thakur of Lahul it appears in the Bhaga Valley in winter and he procured me a specimen in February. In Spiti I found it somewhat scarce along the valley of the Spiti River, but above Kybar it was common on the uplands from 15,000' to 17,000' where I was shooting Burhel.

Stoliczka states (J.A.S.B., xxxvii) that he obtained it in winter through his shikaris in the Sutlej Valley (rather too wide a term to be of value) as well as in Kulu.

The Mission Babault (Résultats Scien., 195) obtained specimens between the Baralacha Pass and the Ladakh boundary on the 11th—15th July 1914.

There appears to be no other record for our area.

So far as I could judge from the dissection of the specimens obtained in Spiti and Lahul the breeding season must be in July and August, but I could find no nests.

Stoliczka's Mountain Finch—*Montifringilla nemoricola altaica* (Everm.)

This, the commonest of the Mountain Finches, appears to be widely spread through the whole of Chitral, Gilgit, Baltistan, Ladakh, Eastern Turkestan, Spiti and Eastern Tibet. To the west it extends into Afghanistan occurring even on the Samana about Fort Lockhart irregularly (Ibis, 1909, 224). Within this area it moves up and down at different levels according to season being found as low as 4,000' winter and up to 14,000' in summer.

In Chamba according to Marshall (Ibis, 1884, 421) it is very common all through the winter in large flocks.

In the north-west of our area it has not actually been recorded but it can hardly fail to occur on the hillsides about Murree in winter.

In the north-eastern corner of the area it is a familiar species. It breeds very commonly in the Upper Spiti Valley from 13,000 upwards. It is found in summer less abundantly but still commonly enough along the Valley of the Upper Chandra from the Baralacha Pass to the Kunzum Pass from 13,000' upwards. It certainly breeds also from 12,000' upwards in Lahul north of the Bhaga river along the Baralacha range. In central and southern Lahul it may be observed as low as 10,000' in summer but erratically and often in large flocks, so it is probably scarce as a breeding species in these parts.

As regards the innumerable high ranges of Chamba Kulu and Bara Bhangal, I have no information as to whether the bird breeds on them or not, but a few appear to remain and breed on the Duala Dar range behind Dharmasala at 11,000' and upwards.

In winter, this mountain-finch appears throughout the whole of the area south of the central Himalaya or Rhotang range reaching as low as 3,500' in the Kangra Valley about Palampur on the one side and the lower ranges about Simla on the other; as Hume says (Lahore to Yarkand, p. 264) "Innumerable flocks swarm on the lower ranges of the Himalayas in winter from 4,000' to 7,000'; no one would believe what countless multitudes throng at times every hillside in the Sutlej Valley near Koteghar in winter. They came and go in a most capricious manner". On the outer edge of their winter range they of course are less abundant than he has described above, but taking all in all one can hardly doubt that this bird is one of the most numerically abundant species of the Western Himalaya.

The movements of this Finch are so erratic and vary so according to locality that it is not easy to date their altitudinal migrations. But in the Kangra Valley they appear to reach their lowest haunts, the rice fields about 3,500'—4,000' only in January and February, and they probably move off from the lower ranges below 9,000' about March: otherwise their movements are doubtless regulated only by the conditions of the snow line in the various ranges.

In spite of the numerical abundance of this well known species very little is known accurately about its breeding. It is probably a late breeder in August and September for the flocks are often still unpaired well on in June and July and birds shot in those months frequently have the organs quite undeveloped. Even when the flocks have dispersed it is difficult to say from their behaviour whether the multitude of individuals feeding, courting, quarrelling on the hillsides are actually nesting, and it is almost impossible to find nests by accident or casual searching, so concealed are their sites under stones on the steep hillsides.

A JOURNEY TO SIAM AND BACK.

By

MAJOR C. H. STOCKLEY, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

(Continued from page 981 of Vol. XXIX)

(With 2 plates.)

It was now time to leave the Mewong, as we were down to four days food, also the heat was great and Kunjanaw was decidedly ill from it.

Accordingly we started off early on the morning of April 12th 1920 and after crossing the ridge to the west of camp, we forded the Mewong and entered very dense evergreen forest. This continued for about 2½ miles, in the course of which we again forded the Mewong and for the last time. This ford was above its junction with the Hue Pa Suk and the Klong Sa Klo, which go to form the main stream, and consequently was quite shallow. Emerging from the evergreen, we forded the Hue Pa Suk and entered a tract of bamboo and grass where we put up several sambhar; then half a mile over low ridges with a jungle fire burning a little below the path, but not close enough to annoy us seriously, and we turned up a long ridge which grew steadily steeper.

A quarter of a mile up this I heard some jungle-cock crowing not far from the track, and pushing through the bamboos found a small spring under a big rock, around which were numerous jungle-fowl and a cloud of Thick-billed Green Pigeons, so that I was successful in getting a jungle-hen with my first barrel and two pigeons with my second.

Another quarter of a mile up the ridge we came to a point where the track ran along a knife-edge, and on one side of it a jungle fire was burning merrily with a breeze blowing the blazing debris across the path. This was a problem, as the opposite side of the ridge was quite impossible for the ponies, so we had to set to and beat out the flames with branches in the vicinity of the track and then get the ponies past. Two ponies threw their loads and it was most unpleasant recovering them before they got burned, and I then had the other ponies unloaded and led past the fire, manhandling the loads afterwards.

By this time we were all very thirsty and another mile uphill and two more along a narrow track up and down two big ridges were a sore trial before we reached the upper valley of the Hue Pa Suk, camp and precious water.

Camp was on a small flat beside the stream, which here flows down a narrow valley over a bed of large boulders. Under the trees of camp I took a number of specimens of *Neopitheops zalmora* while, about 3 p.m. a brilliant procession of butterflies began to pass up and down the nullah, a few feet above the water. These were mostly *Papilio zaleucus*, *varuna astorion*, *danarada barata* and *elytia panope* all being taken, but *P. antiphates* was much the most numerous. There were also crowds of a curious moth—black, yellow-spotted and shot with blue—which bore a decided resemblance to a *Danaid*, and which flew steadily up and down 80 yards of the stream but did not seem to go above or below this stretch.

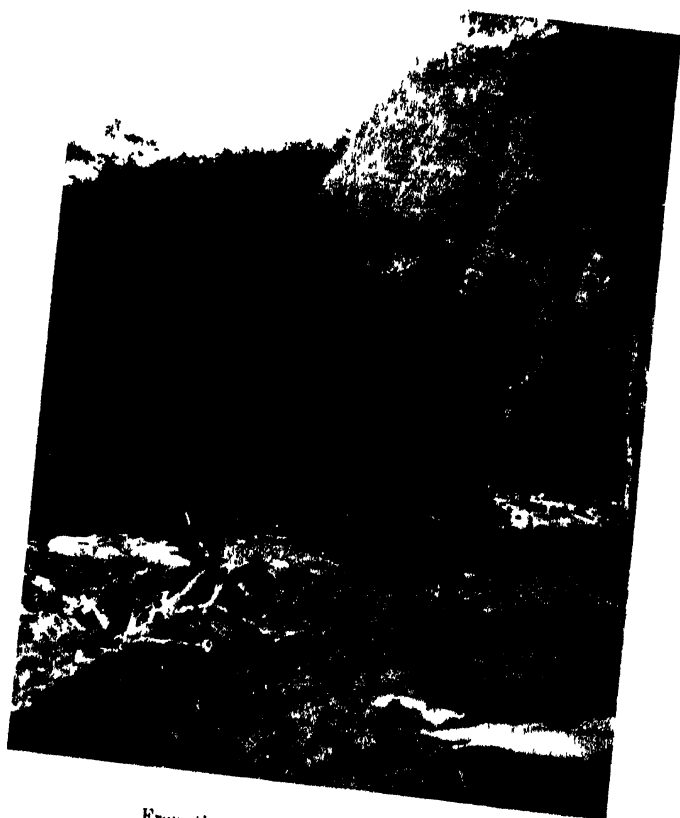
Next day was notable in several ways. About 3 a.m. there was a tremendous crash about 100 yards upstream, and on starting in the morning we found that an enormous tree had fallen right across the nullah and completely blocked the path. Eventually a passage had to be cut uphill of it through the smaller roots. Then the ponies had great difficulties in crossing the stream, owing to the large boulders in the bed, so that in many places we had to offload and give the ponies a hoist to enable them to scramble up on to the bank. The same happened with fallen tree-trunks, which are easily negotiated by elephants but are formidable obstacles to ponies. The eventual result was that we took



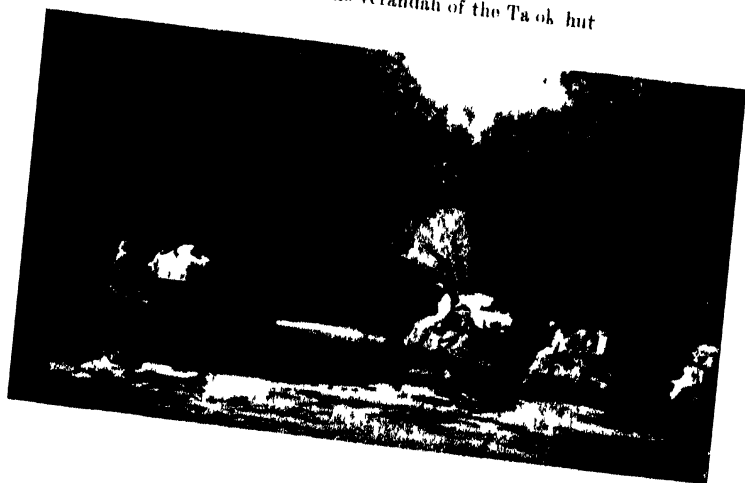
A camp Upper Mewong



At the highest ford on the Mewong.



From the verandah of the Ta ok hut



seven hours to do three miles up the nullah, and had to camp on a narrow shelf at the foot of the main ascent to the divide between two rocky streams.

The valley had been remarkable for the numbers of *Morphina* which were seen and taken, most plentiful being the lovely blue-shot *Thaumantis diorea* and its usual associate, *Thauria aliris*. These two flapped about low down in the undergrowth in every isolated patch of evergreen jungle and I secured a number of fine specimens. I did not see these butterflies again until I got back to the Taok Plateau, in Burma, and then only a very few. Very few birds were seen, the one notable exception being a Malayan Wreathed Hornbill, the only one of the trip. This is curious, as on passing through the valley again this year, in January, I saw numbers of this handsome bird, though mostly higher up the hill.

The unfortunate ponies had nothing to eat that night as there was no grass, though some of them tried chewing the fronds of a fan palm which the drivers cut for them, so they were not in the best of training for the very arduous march next day.

We started in the morning with the most difficult climb of the day:—a steep zigzag for about 300 feet and then across a deep gully followed by another steep zigzag to a point 600 feet above the night's camp. At this point one of the ponies lay down and died. He was carrying a load of only 30 lbs. so was not a great loss economically, but also there was no particular reason apparent for his dying, except a general distaste for life.

Another two miles on an easier grade took us up to a series of small streams and low ridges at 3,700 feet, (we had camped at 2,500 ft.) and here two more ponies refused to proceed, and had to be off-loaded and left behind, the loads, which were light ones fortunately, being split among the men and the other ponies. However we were now over the worst of the ascent, and, after passing a small marshy pond full of elephant tracks, a quarter of a mile up the crest of a ridge brought us to the highest point of the march, 3,900 feet, and over the water-parting. From here a fine-dome-shaped hill, with several open slopes of grass near the summit, was visible through the trees a few miles to the south-east. Above us, but invisible on account of the forest, was Khao Mong Krahu (6,700 ft.), of which we had had an occasional glimpse while travelling up the Mewong.

We now began the descent into the Melamoung, a tributary of the Meklong, starting with a narrow ridge and then a zigzag down a steep slope where I captured a specimen of that rare butterfly *Amona lena*. A long winding ridge with an easier slope to it then took us down to the bottom of the valley, and ever-green jungle, the whole descent taking about an hour and half.

At that time Umpang, the Siamese post about 40 miles away for which I was making, was a small place in charge of a very minor official and with a dozen gendarmierie, while all its traffic went *via* Moeawt on the Myawadi-Raheng road. Now it is much increased in size and has an Amphur Nai and a whole company of gendarmierie. Consequently in 1920 the track was scarcely ever used except by occasional Karens, and was so overgrown that it was quite indistinguishable in places, while in others we had to push through masses of a high, papyrus-like vegetation in which one could not see a yard in front of one. Even now I should hesitate to try and take ponies over it, but in April 1920 it took us five miserable hours to get three miles down the valley, struggling through thick undergrowth in a steamy hothouse atmosphere, hauling and shoving the unfortunate ponies up steep bits of grade, and humping loads until we were dog-tired when we got in to camp in the first possible sufficiently open place, which we had to clear with dahs to enable us to bivouac for the night.

Next morning we set off again with the remaining eight ponies fit to carry loads, first sending back two men to fetch in the ponies left out overnight and dumping what we could not carry, but it turned out that we had not far to go as about 2½ miles down we came out into some old clearings which contained

plenty of grass for the ponies, and I camped under some fine trees by a clear gravelly stream and sent back for the rest of the baggage.

I had heard from Mr. Kemp of the great hot spring in the Melamoung and the guide said it was a very short distance down the valley, so I walked a quarter of a mile and was rewarded by one of the most remarkable sights I have seen. The spring bubbles up, boiling hot, out of five different places through fissures in a white limestone rock and the whole area is about 30 yards by 20. This space is ringed in with high green trees and dotted all over with brilliant white pieces of limestone set in a thin ooze over which the boiling water flows while, in the early morning, the sun shines on the dense vapour which arises from the spring. Round the marshy edges and on patches of warm mud were the most wonderful assemblies of butterflies, in crowded quivering patches, some about a yard square, while hundreds of others, including many of the great red-bodied swallow tails (such as *Papilio dasarada barata* and *P. philoxenus*) floated about above the water. The whole effect with the bright green trees all round contrasting with the white stones, the sun shining on the steam from the boiling water and the varying colours of the butterflies as they turned and hovered, was most pleasing and curious.

The trees proved to be full of green pigeon, mostly Pin-tailed, so I first attended to the needs of the commissariat and then turned to the butterflies.

The largest assembly was one of *Eurides* on the east edge of the spring. This contained a close-packed crowd of *Appius lalage*, also many *A. lagla*, a few *Lythaea calina*, half a dozen *Prioneris thestylis jugurtha* (all males) and as many *Hebomoia glaucippe*. After a sweep of the net the whole swarm were back again in a few minutes, but the difficulty was to pick the specimens wanted. Three yards away was a crowd of the beautiful black and green *P. sarpedon*, and, just as an experiment, I swept the net through them as they rose and counted the bag: it was forty-two. There were also many assemblies of the *P. cleanthus*, more lovely perhaps than *sarpedon*, but usually there were not more than 15 to 20 in a batch. It was noticeable that *P. antiphates*, which had been so common at Pang Yao and on the other side of the divide, was not at all numerous, while *agamemnon*, which had formed assemblies at Pang Yao, was here unobtainable. None of the red-bodied *Papilio* formed assemblies, and I noticed this characteristic throughout my journey. There were very few *Nymphalids* about though they were plentiful among the trees a few yards from the spring, and at first I thought there were few *Lycenids*, but on going to the lower end of the spring I found a bay among the bushes which was crowded with several species of "blues", principally *Lampides bochus*, *elpis* and *calena*, while the black and white of the three species of *Castalius* was everywhere. *Lythaea lepta* was also common round the spring, but was difficult to catch.

I was back at the spring last January, and found the butterflies not nearly so plentiful. They were mostly of the same species, and the assemblies were in the same spots, but there were notable absences: *P. dasarada barata* in particular and while on my first visit there were about fifty specimens of a Humming-bird Hawk Moth hovering over a small pool in the shade at the top of the spring, on my second there was not one to be seen. Undoubtedly the real season for the butterflies does not begin until the second half of February, and I found this year that whereas I took practically no *Arhopala* on the first two-thirds of my trip, I found them comparatively plentiful (as far as these charming dwellers in the evergreen zone are) during the last half of February.

Having taken what specimens I wanted, for the time, I retraced my steps to camp, and found the rest of the kit coming in, while a short while afterwards the two men sent after the missing ponies returned with the unfortunate and hungry animals. I also sent off the guide and one of the coolies to the village 12 miles down the valley to get some rice for the camp, of which we had only one day's supply left.

The evening was notable for the obtaining of a second bear, which fell (out of the tree in which it was feeding) to a lethal bullet in the chest. This was an even more interesting specimen of the Himalayan Black Bear than that shot at Miba, and was, I believe, the first authentic record of its occurrence in Siam or so far south: some member of the Natural History Society of Siam will, I hope correct me if I am wrong. This specimen was even more leggy than the first, and had a decidedly "piggy" muzzle: it measured 14 inches more at the shoulder to only an inch greater in length. The white horseshoe on the chest was reduced to a thin line. I devoted the whole of the next morning to preparing it as an entire specimen for the British Museum, but managed to find an hour before lunch for butterfly hunting at the hot spring, while the men amused themselves with turning the stream and thereby catching a bucketful of small fish, of which I selected specimens of five species for the spirit jar. A round with the gun in the evening produced a couple of Brown-breasted Hill Partridges, which I also preserved, while Maung U went out early next morning and returned with a fine Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa gigantea*), much heavier and with a finer coat than the other giant squirrels (*R. pharopepla*) which I had got before down below the hills. I also sat up a night at the spring and was visited by a bull bison and a sambhar, but I did not want the bison, which passed within a couple of yards of me, and it was too dark to shoot the sambhar cleanly.

On April 18th, the rice having arrived, we marched 12½ miles to Ban Melamoung. A trying march, as the ponies had several falls among the boulders of the river-bed, which, as is usual in Siam, formed a considerable portion of the track: also I lost my watch owing to taking an involuntary bath, in the course of which my watch slipped out of the pocket of my shorts, where I had put it owing to the strap being broken.

On the 19th we had a short march of about 4½ miles, which however took as many hours owing to the last two miles being uphill and through an old taungya clearing full of fallen trees lying at every angle and covered with a seven foot growth of "dhiza" weed. I was interested to note on passing through this taungya last January, that the young trees, particularly teak, had begun to push their way up through the weed, and where they were high enough to throw shade the weed had begun to recede from them. This, I suppose, is nature's sequence in re-afforesting a taungya clearing, though the process must take many years. Before climbing the hill to this camp I had seen many Green-legged Hill Partridge and had shot a couple by the river.

I noted that at the time the Brown-breasted were always above the Green-legged, but this year I shot a Brown-breasted in exactly the same spot, by the river where I shot the Green-legged, and the next day shot a Green-legged several miles higher up the valley, and two days later shot another Brown-breasted higher up still; so there appears to be no definite rule in the matter.

On this march there were some fine limestone crags on the far side of the valley, which are the haunt of serow.

Camp was by some big rocks on the edge of plateau which turned out to be some four miles across. Out of the rocks flowed a spring of good water and beyond to the south was a long slope of open grass and scattered trees, crowned by a line of jagged rocks. While the tents were being pitched something thudded on to my topi, and putting up my hand, off went a flying lizard, *Draco volans*. I pursued it with the butterfly net, but only succeeded in ruining the net on a tree whose trunk seem to be entirely composed of thorny spikes. These little lizards are both quaint and graceful in flight; while at rest their parachute membrane is scarcely discernible. They are of course only "gliders" not true fliers. I found them here and there all along the route, at no particular elevation, nor did they seem partial to any definite type of forest.

In the evening I went southwards along a slight track across the open country, and, a mile away round the corner of the main ridge, found numerous tracks

of taine, so sat down in a commanding position at the head of a long strip of jungle to watch for any animal which might come out to feed on the slopes below. I had sent out Maung U in the opposite direction with the gun to try for a bird for the pot, and had only the rifle with me. After waiting about half an hour I saw some animal climbing about the upper branches of a tree about twenty yards away, and examined it carefully through my glasses, and finding it was strange to me went closer to it and had a good look. It was either a Rat-Shrew (*Gymnura*) or some very big species of Tree-Shrew (*Tupaia*). I have only seen museum specimens of *Gymnura*, and this appeared if anything a little larger than any I have seen, and also darker coloured. Not having the gun I was unable to secure it.

No large animal came out to feed, so I returned to camp, and found that Maung U had shot a couple of jungle cock.

On April 20th we began with a pleasant walk across the plateau, and then a steep descent of about a mile and a half to the Melamoung again. We forded it and found on the other side a fine camping ground on an open flat under a cliff, at the base of which were several caves. I should have liked to camp here, but the small quantity of rice we had been able to get from Ban Melamoung was almost exhausted, so we had to make Umpang next day. Accordingly we left the Melamoung for good, and climbing 500 feet, crossed 3 miles of plateau country through varying forest; evergreen, bamboo and open tree and grass. Just before we left the last bit of evergreen I stepped off the path to try and catch an *Archopala* which had settled on the buttressed trunk of a big tree. I missed the butterfly and the wild sweep of the net disturbed a cock Silver Pheasant from between two of the largest buttresses, and he bolted out so close to me that I nearly secured him with the net. I wondered why he had squatted so close, and on looking at the place was astonished to find a nest containing seven eggs. All the men agreed that the bird was undoubtedly a cock and some of them stated that the cocks also assist in incubating the eggs but I think they would equally readily have stated that the hens always do all the sitting, if the bird had happened to be a hen. Nawash Ali happened along shortly afterwards and I handed over the eggs to him, but forgot to tell him that I wanted to blow them: one "*jungli murchi's*" eggs were the same to him as any other and on reaching camp he tried to make a pudding for me while I was away butterfly-hunting and finding them hard-set, broke them all in succession trying to find a fresh one.

Leaving the nest we descended a long slope through open jungle to enter a small winding nullah in heavy forest and camp a mile or more down it on a pretty flat in bamboo jungle by the junction of two small streams.

The afternoon was mostly occupied in looking after Nawash Ali who was suddenly violently sick. He had damaged his back in some way, humping loads about on the divide, and became very seriously ill shortly after we got back to India, and was a "passenger" for the rest of the journey. The evening was spent catching skippers on a damp bit of the track, a hundred yards from camp. These little butterflies are most elusive as they fly very fast and are most restless. Some never seem to settle; flying up and down a stretch of path or narrow nullah without cessation.

The 11 mile march to Umpang on April 21st was not notable in any way. First down the valley in which we were camped for about four miles, mostly along a narrow nullah full of dense evergreen, with the usual paddling in the stream, then up a fairly steep ridge and along an open slope where I shot a Blanford's Quail, and down again through a small patch of cultivation to the Um Pa stream. This was about 20 yards wide and 18 inches deep, and we then followed it down for 4 miles, past a Karen village on the left bank and through numerous fords, until we reached the fields of Umpang, and another mile took us across them to the big straggling village of some hundred houses.

I stayed in the guest house, now the residence of the Amphur Nai, and later interviewed the local official, who said he would get in three elephants for me in three days.

It was pleasant looking out over the fields to the hills beyond. Constant travel in big forest and a limited range of vision becomes oppressive after a while; and to me the dense jungle, although it has its own peculiar fascination, never appeals as do the great spaces and almost limitless views of the great mountains, such as the Karakorum.

I paid off the ponies at Umpang and was glad to change to other transport as they are most unsuitable for the country which I had traversed. If I had elephants, which I had unsuccessfully tried to obtain in Hkambengpet, I would have had little trouble from natural obstacles and none at all from the want of grazing which had been a bugbear all along. Elephants graze themselves well in big forest and they are immune from the attacks of tigers.

Maung U and the pony men had a lively two days in the local grog shops, and were either invisible or useless the whole time. The Siamese guide also left me, and I took on a young hunter of great local repute, who was half Burmese, to replace him. My three coolies, who had come to me at the Klong Klung camp and whom I have previously forgotten to mention, volunteered to accompany me to Kawkareik. These three were of widely separate origin really; one being a Kamoh from the eastern border of Siam, one a Lao from the north, and only one a true Siamese and resident of the village from which they had come to join me. They were hard working pleasant fellows to deal with; the Lao carried the bison skull on the march, while the other two had the mask and the spirit jar slung on a pole between them.

The elephants arrived on the evening of the 22nd and we left next morning, an easy uneventful march of a little over ten miles through a country of fairly open jungle and low ridges. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we crossed the Ya Met; a pretty stream about 20 yards wide and two feet deep, flowing over gravel and stones and well stocked with fish. Half a mile further on we forded the Meklong, about the same size. These two join a little below where we crossed them. On the left bank of the Meklong was the little village of Ban Meklong: on passing this year I found that it had shifted to the other side and is now a large and prosperous village.

On the march another snake was added to the spirit jar. This was a *Tropidionotus* about twenty inches long, which I found in the act of trying to swallow a frog which appeared several sizes too big and was protesting violently. When I annoyed this snake by taking away the frog, it inflated its neck, which then appeared to be bright red. This was due to the skin between the scales being of that colour so that when the neck was distended there appeared to be about two inches of this warning colour.

Long Lung, then a small untidy village and now improved and increased beyond knowledge, was reached about 2 p.m. as we had been late in starting. As we arrived a severe rainstorm burst, and it looked to me as if I were running things a bit fine if I were to get past the Megla fords and over the Ta'ok Plateau before the monsoon set in. This was the last camp in Siam, and next morning we crossed the frontier back into Burma. This was a very pleasant march up easy grades through moderate forest, largely bamboo, where I twice saw but failed to shoot Peacock Pheasant. The water-parting was at the fifth mile from Long Lung, but was hardly noticeable, as the grade was so easy and the little gullies at the top wind about so in the jungle, that it is hard to tell which way they really flow. Descending the east side of a wide valley steadily for about three miles, with a glimpse of a Karen village on the opposite slope, we forded a small stream, the Pipa Choung, three times; and, crossing to the west, entered a small side nullah and climbed to the top of the dividing ridge. Then we descended a dry stony watercourse for about three miles through bamboo jungle before

we came to water at a point where several small streams joined, and, a mile further on, we camped under some high limestone outcrops on a pretty bit of level by a generous flow.

A few yards from camp was a small patch of marshy undergrowth, and over this I saw some small butterflies hovering in a peculiar way, rising and falling perpendicularly. I caught several and they turned out to be *Gerydus uncan*, a species of considerable interest.

In the evening a short walk to the west produced a fine cock Silver Pheasant, which was later assigned to the race *G. I. granti*, as were Ta'ok Plateau specimens.

I had come to this camp to try for serow, whose haunts the new guide said he knew well, as he had shot two there only a couple of months previously; so we started early in the morning up the slope to the east and climbed until we reached the top of the main ridge. Then we continued northward along this until we reached a spur of limestone. Here we searched the tumbled masses of rock and creeper, and found immense accumulations of serow droppings; the deposit at one place alone would have filled a very large sack. None of these were very fresh and we tried further along the ridge and found another spur with similar accumulations, while there were two day old tracks on the top of the ridge. The Burman hunter said that he had shot a serow at each of these places. We searched the whole morning but saw nothing but a sambhar, though we found fresh tracks of a tiger and a bear's digging so fresh that the earth was still crumbling back into it.

While looking for serow I put my head over the edge of a ledge about five yards long, and saw a cock *Gennæus* strutting about at the other end with his tail cocked up like a bantam, whereas all Silver Pheasants are supposed to carry it low at all times. When he saw my head he made several short rushes towards me and passaged about from side to side in most curious fashion, only desisting when I rose a bit higher and showed more of myself when he fled. I suppose he was showing off before a hen which was out of sight further on, and which made off without my seeing her.

The only other event of interest at this camp was the capture of a strange bat which flew into the orderlies' tent. This I skinned but only its skull ever reached England, the skin going astray somehow. It was a *Kerivoula* of sorts.

Next day we marched 11 miles to the Ungrin-Gorli junction. First a winding 3½ miles down the Pong Khwai, which we forded seven times, until we came to the Pong Nam Lan and a curious group of boiling springs, which bubble directly up into the stream and are even hotter than the Melamoung spring. Then we forded two more streams, and, after passing the Messawt off shoot of the track, we crossed some low ridges and came down to the Unko. Here was quite a short but awkward ford, owing to it being at an angle of the stream where the water had scooped out a deep hole at one side of it.

Then we crossed a shallow valley, where I took several specimens of the large and beautiful *Arhopala centaurus* round an old tree-stump. This seems to be a favourite haunt of this species, and it is the only *Arhopala* I took far from overgreen jungle.

It was very hot indeed for the last two miles, which included the climbing of a fairly steep hill and the descent to the Ungrin, which we crossed to the little hut on the north side belonging to Messrs. Steel Bros.' timber department, and I was glad of the shade and the breeze which blew through it.

Shortly after arrival I saw a Green Imperial Pigeon feeding in a tree and shot it. On falling its crop burst and I found that it contained no less than eight large fruits of the size and shape of a Victoria plum, but quite hard. How these had all been packed into its crop seemed extraordinary, but this year I shot another of these birds which had twenty-three fruits in its crop about the size of damsons, and which also burst its crop on striking the ground. I think the fruits in the first case were those with which the Green Imperial Pigeon

is shown in the plate of the species in Stuart Baker's "Indian Pigeons and Doves". The gluttony of pigeons is amazing and I had thought that our home Wood Pigeon's efforts in stuffing itself with acorns were the acme of greediness until I met with these two instances.

On the next day's march we followed the Ungrin along its left bank for about three miles by a very narrow path through high grass and, passing the little village of Tidu Plu, turned north-west through thick forest. The pack track on this march is now excellent, and Tidu Plu a big village; owing to the extension of the timber extraction operations, but then it was very obscure and we had turned and twisted so much that it was a relief at about the fifth mile to come suddenly to a stretch of rippling water and to realise that we were back on the Megla about four miles above Miba, and had completed a circular trip.

Three fords and a couple of miles throughout high forest brought us to a good camping ground on an open level space between the stream and some high limestone cliffs to the north.

My elephants were two fat old cows and a bad-tempered tusker, which delayed the start every morning by his tantrums. All three were turned out to feed on the trees bordering the river, when suddenly there was a wild trumpet, and I was just in time to see the tusker rush at one of the cows and butt the poor old lady over the edge of the high bank into the river, where she fell into a deep pool with a resounding splash. He was showing signs of intention to commit further outrages, so the drivers ran out and secured him, chaining him to a tree some distance apart.

During the afternoon the Karens showed me a curious poaching trick. They got a hard jungle fruit about the size of a small plum and, taking out the centre, put in a wad of chewed tobacco; I am unable to say whether they added anything else to the tobacco, but I think not. Having prepared several fruits in this manner, they selected a pool likely to hold fish and threw one of these fruits in. It was taken almost immediately by a fish, of about a pound in weight. Some thirty seconds later the fish appeared skating aimlessly about the surface of the water with its head out, and two of the Karens dived in and secured it. The trick was not, always successful, for the next two or three fish all got rid of the bait before they could be captured and in this case they seem to recover completely and immediately; the result of a dozen efforts was a total of four fish all about the same weight as the first one.

On the 28th April, knowing that the elephants would find the steep ascent to the Taok Plateau very trying, I decided to get as near the foot of it as possible, so passed through Ta'ok village and after the ninth time of fording turned southward away from the river for a mile and camped in evergreen jungle at the junction of two small streams right at the foot of the main ascent.

The result was that we were up on the plateau in the cool of the day and in camp by two o'clock.

In the evening I went out to look for anything that might turn up, catching some fine specimens of *dasarada barata* and *P. philoxenus* on the way out, and, as I entered the big *kwin* for which I was making, I saw a Barking Deer sneaking along the edge of it in the shade of the trees and about 100 yards away. Seeing that it appeared unusually dark, I examined it through the glasses and became quite certain that it was a buck Fea's Muntjac. Unfortunately a stray shaft of sunlight must have caught the lens and the sparkle warned the little animal which bounded straight into the forest. This was very disappointing as it was within half a mile of this spot that I had lost a chance at one of these rare animals on my outward journey.

(Going on through the open grass of the *kwin* I soon came to the little patch of marsh on its north edge for which I was making. This was about 100 yards across and surrounded by trees on three sides, by whose edges I had seen tracks of numerous animals on my previous visit. I sat down behind a bush to watch, and, after a severe contest with a number of blood thirsty leeches, was rewarded

shortly after sunset by an ancient bull bison coming out to feed. I first saw the undergrowth move on the far side of the marsh and made out the old fellow standing just inside the forest having a good look round before he came into the open; but when he had made up his mind he stepped boldly out several yards into the marsh and began feeding greedily on the lush grass, sunk nearly to his belly.

He had once had a fine pair of horns, but now, though of great girth, they were worn down to half their original length, and had blunt and ragged ends. I already had the great head I had bagged in the Mewong, so after watching him until it was too dark to stay any longer I left him to graze in peace.

We stayed another day in this camp, and I tried down the valley in the morning on the chance of getting a sight of a Fea's Muntjac, but the leeches were altogether too attentive and I came back in disgust having seen nothing: the natural result when most of one's time is taken up removing the beasts. There had only been one or two light showers of rain, although it was obviously banking up for something heavy very shortly yet the leeches were out in their legions in every patch of evergreen, and I finally confined my operations to butterfly hunting in the open kwins or bamboo jungle, where I was not bothered with them.

On the 1st May we marched to our old first camp on the plateau, and cleared it well to keep off the leeches. In the afternoon I climbed the ridge to the south on the chance of a serow, and sat down between two rocks on one side of it while Maung U took up a position commanding the other side and just over the crest of the ridge behind me; the crest ran uphill to the big rocky peak on which the clouds were already beginning to gather.

After sitting there about an hour it began to rain very heavily and a wait of twenty minutes only seeming to prove that the longer we stayed the more chance we would have of being held up by the stream on return to camp, I got up to go. In the mean time the clouds had descended so low on the hill above that there was only about thirty yards of the crest of the ridge visible above us. As I turned round I was amazed to see a fine tiger emerge from the mist at a fast walk down the crest, so that a few seconds would bring him right on top of Maung U who was still sitting just out of sight of me on the far side. I think I may be forgiven for firing a bit hurriedly under the circumstances, and, although the tiger was only about twenty-five yards from me, I hit a shade too far back. He leapt straight in the air, biting at his flank, and rolled over the crest out of sight and down into the long grass and brambles which formed a thick tangle at the head of a small gully. I ran forward and found Maung U standing distinctly shaken and staring at the spot where the tiger had so suddenly arrived and disappeared in front of him. There was a good deal of blood which the pouring rain fast wiped out, and a fragment of a rib, evidently blown out on the far side of the tiger, adhering by a shred of flesh to a big grass stalk. I searched down the hill a little way, but the gully turned out to be so deep and choked with undergrowth that it would have been folly to go in under the circumstances, so I reluctantly set off for camp, feeling certain that the tiger was lying dead or dying somewhere nearby, but also certain that the heavy rain was greatly reducing my chances of ever finding him. So it turned out next day, for there were no blood traces left, and a prolonged search of the dense cover, in which it was most difficult to move, produced nothing but a couple of wild cats of some sort, which gave me a nasty shock when they bolted right under my feet. I tried to get the elephants to assist, but the drivers had "lost no tigers" and merely hung about at a discreet distance, so I had to give it up knowing that even if the tiger were now found, the skin would be quite useless, and in effect it was found a couple of days later, and some of the gruesome remains brought in.

I had had a most unpleasant night with leeches and rains, so I shifted camp or my remaining two days on the plateau to the open grass by the first stream

nearest to the crest on the Lampha track. From here I saw a fine old bull bison, and caught a great many butterflies, but nothing of note occurred, and I left the plateau and marched down to the giant bamboo camp on May 4th, acquiring some more fine butterflies and birds, while the last shot of the trip was one which bagged a Mouse Deer on the way into Lampha on the 5th, and I was back in Moulmein three days later.

So ended a most interesting trip from every point of view, zoologically and geographically. The net result was some two hundred specimens of birds, mammals and reptiles, and over seven hundred butterflies. I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the many friends who assisted me by their hospitality, in making arrangements for my transport, money, stores and the innumerable small matters which go to make a trip of this kind a success, and in particular the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation as a whole and individually were unremitting in their kindness. I must also register my gratitude for the consistent kindness and help which was accorded me by Siamese officials throughout my stay in their country.

Of the birds, mammals and butterflies mentioned in this account, most were identified from specimens actually preserved, this being the case with all butterflies, but I have already had to express my regret for the mistakes made in the vernacular names of some trees mentioned in the earlier portion of my account, and can only plead that there were four languages spoken commonly in my camp, and that, without any book to guide me, I found it extremely hard to check names given me by natives, and could not even be certain that my informant actually knew the name of the tree about which I questioned him, but was merely, in accordance with the immemorial custom of the east, saying the first name which happened into his mind and which would avoid the possibility of displeasing the sahib by an expression of ignorance.

To conclude with, I can only express the pleasure I got from the journey by saying that I have since been over the whole of the return journey again and found it even more interesting than when it was all new to me. I can only hope that I have succeeded in conveying to my readers a tithe of the interest and pleasure which I obtained on the journey itself.

A LIST OF THE HETEROMEROUS COLEOPTERA COLLECTED,
MAINLY DURING THE WAR, BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF
H. M. FORCES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BY

K. G. BLAIR, B. Sc., F. E. S.

That this list is far from being a complete catalogue of the Heteromorous Coleoptera of Mesopotamia we have only to glance through the pages of Junk's Coleopterorum Catalogus to see; but the limited opportunities for collecting enjoyed by officers of H. M. Forces naturally preclude anything more than a sample collection of the fauna being gathered together.

Although the total number of species described from this faunistically interesting region is fairly considerable, the literature concerning them is scattered throughout a large number of periodicals and monographs, without any regional survey having been attempted, with the exception that Professor K. Holdhaus has given us a List of the Coleoptera collected by Dr. Viktor Pietschmann on an expedition to the country in 1910 (Ergebn. Wiss. Exped. nach Mesopotamia, 1910, in Annal. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, XXXIII, 1919). A comparison of the list here given with that of Holdhaus is interesting; in the *Tenebrionidae* for example, of the 43 species enumerated by Holdhaus only 20 find a place in the present list, though in many cases genera are represented by different species in the respective lists. It is possible that some of these differences may be due to discrepancies in identification (many of the species here given being identified from descriptions only), others to the more northerly districts in which Prof. Holdhaus's insects were collected, but in the main they probably indicate how incomplete are the various collections made. Perhaps the most striking difference between the present list and that of Holdhaus is the almost complete absence from the latter of the smaller forms, e.g., the complete absence of *Anthicidae* and *Mordellidae*, indicating that the material was obtained by persons other than trained collectors of Coleoptera.

Further material collected by Dr. P. A. Buxton and Mr. W. E. Evans from N. W. Persia, consisting almost entirely of species different from those listed here, has been omitted as belonging to the faunistically different Caspian basin.

Reference to the original description alone is here given; for a fuller bibliography the reader is referred to the several parts of Junk's Coleopterorum Catalogus (1910-1917).

A brief indication of the known range of each species is also given, from which it is evident that the Mesopotamian fauna, at least as regards this group of beetles, is essentially an eastward extension of that of the Mediterranean basin, many of the species having a continuous range, while others belong rather to the Persian offshoot from it with an admixture of Central Asiatic forms. A not inconsiderable number of species are of practically cosmopolitan distribution as warehouse pests, many having no doubt been introduced with the commissariat of the Expeditionary Force, though some may have previously obtained a footing in the country.

I have to thank the several collectors not only for their readiness with which they have placed their collections at my disposal but also for the generosity with which they have enriched the National Collections with any specimens desired.*

Fam.—TENEBRIONIDÆ.

1. *Apentanodes mesopotamicus* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 119.

Jebel Hamrin, N. E. of Baghdad, under stone, 11. XII. 18. (W. E. Evans)

* For the descriptions of such species as appear to be new see Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, pp. 118-126.

Near *A. arabicus*, Kirchab, but the thorax more densely punctate, the elytra finely and densely granulate.

2. *Erodium servillei* Sol.

Sotier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, III, 1834, p. 540.

Ruz, N. E. of Baghdad, under flood refuse, 16. XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Mosul-Karind (*H. E. Shortt.*); Shergat IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia.

3. *Erodium octocostatus* Peyer.

Peyerimhoff, Abeille, XXXI, 1907, p. 28.

Mosul-Karind (*H. E. Shortt*).

E. octocostatus was described from Sinai but the specimen before me (♀) appears to agree with the description of this species.

4. *Annotis grandis* Mill.

Miller, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. II, 1858, p. 120.

Shergat. IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia.

5. *Zophosis punctata* Brullé.

Brullé, Exped. Mor., III, 1832, p. 191; Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4) VII, 1867, p. 109.

Baghdad; Samara, and Beled. XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Baghdad, XII. 18 (*P. Harwood*); near Amara, under clods, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Occurs throughout the Mediterranean region, but not hitherto recorded from Mesopotamia. Of the nine forms described by Deyrolle the Mesopotamian examples appear to belong to var. *Vescoi*, Deyr.

6. *Zophosis farinosa* Blair (Oliv. in litt.).

Blair, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 483.

Z. testudinaria, Deyr. (nec Fab.) Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4) VII, 1867, p. 168.

Amara, V. 18. (*W. E. Evans*), VI. 18. (*P. A. Burton*); Samara and Beled, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*).

Described from Arabia it appears to extend through Syria and Mesopotamia to Persia to the East, and via Sinai into Egypt to the West.

7. *Prochomma clypealis* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 119.

Amara; under drowned in pool, III. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); I. 19. (*P. Harwood*); IX. 18. (*P. A. Burton*).

Broader than *P. andouini* Sol., with the medium lobe of the clypeus angulate in front. It is curious that this species should have now appeared in three different collections, whilst *P. andouini*, described from Baghdad, does not figure in any of the collections here noticed.

8. *Microhionthis patriciae* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 120.

Ruz, N. E. of Baghdad, in flood refuse, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

A new genus and species near *Hionthis* and *Stegastopsis*, but differing in its small size and in the external apical angle of the anterior tibiae being strongly produced.

9. *Stegastopsis babylonica* Kr.

Kraatz, Revis. Tenebr. 1865, p. 177.

Amara; under clods on cultivated ground, II. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Amara, I. 19; Baghdad, IX. 18. (*P. Harwood*); VII. 18. (*P. A. Burton*); Beled, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*).

Apparently confined to Mesopotamia.

10. *Mesostena puncticollis* Sol.

Solier, Annals Soc. Ent. France, IV, 1835, p. 405.

Baghdad, III. 18; VII. 18. (*P. A. Buxton*); XII. 18. (*P. Harwood*); Samara and Beled, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Amara, X. 19. (*P. Harwood*); II. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Appears to be the commonest Tenebrionid in the country; described from Egypt it extends through Syria to Mesopotamia.

11. *Rhytinota evansi* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 121.

Jebel Hamrin, N. E. of Baghdad, in flood refuse, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Resembles *Tentyria glabra* F. but has the antennal structure of a *Rhytinota*.

12. *Tentyria mesopotamica* Holdh.

Holdhaus, Annal. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, XXXIII, 1919, p. 53, Pl. I, Fig. 5.

Samara and Belod, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*).

This species is probably only a form of *T. puncticeps*, Mill., a Syrian species of which a variety *persica*, Baudi, has been described from N. Persia.

13. *Tentyria palmeri* Crotch.

Crotch, Ordn. Surv. Penins. Ninai, 1872, p. 267.

Ruz, N. E. of Baghdad, in flood refuse, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

By the kindness of Dr. Hugh Scott of the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, I have been enabled to examine the unique type of this species. *T. palmeri* was unknown to Reitter, and omitted from his Bestimmungs-Tabellen, though according to Peyerimhoff it is the *T. glabra* of Reitter, (nec Fab). I believe it to be identical also with *T. giraffa*, All., described from Arabia.

14. *Micipsa similis* Haag

Haag, Coleopt. Hefte., XIV, 1875, p. 91.

Jebel Hamrin, N. E. of Baghdad, under stone, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*). The single specimen is in many ways intermediate between the types of *M. pubescens*, Haag and *M. similis*, Haag; thus the thorax is less strongly strigose than in the former, and more so than in the latter; the elytra lack the minute granules of *M. pubescens*. The types of both species are unique in the British Museum Collection, and it appears to me probable that they are varieties of the same species. Both are from Persia.

15. *Adesmia clathrata* Sol.

Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, IV, 1835, p. 541. var. *babylonica*, Reitt. Wien Ent. Zeit. XXXV, 1916, p. 14.

Kut, IV. 19. (*F. P. Connor*); Samara, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Baghdad, XII. 18. (*P. Harwood*); XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Umei Hanna, IX. 16. (*C. Beeson*); Hillah, VI. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, S. of Baghdad, I. 22; IV, V. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Persia and Mesopotamia.

16. *Adesmia cancellata* Klug.

Klug, Symbol. Phys. II, 1830, No. 37, Pl. 13, f. 11, Mosul Karind (*H. E. Shortt*).

This form is doubtfully specifically distinct from the preceding. It appears to have a wider range, extending to Arabia and Egypt.

17. *Adesmia elevata* Sol.

Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, IV, 1835, p. 549.

Baghdad, lower slopes of Jebel Hamrin, XI. 18. (*P. Harwood*); Ramadie, A. 17; Samara, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Karradah, XII. 19. in cowdung (*Y. R. Rao*).

Specimens in the Bates Collection were determined as *A. pulcherrima*, Sol. by Haag-Ruthenberg. This name is omitted from Reitter's *Bestimmungstabelle*, 1916, in which the species appears to run down to *A. elevata*, Sol. (= *aenea*, Redt.). *A. elevata* was described from Egypt and Aleppo, *aenea*, Redt. from S. Persia.

18. *Microtelus persis* Baudi.

Baudi, Ann. Mus. Genova, VI, 1874, p. 106.

Ruz, in flood refuse, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Described from Persia.

19. *Dichillus rugatus* Baudi.

Baudi, Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. VI, 1874, p. 298.

Kisil Robat, N. E. of Baghdad, under clod in garden, I. 19. (*W. E. Evans*).

Described from N. Persia.

20. *Dichillus nitidulus* Reitt. (?)

Reitter, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. XXX, 1886, p. 137.

Kisil Robat, N. E. of Baghdad, under clods, XII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Described from Syria.

21. *Akis subtricotata* Redt.

Redtenbacher, Denkschr. Wien. Akad. I, 1850, p. 48.

Amara, on wall of old grain store, IX. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Beled and Tullugh, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Umel Hanna, IX. 16. (*C. Beeson*).

Persia, Mesopotamia.

22. *Akis latreillei* Sol.

Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, V, 1836, p. 675.

Karradah, on floor, VII. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Asia Minor, Syria, Cyprus, Egypt and Turcomania (in Brit. Mus.).

23. *Scaurus tristis* Ol. var. *aegyptiacus* Sol.

Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VII, 1838, p. 170.

Ali Garbi, III. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

24. *Ocnerna hispida* Forsk.

Forskall, Descript. Anim. 1775, p. 79.

Amara, II. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Baghdad, IV. 17. (*N. B. Kinneer*); XII. 18. (*P. Harwood*).

Widely distributed in N. Africa Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, etc.

25. *Ocnerna philistina* Reiche.

Reiche, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3) V, 1857, p. 214.

Amara, II. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, etc.

26. *Ocnerna parvicollis* Baudi.

Baudi, Ann. Mus. Genova, VII.

Baghdad, XI. 17; Samara, XI. 17; Ramadie, X. 1875, p. 686,

17 (*L. Harrison*); Ali Garbi, III. 18. (*P. A. Buxton*); Karradah VII. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, IV. V. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Recorded from S. Persia, and Mesopotamia.

27. *Pachyscelis hirtella* Sol. (?)

Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, VII, 1836, p. 62.

Mosul Karind (*H. N. Shortt*).

Probably only a race of *P. rotundata*, Kr., with the elytra more elongate than usual, in shape like those of *P. villosa*, Drap. From this latter species it differs in lacking the decumbent yellowish pubescence between the granules of the thorax

and elytra. *P. rotundata* is a common species in Syria; *P. hirtella* is recorded from the Orient; specimens in the British Museum from Greece appear to belong to this species.

28. *Pimelia arabica* Klug.

Klug, Symbol. Physic. II, 1830, No. 18, Pl. 12, fig. 5.

Ramadie, X. 17. (*L. Harrison*).

Recorded only from Arabia.

29. *Pimelia kraatzii* Senac.

Senac, Mon. Gen. Pimelia, II, 1884, p. 17.

Beled, II. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*), Hinaidi, IV. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Known only from Mesopotamia.

30. *Pimelia bajula* Klug.

Klug, Symbol. Physic. II, 1830, No. 8, Pl. XI, fig. 8.

Samara, II. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Kut, IV. 19. (*F. P. Connor*); Karradah, Shergat, IV. 20. Hillah, VI. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Baghdad, VII. X. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Distributed from Asia Minor, through Syria to Mesopotamia.

31. *Pimelia (Gedeon) parallela* Sol.

Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, V, 1836, p. 125.

Ruz, N. E. of Baghdad, open ground, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Beled and Samara, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*); Kut, (*T. F. Lander*), Umel Hanna, VIII. 16, Falahijeh, VIII. 16. Samyat, IX. 16. (*C. F. C. Beeson*); Shahroban, R. Diala, VII. 18. (*P. A. Buxton*).

This species shews very great variation in size, one of the specimens from Samara, for example, is only 19 mm. in length, while another from the same place is 30 mm.

It is recorded from Syria, Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.

32. *Blaps tæniolata* Menet.

Menetries, Catal. Raisson, 1832, p. 198.

Amara, IX—XI. 16. (*C. F. C. Beeson*); Kut (*T. F. Lander*); Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

This is apparently the commonest species of *Blaps* in Mesopotamia, and is found in nearly all collections.

Its range extends from Greece to Persia.

33. *Blaps judæorum* Mill.

Miller, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. V, 1861, p. 178, Pl. IV, fig. 2.

Beled, XI. 17. (*L. Harrison*).

Recorded only from Syria.

34. *Blaps gigantea* Mots. (?).

Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. XVIII, 1845, I, p. 65.

1 ♀ Um el Hanna, XI. 16. (*C. F. C. Beeson*).

The single ♀ appears to agree with the characters given for this species. originally described from Turcomania.

35. *Heterophylus substriatus* Reitt.

Reitter, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1896, p. 348.

Jebel Hamrin, N.E. of Baghdad, XI. 18. under stone (*W. E. Evans*).

Recorded from Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

36. *Delanous fausti* Reitter.

Reitter, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1896, p. 150.

Amara, VIII. 18. at light (*W. E. Evans*).

The specimens answer to the description of *D. fausti*, from Ashabad, except that they are not black but dark reddish piceous. It may be that they represent a distinct species.

37. *Scleron fossulatum* Muls.

Mulsant et Wachenru, Mem. Acad. Lyon, 1852, p. 9.

Baghdad, XII. 18. (*P. Harwood*); Amara, I. 19. (*P. Harwood*); II. 18. under clods (*W.E. Evans*); Hinaidi, in grass, IV. 22. (*J.E.M. Boyd*.)

Its recorded distribution extends from Asia Minor through Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Afghanistan and Transcaspia.

38. *Scleron evansi* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 122.

Kisil Robat, N.E. of Baghdad, XII. 18. under clods (*W.E. Evans*).

Further specimens in the British Museum are from Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia.

Allied to *S. multistriatum* Forsk. but more elongate, with the elytral intervals more regularly uniseriately granulate.

39. *Cnemeplatia atropos* Costa.

Costa, Ann. Aspir. Nat. (2) I, 1847, p. 146.

Amara, VI. 18. at light (*W.E. Evans*).

Does not appear to have been recorded from eastward of the Mediterranean, though the British Museum possesses specimens from Arabia, Hedjaz (*Millingen*) and Mesopotamia.

40. *Scleropatrum hirtulum* Baudi.

Baudi, Ann. Mus. Genova, VII. 1875, p. 703.

Amara, VIII. 18. at light (*W.E. Evans*); Babylon (*P. Harwood*).

It is recorded from Russian Armenia, Transcaspia and Mesopotamia.

41. *Gonocephalum setulosum* Fald.

Faldermann, Fauna Transcauc. II, 1837, p. 60.

Amara, II. 18. under clods (*W.E. Evans*); I. 19. (*P. Harwood*); Baghdad, XII 18. (*Harwood*).

Occurs from the Mediterranean basin to Transcaspia.

42. *Gonocephalum rusticum* Oliv.

Olivier, Encycl. Method. VIII, 1811, p. 498.

Amara, II. 18. under clods (*W.E. Evans*); III. 17. (*C.F.C. Beeson*); Tanooma, Baara (*P. Harwood*).

Found throughout the Mediterranean basin and eastwards to Persia and Mongolia.

43. *Gonocephalum mesopotamicum* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 123.

Amara, II. 18. under clods by Tigris (*W.E. Evans*).

Allied to *G. tuberculatum* Hope (*elongatum* Guer.) but with the thorax less narrowed behind, the disc more evenly granulate and lacking the irregularities of surface.

N.B.—*G. tuberculatum* Hope, Zool. Miscell. I, 1831, p. 31, is omitted from Gebien's Catalogue.

44. *Gonocephalum consobrinum* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 122.

Amara, under clods in garden, II. 18. (*W.E. Evans*).

Probably allied to *G. dorsognosum* Fairm., though of different aspect; recognised by its broadly parallel form, widely explanate sides of the prothorax, and its regular sculpture.

Further specimens in the British Museum are from Aden, Persia, Baluchistan and Karachi.

45. *Opatroides punctulatus* Brullé.

Brullé, Exped. Morée, III, 1832, p. 220, Pl. 40, fig. 9.

Amara, II. 18. under clods (*W.E. Evans*); IV. 17. (*C.F.C. Beeson*); Baghdad, XII. 18. (*P. Harwood*); Hinaidi, IV. 22. (*J.E.M. Boyd*).

Widely distributed in the Mediterranean region and Western Asia.

46. *Lobothorax oblongopunctatus* Reitt.

Reitter, Bestim. Tab. 53, 1904, p. 164.

Jebel Hamrin, N.E. of Baghdad, XII. 18. under stones (*W.E. Evans*)

Described from Transcaspia and Arabia.

47. *Clitobius oblongiusculus* Fairm.

Fairmaire, Pet. Nouv. Ent. I, 1875, p. 495.

Amara, VII. 18. under clods and at light (*W.E. Evans*); I. 19. (*P. Harwood*.)

Recorded from Algeria, Egypt, Arabia, etc.

48. *Latheticus oryzae* Waterh.

C.O. Waterhouse, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) V, 1880, p. 148.

Amara, VII. 18. at light (*W.E. Evans*).

A warehouse and granary pest of almost cosmopolitan distribution.

49. *Tribolium castaneum* Herbst.

Herbst, Käfer, VII, 1797, p. 282, Pl. 112, fig. 13.

Amara, IV. 18. at light (*W.E. Evans*); Baghdad, XII. 18. (*P. Harwood*).

More generally, but incorrectly, known in collections as *T. ferrugineum*, Fabr. It is, like the last, a cosmopolitan warehouse pest, but very much more abundant.

50. *Palorus ratzeburgi* Wissm.

Wissmann, Stett. Ent. Zeitschr. IX, 1848, p. 77.

Basra, I. 19. (*P. Harwood*).

Another warehouse insect.

51. *Pseudostene subclavata* Woll.

Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), VII, 1861, p. 250.

Amara, II. 18. under clods, and VII. 18. at light (*W.E. Evans*.)

The specimens before me appear, *ex descr.*, to be assignable to this Egyptian species.

52. *Alphitobius diaperinus* Pz.

Panzer, Faun. Germ. 1797, 37, p. 16.

Amara, VIII. 18. at light (*W.E. Evans*).

This and the following are again common storehouse pests of cosmopolitan distribution.

53. *Alphitobius lavigatus* F.

Fabricius, Species Ins. I, 1781, p. 90.

Amara, II. 18. in horse litter, and V. 18. in drain (*W.E. Evans*).

More generally known by its synonym *A. piceus*, Oliv. (1792).

54. *Cossyphus tauricus* Stev.

Steven, Mus. Mosq. II, 1829, p. 73.

Amara, I. 18. (*P. Harwood*); II. 18. under clods (*W.E. Evans*); VI. 18. (*P. A. Buxton*); Karradah, at light, VI. 20. (*F.R. Rao*); Hinaidi, at light, V. 22. (*J.E.M. Boyd*).

Its recorded range extends from Italy and Sicily on the west to Turkestan via S. Russia, and via Asia Minor to Mesopotamia and Persia.

55. *Tenebrio obscurus* F.

Fabricius, Ent. Syst. I. 1, 1792, p. 111.

Amara, V. 18. at light (*W. E. Evans*).

A cosmopolitan species.

56. *Calcar heydeni* Zouf.

Zoufal, Wien. Ent. Zeit. XII, 1893, p. 116, Pl. II, fig. 3.

Amara, VII. 18. at light (*W. E. Evans*); VIII. IX. 16. (*F. P. Connor*); Karradah V. 20. at light (*Y. R. Rao*).

Recorded only from Baghdad.

57. *Calcar bagdadensis* Reitt.

Reitter, Best. Tab. 87, 1920, p. 9.

Amara. II. 18, under clods (*W. E. Evans*).

Recorded only from Baghdad.

Fam.—CISTELIDÆ.

58. *Ctenopus pallidus* Küst.

Küster, Käfer Europ. XX, 1850, No. 82.

Hinaidi, on hollyhock, V. 20. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Originally described from Mesopotamia; the British Museum also possesses specimens from Arabia, Persia and Kurdistan.

Fam.—HYLOPHILIDÆ.

59. *Hylophilus pruinosis* Kies.

Kiesenwetter, Berlin Ent. Zeit. V, 1961, p. 241.

Tanooma, Basra (*P. Harwood*).

60. *Hylophilus populneus* Creutz.

Creutzer in Panzer's Fauna Germ. 1796, p. 35.

Tanooma, Basra (*P. Harwood*); Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).
These are both palaearctic species of very wide distribution.

Fam.—ANTHICIDÆ.

61. *Mecynotarsus bicinctulus* Mars.

Marseul, Monogr. in Abeille, XVII, 1879, p. 42.

Amara (*P. Harwood*).

Known only from Mesopotamia.

62. *Formicomus caruleipennis* Laf.

Lafertè, in Lucas, Exped. Scient. Algérie, II, 1847, p. 369.

Amara (*P. Harwood*).

These specimens have the apical half of the femora infusate as in examples from Algeria. The usual form from Syria and Mesopotamia has the femora entirely red and belongs to the var. *cyanopterus*, Laf.

63. *Formicomus nemrod* Laf.

Lafertè, Monogr. Anthic. 1848, p. 79.

Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Known only from Mesopotamia and Persia.

64. *Formicomus* sp. n. ?

Aff. *pedestris* Rossi, var. *atratus*, Reitt.

Reitter, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1889, p. 33.

Kizil Rohat, N. E. of Baghdad, under clod, XII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

More finely punctate than *F. pedestris*, elytra more elongate oval with humeri less marked; tooth on anterior femora of ♂ more developed but less so than that of *F. praeus* Laf. which it also resembles.

65. *Formicomus hauseri* Pic.

Pic, Misc. Ent. V. 1897, p. 62.

Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Hitherto apparently known only from Turkestan and the Caucasus.

66. *Formicomus ninus* Laf.

Laferté, Monogr. Anthic. 1848, p. 79.

Amara (*P. Harwood*); on flowers of *Lepidium draba*, III. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Recorded from Syria, Mesopotamia, N. Arabia and the Caucasus.

67. *Tomoderus harwoodi* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 124.

Tanooma, Basra (*P. Harwood*); Amara, at light, V. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Resembles *T. compressicollis* from the western Mediterranean but smaller, paler, and more slender.

68. *Anthicus (Stenidius) tenuipes* Laf.

Laferté, Mon. Anthic. 1848, p. 194.

Baghdad and Mackinn (*P. Harwood*).

An eastern Mediterranean species recorded also from Arabia.

69. *Anthicus debilis* Laf.

Laferté, Mon. Anthic. 1848, p. 129.

Hasharra near Amara, at light (*W. E. Evans*).

Recorded from Sicily and N. Africa; the British Museum possesses specimens from Arabia and Mesopotamia.

70. *Anthicus phoxus* Mars.

Marseul, Monogr. in Abeille, XVII, 1879, p. 87.

Baghdad, (*P. Harwood*).

Though described as a distinct species, *A. phoxus* is placed by Pic in Junk's Catal. Coleopt. pars. 36, 1911, as a variety of the last.

71. *Anthicus motschulskyi* Pic.

Pic, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, (1894), Bull. p. CCLXXVII.

Amara (*P. Harwood*).

Described from Egypt as a variety of *Anthicus humilis*, Germ., this form has recently been recognised by Von Kreckisch-Strassoldo as a distinct species (Koleopt. Rundsch. VIII, 1919, pp. 60-76). The single example before me is entirely dark piceous, and agrees fairly well with specimens so determined by Von Kreckisch-Strassoldo, but has the head and thorax less densely and less strongly punctured.

72. *Anthicus fatuus* Truqui.

Turqui, Anthicid. 1855, p. 14, fig. 4, 4a.

Baghdad (*P. Harwood*); Amara, on poplar by Tigris, IX. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

This Syrian species is identified from figure and description.

73. *Anthicus bremeri* Laf.

Laferté, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1842, p. 252, Pl. X, fig. 3.

Baghdad (*P. Harwood*).

A Mediterranean species.

74. *Anthicus rhagis* Mars.

Marseul, Mon. Anthic. in Abeille, XVII, 1879, p. 98.

Amara (*P. Harwood*); under clods and old sacks, II. 18. (*W. E. Evans*),

Known only from Mesopotamia.

75. *Anthicus floralis* Linn.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. X, 1758, p. 420.

Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

A species practically cosmopolitan in distribution.

76. *Anthicus quisquilius* Thoms.

Thomson, Skand. Col. VI, 1864, p. 369.

Baghdad (*P. Harwood*): Amara, at light, V. VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

By some authors considered a variety of the last, this species is like it, cosmopolitan in distribution.

77. *Anthicus gæbeli* Laf.

Laferté, Mon. Anthic. 1848, p. 190.

Baghdad (*P. Harwood*); Amara, at light, V. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Considered by von Krekich-Strassoldo to be a desert form of *A. transversalis*, Villa.

78. *Anthicus tobias* Mars.

Marseul, Mon. Anthic. in Abeille, XVII, 1879, p. 125.

Amara, under old sacks on ground, II. 18. and at light, V. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Recorded from Mesopotamia and Arabia, and, as *A. postoculatus*, Fairm. from India.

79. *Anthicus hispidus* Rossi.

Rossi, Mant. I, 1792, p. 46.

Basra (*P. Harwood*).

A Mediterranean species of wide distribution.

80. *Anthicus antherinus* Linn.

Linnaeus, Faun. Svec. (ed. II.), 1761, p. 829.

Amara (*P. Harwood*).

Widely distributed in the Palaearctic region.

81. *Anthicus thyreocephalus* Solsky.

Solsky, Horæ Ent. Soc. Ross. IV. 1866, p. 93.

Baghdad, (*P. Harwood*).

Recorded from Armenia and S. Russia; the present example agrees with a specimen from Mesopotamia so determined by von Krekich-Strassoldo.

82. *Anthicus niger* Ol.

Olivier, Encycl. method. VIII, 1811, p. 397.

Ruz, flood refuse, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Distributed over S. Europe and Syria.

83. *Anthicus crinitus* Laf.

Laferté, Mon. Anthic. 1848, pp. 204, 303.

Amara and Baghdad (*P. Harwood*); Amara, at light, V & VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Occurs in the Canary Islands, throughout Africa and eastwards to Siam.

84. *Anthicus tristis* Schmidt var. *Truquii* Desbr.

Desbrochers, Opusc. Ent. I. 1875, p. 44.

Amara and Baghdad (*P. Harwood*).

This variety of a common European species was described from Syria. In the British Museum are specimens also from Egypt and Persia.

85. *Endomia tenuicollis* Rossi.

Rossi, Fauna Etrusc. I, 1790, p. 47.

Amara (*P. Harwood*); Ruz, N. E. of Baghdad, in flood refuse, XI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

A Mediterranean species.

86. *Endomia bivittata* Truqui.

Truqui, Anthicini, 1855, p. 33, fig. 6.

Makinn, I. 19. (*P. Harwood*); Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).
Recorded from Syria, Egypt, and Arabia.

Fam.—PEDILIDÆ.

87. *Steropes caspius* Stev.

Steven, Mem. Mosc. I. 1806, p. 166, Pl. X, fig. 9-10.

Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Recorded from S. E. Europe and Turkestan.

Fam.—MORDELLIDÆ.

88. *Mordellistena episternalis* Muls.

Mulsant, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, (2) III, 1856, p. 371.

Amara, on *Lepidium draba*, IV. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Occurs from Central and Southern Europe to Turkestan and Persia.

89. *Anaspella clavifer* Mars. (?).

Marseul, L'Abeille, XIV, 1876, p. 25 (*Anaspis*).

A. clavicornis, Schilsky, Küster's Kaf. Europ. XXXI, 1895, 59.

Amara, at light, VIII. 18; and on *Suaeda* (?), desert ground, IX. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

One dark specimen agrees well with Schilsky's description, from Morocco four others which do not appear to differ from it except in colour are uniformly flavous. If Schilsky is right in considering *A. clavicornis* only a colour variety of Marseul's species from Egypt, this forms an interesting extension of its known distribution.

90. *Pentaria mesopotamica* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 126.

Amara, on flowers of *Acacia*, VI. 18. and at light (*W. E. Evans*).

Differs from the S. European *P. defarguesi* Ab. in the much shorter antennæ and in colour pattern, the apex of the elytra being pale in the new species but not in *P. defarguesi*.

Fam.—MELOIDÆ.

91. *Cerocoma scovitzii* Fald.

Faldermann, Fauna Transcauc. II, 1837, p. 117, Pl. III, fig. 3.

Deltowah, near Baghdad, VI. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Recorded from Transcaucasia, Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt.

92. var. *rufiventris* Reitt.

Reitter, Deutsch. Ent. Zeits. 1890, p. 179.

Karradah, near Baghdad, V. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

R. Dyala, VII. 18. (*H. D. Peile*).

93. *Cerocoma muhlfeldi* Gyll.

Gyllenhal, in Schönherr's Syn. Ins. III, App. 1817, p. 13.

Deltawah (*Y. R. Rao*).

Widely distributed from S. E. Europe to Persia.

94. *Cerocoma bodemeyeri* Reitt.

Reitter, Wien. Ent. Zeit. XXVIII, 1909, p. 103.

Shergat, near Baghdad (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, on grass, IV. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Described from Persia.

95. *Mylabris fusca* Oliv.

Olivier, Encycl. Method. VIII, 1811, p. 100.

Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, IV. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

A rather variable series, the external subbasal spot seldom connected with the humerus, the median pair of spots frequently absent and the subapical spot usually reduced, thus approaching var. *deleta* in which the elytra are devoid of black markings.

96. *Mylabris bipunctata* Oliv.

Olivier, Encycl. Method. VIII, 1811, p. 94.

On desert land above Amara, on acacia, V. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Kisil Robat, V. 19. (*H. D. Peile*); Karadah, near Baghdad, V. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Dauran, R. Tigris, V. VI 20. (*A. D. Fraser*); Baquabah, R. Diyala, VII. 18. (*H. D. Peile*).

Described from Arabia it appears to be the commonest species of *Mylabris* in Mesopotamia, and subject to comparatively little variation.

97. *Mylabris tricingulata* Redt.

Redtenbacher, Denkschr. Wien. Acad. I, 1850, p. 49.

Mosul-Karind (*H. E. Shortt*).

Apparently recorded only from Persia.

98. *Mylabris sanguinosa* Mara.

Marseul, Abeille, VIII, 1872, p. 417.

Karada, Baghdad, V. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Described from Persia, the British Museum possesses specimens from Kurdistan.

99. *Mylabris maculata* Oliv.

Olivier, Entom. III, 1795, No. 47, p. 7, Pl. I, fig. 9.

Mosul-Karind (*H. E. Shortt*); Karadah, V. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

A variable series including forms with the two anterior spots on the elytra conjoined, and an apparently unnamed form in which the median and subapical bands are very wide and almost completely confluent leaving only an inclosed spot near the suture and a small apical patch red (var. near *bijuncta*, Pic).

100. *Mylabris onerata* Escher. (?)

Escherich, Wien. Ent. Zeit. XVIII, 1899, p. 109, Pl. 2, fig. 20.

Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, IV. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

The identification is not quite certain. The specimen agrees well enough with the fig., described as a variety of *M. ledereri*, but the insect is allied not to *ledereri* but to *4-punctata*, L. from which it differs in its closer puncturation giving the elytra a more opaque appearance, and in the median fascia being composed not of two spots, but of a single irregularly shaped transverse spot which attains neither margin. Specimens in the British Museum are from Syria, (Jericho and Jerusalem) and Persia. The antennal structure at once separates it from *ledereri*.

101. *Lydus halbhuberi* Escher.

Escherich Deutsche Ent. Zeits. 1896, p. 210.

Deltawah, VI. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Known from Armenia, Caucasus, Persia, etc.

102. *Lydus syriacus* Linn.

Linnaeus, Mus. Lud. Ulr. 1764, p. 102.

Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, IV. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Occurs in S. E. Europe, Syria, Egypt, Persia.

103. *Epicauta textilis* Haag.

Haag-Ruthenberg, Deutsch. Ent. Zeits. XXIV, 1880, p. 82.

Mosul-Karind (*H. E. Shortt*); Amara, on *Suaeda*, sp., V. 18. (*W. E. Evans*); Karadah, eating Bringal leaves, VII. 20. at light (*Y. R. Rao*); Hinaidi, IV. 22. (*J. E. M. Boyd*).

Apparently known only from Mesopotamia and Persia.

104. *Mela cavensis* Pet.

Petagna, Atti. Accad. Napol. I, 1819, p. 40, Pl. 4, fig. 4.

Baghdad (*P. Harwood*).

Widely distributed in S. Europe and N. Africa.

105. *Mela chrysocomus* Mill.

Miller, Wien, Ent. Monatschr. V, 1861, p. 206.

Kisl Robat, under stones and sacking, XII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

More finally and closely punctate and pubescent than typical Syrian specimens but scarcely separable specifically.

106. *Mela murinus* Brandt & Er.

Brandt and Erichson, Monogr. Gen. Meloes; Nova Acta Ac. Cur. Leop. XVI, 1, 1832, p. 127, Pl. 8, fig. 4.

Jabel Hamrin, N. E. of Baghdad, under stones and empty tins on sandy ground, XII. 18; Harunabad, N. W. Persia, I. 19. (*W. E. Evans*).

Widely distributed in the Mediterranean region.

Fam.—EDEMERIDÆ.

107. *Ananconia* (?) *mesopotamica* Reitt.

Reitter, Wien. Ent. Zeit. XXVII, 1908, p. 246.

Kut, IV. 19. (*F. P. Connor*); Shergat, IV. 20. (*Y. R. Rao*).

Described as *Ananconia mesopotamica*, it differs from typical members of that genus in the form of the thorax and in the down-turned apex of the 5th ventral segment. From *Zukovia turcomanica*, Sem. it differs in its larger size and distinctly transverse labrum.

108. *Ananconia comata* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 125.

Amara, at light, VIII. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Differs from *A. spuraticollis*, Fairm. in its smaller size, paler colour with less pronounced markings, and in the narrower, less depressed, and much more closely punctate thorax. The ♂ unfortunately remains unknown.

109. *Isoloxantha fuscipennis* Blair.

Blair, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1923, p. 124.

Amara, VI. 18. (*W. E. Evans*).

Also from Mesopotamia and Persia in the British Museum.

It is with some doubt that the species is assigned to this genus of which the only described representative, *I. han'lirochi* Seidl., is unknown to me. From *Ananconia* it differs in the prothorax being without impressions, and in the small size of the penultimate joint of all the tarsi.

NOTES ON SMALL GAME SHOOTING IN THE KHASI HILLS.

BY

EDWARD McCULLOCH.

WOOD COCK.

Wood cock are fairly plentiful all over the Khasi Hills, except towards the north, where the climate is hot and moist and akin to the plains. As a rule they are to be met in suitable localities from the early part of November to the end of March, though some are occasionally found up to the middle of April. In years when the cold weather sets in earlier than usual some arrive as early as the middle of October but these are only the early comers and it is not till the end of that month that they come in, in anything like considerable numbers.

Dogs are a necessity for cock shooting in these hills as, without them, certainly not more than one bird in every four would be flushed, since they frequent well timbered nullas and ravines with dense undergrowths of shrubs, small trees and ferns, where human beaters are of very little use. Two to three birds to a gun in a day, is an average bag, while anything above three should be considered a very good bag. In the season they will generally be found in most forests with a fair amount of undergrowth and a marshy bottom, or where a small stream meanders through. Sometimes however they have a curious habit of leaving the jungle in the day time and sunning themselves in quite open places, especially on the sunny slopes of some adjacent hill-side. Accordingly if no bird is discovered in beating through a likely piece of cover, the search should not be given up, but all the adjacent open hill sides should be carefully gone through, as it is ten to one that the bird would be found in some little hollow, or on the leeward side of a small patch of dry fern or bushes, close by, sleeping in the warm sunshine. When discovered in such situations they will not rise till almost trodden on and then offer very easy shots as they lazily flap away to the nearest bit of cover.

The best time for shooting them is in the early morning as the birds will then generally be found close to their feeding grounds and can easily be flushed with a good dog or two. If with beaters the bird will sometimes run well ahead and rise far out of shot. In such cases it will be next to impossible to find the bird again the same day, unless it had been luckily marked down when settling. Even then the bird might not be flushed again as they have a habit of running a considerable distance from the place they alight and then hiding in the thickest patch of cover they come across. When this happens all the thickets near the place where the bird was seen to settle should be thoroughly and carefully beaten and trampled down, as when hiding in this manner they will lie very close and not rise till the cover in which they are, is actually trampled on by the beaters.

In localities where the birds are frequently disturbed they will often leave their feeding grounds at day-break and lay up in the thickest cover they can find, sometimes travelling as far as a quarter of a mile or more for the purpose. It is then very little use looking for them in the ordinary manner for they would have become so cunning that they will quietly flit away to another patch of cover, denser if possible, as soon as they get any scent of men or dogs being in the neighbourhood. In such cases they may occasionally be brought to bag by hiding in the evenings near some place where they are known to feed and waiting for them when they come out. It is however by no means easy shooting as they rarely if ever visit their feeding grounds before dusk and the shooting then, is of a necessity, of a very sketchy nature. A quick snap-shot as they flit by, being all the chance one is likely to get, and do what one may, the number of misses made on such occasions would always be far greater than one would care to remember.

In December 1922, I wasted several days of my leave in trying conclusions with a brace of cocks, which used to lurk all day in an extensive fern brake about a mile from the Shillong Peak. At first I tried to catch them near their feeding ground (a patch of open wet land some 300 yards square) by early morning visits, but though I used to arrive on the scene of operations as early as 7 o'clock and sometimes even earlier, it was no go, as they had always left. Failing this, I tried all the usual dodges with dogs and beaters to drive them out of their stronghold but again without success. They were there right enough, and were frequently put up in the centre of the covert by the beaters, but they only rose a few feet and again resettled in the thickest part of the cover where past experience had shown them that it was impossible for either men or dogs to reach them owing to the impassable nature of the ground and the dense mass of thorny creepers. After wasting a lot of time and temper in this manner, I decided as a last resource to wait for them in the evening near their feeding ground in the hope of their coming out early enough to give me a shot. I did this for several evenings, each evening hiding myself under, what I considered the most promising patch of cover, before sundown, and waiting for them to come out. Every evening I used to get a glimpse or two of one or both of them, but they seemed to know where I was hiding and always flew out, from some other point as far away as possible. At last, getting desperate, I tried several long shots at them but without any result. This was the invariable result every evening till I was obliged to give up the contest, as my leave was coming to a close, and leave them in peace.

In the season, wood cock will be found in suitable localities in almost all the jungles within a radius of 10 miles from Shillong, though they are more numerous towards Upper Shillong and the jungles lying on both sides of the Cherra Road. They are also met with in compounds of bungalows which have been neglected and overrun with jungle, and which contain drains and water-courses suitable for their feeding grounds. The Sacred grove or Lyngdoh forest of Mawphlang, which is about a mile from the Mawphlang Dak bungalow (15 miles from Shillong) is also a favourite haunt, and sometimes as many as four or five of them may be put up in different parts of the forest in the course of the day. Mawphlang is easily reached from Shillong, as there is a good metalled road to it, suitable for motoring.

Mairang, or Pyndengumiong, about 30 miles from Shillong and 15 from Mawphlang, is one of the best, if not the best place for cock shooting in these hills, as almost all the patches of jungle in the neighbourhood are well suited for them and will be found to hold one or more birds in each, in the season. Moreover, owing to there being no road for wheeled conveyances the place is seldom visited by sportsmen and any one, taking the trouble of paying it a visit in the months of January and February, is sure of making a very fair bag.

Some birds may also be picked up near Cherrapunji (33 miles from Shillong) and Sohrarim (28 miles) and a few may also be shot in the early part of the season near the Dak bungalow at Dumpep, some 16 miles from Shillong. Laitlyngkot, about 17 miles from Shillong, is another place where I have frequently bagged a fair number in February and March, in the small ravines and nullas, near the village and the Inspection Bungalow. All the above places can be visited from Shillong by motor as they have got well metalled roads leading to them.

A D-B. 12 bore gun is I consider the best for this sport. Smaller bores should be eschewed, as owing to almost all the shooting being done in well timbered localities, where one has to depend on a quick snap shot amongst the trees taken just as one gets a glimpse of the bird, the broader shot pattern of the 12 bore is much more likely to be effective than the closer patterns of the smaller bores. As the shooting is mostly done at close range, and the birds are not hard to kill, No. 8 shot would be found quite suitable, though a few No. 6 cartridges might be taken with advantage for birds rising well away.

SNIPE,

Considerable numbers of snipe, both Pintail and Fantail visit the Khasi Hills every season. A few of the early comers may be met with as early as the last part of July or the beginning of August, but the great majority only arrive in the last part of October and the beginning of November. They stay in these hills during the whole of winter and spring and leave by about the end of April, though a few stragglers may be found well into May.

At the commencement of the season considerable difficulty may be experienced in coming across the birds as they are then very arbitrary in their choice of ground and keep together in small parties. Marshy ground covered with grass and weeds, abandoned paddy fields similarly overgrown with grass, etc. are what they generally affect at this period. Sometimes they may also be discovered in standing paddy. At this time several would as a rule be found close together and sometimes as many as a dozen may be flushed from a small patch of cover, while ground similar in every respect, a short distance off, will be found not to hold a single bird. At this time they will rise singly and not in wisps (as they do later in the season) however close together they may be put up.

Three beaters or more, if available, are desirable if shooting alone as the birds will be found to lie very close and not rise till almost trodden upon. I remember in 1915 while shooting near the village of Mylheme, some 9 miles from the Shillong Station, a snipe being caught by hand by one of the beaters while apparently asleep in the afternoon sun.

If there are only one or two beaters to be had, the same ground will have to be gone over more than once, otherwise some of the birds would be missed. If there are however two or more guns present on the ground an average of two beaters per gun would be found sufficient. Dogs may also be employed but I don't think they are to be recommended in preference to beaters.

Later on in the season, *i. e.* after the middle of December the birds will be more scattered and will as a rule be found in pairs, though sometimes four or even six may be put up close together from some favourite piece of cover or while feeding in the early morning. They now affect more open cover, feeding in the paddy fields in the night and early morning and lying up during the day in some of the fields where the stubble has been left fairly tall or in any marshy ground close by. Almost a sure find for them at this juncture would be a piece of marshy cover, not too heavy, lying close to a paddy field or fields and with either a moist but not too wet a bottom or with a small drain in the middle. Here generally a couple or two would be flushed (the number of birds depending on the size of the cover) any time after the sun is well up. Another favourite type of cover is a piece of ground lying fallow in the midst of a stretch of paddy fields. If this is not too wet almost all the birds in the locality may be found in it (if of any size) of a warm afternoon. In cold and wet weather, the birds are very restless and keep moving about most of the time. Keeping as they now do to more open cover the birds could be put up more easily and a couple of beaters would be found sufficient even when shooting alone. (Boys are always better as beaters than men as they take an interest in the sport itself, apart from the question of "*Bakshish*").

With the advance of the season the shooting improves and the best shooting is obtained in February and March, when the biggest bags are made. In some localities however, where the birds have been constantly harried, they become so wild that it is hardly possible to obtain a shot at them. Sometimes under similar circumstances they only visit their feeding grounds at dusk and leave at dawn spending the whole day on the adjacent hill sides amongst tall grass and ferns and similar unlikely places hundreds of yards away from their nearest feeding ground.

By the middle of April the birds assemble in considerable numbers preparatory to leaving for their breeding grounds and when flushed rise in wisps. At this time they are generally very wild and will fly far when flushed even though they have not been fired at previously.

Four to five couples may be considered a good bag for the earlier part of the season, while with the advance of the season and the consequent improvement in the shooting, bags of 7 to 12 couple would be the order of the day from February onwards.

The largest bag, to my knowledge, was made by three guns at the Langsken valley, some 14 miles from Shillong, in the last part of March and numbered 37 birds.

The number of birds that visit these hills being quite small in comparison with those that visit the plains annually, heavy bags are not possible but the shooting is much more enjoyable, carried on as it is amongst fine scenery and picturesque surroundings. Moreover the sportsman is spared the heat and discomforts which are more or less attendant while shooting in the plains even in the cold weather. In the earlier part of the season the paddy fields within a radius of 3 or 4 miles of Shillong, will be found to hold some birds but as the grounds are constantly visited by sportsmen it is impossible to make anything like a bag though a few birds may be picked up of a morning.

Mawphlang (15 miles from Shillong) is a good centre for operations as there are extensive snipe grounds within easy reach. The Valley of Langsken about 2 miles to the west and that of Madan Lang Kien about the same distance to the South-West are two of the best snipe grounds in the District and will be found to hold a certain number of birds right through the season though the best time to shoot over them is from February to the beginning of April. There is also a stretch of marshy land near Mawphlang itself which will be found to hold a fair number of birds early in the season. Later on however it dries up and the birds leave. There is a comfortable Dak bungalow at Mawphlang and the road from Shillong is well kept up and suitable for motoring.

From Mawphlang a trip may also be made to Mairang or Pyndemumyong 15 miles away (30 miles from Shillong) where there is an inspection bungalow of sorts. The road to Mairang not being suitable for wheeled traffic, it is seldom visited by sportsmen, and any one taking the trouble of visiting it in the latter part of the season, is sure of some very good shooting in the marshy grounds and paddy fields which abound in the neighbourhood. About the middle of the season the paddy fields on both sides of the Cherra-Shillong road between miles 8 and 10 will generally be found to hold a considerable number of birds, but their number is extremely variable. In some seasons quite a large number of birds being met with while in some years only a few would be found.

In November and December the marshes and paddy fields, lying to the east of the Shillong Peak and extending to the village of Smit (about 9 miles from Shillong), generally contain a fair number of birds, but later on few will be met with as the ground is much shot over.

In the latter part of the season and especially in January and February some good shooting may be obtained in the extensive swamps situated near Cherrapunji (33 miles from Shillong) and also near the village of Sohrarim (28 miles). Both of these places can be easily reached by motor as already mentioned in my note about Woodcock.

During many years snipe shooting in these hills I always used a D.-B. 12 bore gun and though some sportsmen are inclined to favour smaller bores, I personally consider the 12 bore to be the best for this sport. As most of the shooting is done at fair sporting ranges, cartridges loaded with No. 8 or 9 shots will be found the most suitable. A few No. 6 or 7 cartridges should be taken for wild and far rising birds.

JACK SNIPE.

These little snipe are exceedingly rare in the Khasi Hills, only a stray one or two visiting it in some seasons. During my experience of many years shooting in these hills I came across only two of them and they were shot in different years as noted below :—

The first was shot one dull misty morning late in November 1915, on a small abandoned paddy field covered with grass and weeds situated some two miles east of the Shillong Peak. It lay very close and though I had already fired a couple of shots at snipe in the immediate vicinity, only rose, when almost trodden upon by one of the beaters and was easily knocked over at the first shot.

The second bird was put up near Mawphlang one evening in the early part of December 1922. It was first discovered on a small patch of moist ground in the middle of a strip of marshy land which had more or less dried up. When first put up it flew straight off to a distance of some 50 yards or so and dropped like a stone on a small patch of grass near some Paddy fields. From here it refused to be dislodged at first and it was only when the grass was systematically trodden down that it rose from a small depression in the ground, where it had been hiding and was brought down quite easily.

In both cases the flight of the birds were quite weak and slow compared with that of snipe and was without any of the turnings and twistings so much indulged in by the latter.

REVIEWS.

I. THE BIRDS OF SIND. By Claude B. Ticehurst, M.D., M.A., M.B.O.U., late Capt., R.A.M.C. *Ibis*, Vols. IV-VI. 1922-1924.

In spite of their Military duties during the late War many ornithologists on the different fronts found time to make observations and collect birds. The results in many cases have been published in a number of papers among which may be mentioned Captain L. N. Kennedy's "Birds in the Ancre Valley during the Winter of 1916-17", Major A. G. Sladen's "Notes on Birds observed in Palestine", Mr. L. N. Chasen's "Field Notes on the Birds of Macedonia", Col. Meinertzhagen's "Notes on the Birds of Southern Palestine" and Dr. C. B. Ticehurst and Capt. R. E. Cheesman's papers on the "Birds of Mesopotamia" which appeared in the Society's Journal.

From the ornithological point of view it was most fortunate that Dr. C. B. Ticehurst after receiving a commission as Captain in the R.A.M.C. was drafted to India and on arrival at Bombay was posted to Karachi at which station he remained from 19th October 1917 to 14th January 1920.

Without in any way interfering with his military duties Dr. Ticehurst found time to investigate the bird life of Sind, one of the most interesting provinces in India. He seized every opportunity to study and collect birds round Karachi and whenever possible made trips at all times of the year to places further afield, so that by the time he left Karachi for England he was amply fitted to write on the birds of the province.

Among some of the earlier observers, who collected in Sind is Dr. William Griffiths, a Surgeon in the H.E.I.C., and probably one of the most original botanists India has known. When attached to the Southern Army in the first Afghan War he made a collection at Shikapore where he was halted for about a month. Later in 1884 Dr. J. H. Gould, also a surgeon in the H.E.I.C. and son of the famous ornithologist John Gould, collected birds near Karachi. Unfortunately Dr. Gould's scheme, for making an ornithological reconnaissance in Sind never materialized otherwise the birds of that part might have been better known at an earlier date.

It is however to A. D. Hume—the Indian Civilian—probably better known to readers of the Journal as the principal Author of the Game Birds of India than as an administrator, that we owe most of our knowledge of the Avifauna of Sind.

In 1872 Hume accompanied by Dr. Francis Day, the Ichthyologist—then Inspector General of Fisheries—and a number of hunters and skinners embarked on two large flat bottomed boats at Jhelum, on which they floated down the Indus to Hyderabad. During the trip Hume and Day together with their collectors went daily in pursuit of birds on either side of the Indus and from time to time made more distant excursions. On reaching Karachi some few days were spent in collecting in the harbour and then the party made a short sea trip to Gwadar and Muscat where additional specimens were secured.

This tour resulted in a collection of some 1,200 specimens representing about 250 species and including three new to Science and 18 new to the Indian Avifauna.

An interesting account of this trip and the birds seen and collected is given in the first volume of "Stray Feathers" and it is on this paper that our knowledge of the birds of Sind is based.

Later Hume's good work was added to and confirmed by Col. E. H. Butler, Scrope Doig of the P. W. D., W. E. Brooks, the East Indian Railway Engineer, and one of the soundest of the many Indian Ornithologists—and Dr. W. T. Blanford of the Geological Survey, author of three of the volumes on Birds in the first edition of the "Fauna".

On his return to England Dr. Ticehurst set himself to critically examine all the birds he had collected, some 1,500 in number, as well as the large number of specimens in the British Museum from the Hume and other collections. This resulted in his describing 5 new races of Sind birds as well as a number from other parts of India.

In dealing with each species the author has given a brief resume of our previous knowledge, bringing it up to date with his own observations and those supplied him by his many correspondents—members of the Society whose assistance he gratefully acknowledges.

There are many observations on migration, habits, mouth parts and description of juvenile plumages not previously known. Careful measurements are given of the specimens he has examined as well as notes on any structural characters of interest. In some cases too, critical remarks are made on allied forms found in different parts of India and Burma, which greatly enhances the value of the paper.

We consider this one of the most useful of the recent papers on Indian birds and it should certainly be in the hands of every ornithologist in the country, whether stationed in Sind or not.

The Avifauna of Sind is of special interest because of its position lying as it does on the boundary between the two Zoogeographical regions, the Palaearctic and the Oriental. Certain birds which belong to the first named region occur in Sind and nowhere else in India. Then too there are over 40 species belong to the Oriental Region which are found no further west than Sind.

As regards migration, Dr. Ticehurst observations point to their being two distinct routes through the Province, the one from the north down the western side of the country to the Persian Gulf and on to Arabia and Africa; this constituting the Eastern wing of a more westerly, to N. to S. movement. The other is the ordinary N. to S. and *vice versa* route which includes the whole of India but not extending to the west of Sind.

There is still much to be learnt about the birds of Sind and we would appeal to members stationed in these parts to carry on Dr. Ticehurst's good work. Not only is more information wanted on the distribution of the different species, but also on the movements of the migratory birds. The juvenile plumages of some Sind birds are still unknown and in many cases the nestlings have never been described. Anyone, who finds nestlings a description of which is not given by Dr. Ticehurst should preserve one or two in spirit and forwarded them to the Society.

N. B. K.

II. THE BIRDS OF AFRICA. *Systema Avium Ethiopicarum*, being a Systematic List of the Birds of the Ethiopian Region by W. L. Sclater. Wheldon and Wesley, London.

The constant changing of the Scientific names of birds is a very great hindrance to the student of ornithology, whether he be a field naturalist or a systematist.

Various attempts have been made, from time to time, to stabilize nomenclature, but in the majority of cases with indifferent success. The root of the matter lies, to a great extent, in the fact that Authors of books and monographs will not take trouble to check the names and synonyms themselves, but rely on the work of others and so mistakes get perpetuated.

The "Check List of North American Birds" and the "List of British Birds" issued by the American and British Ornithologists Unions respectively, are examples of very thorough work and in both cases they are revised from time to time no changes however are made until they have been thoroughly investigated by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

Shortly after the war Mr. W. L. Slater paid a visit to the United States and when there suggested to some of the leading ornithologists that Systematic Lists of the birds of the different Zoogeographical regions of the world should be prepared, after the nomenclature and status of each species had been thoroughly investigated. These lists he hope would form a foundation to work on and so avoid the constant changing of names.

Mr. Slater further suggested that the American Ornithological Union might be responsible for the preparation of the list of birds of the New World, while the British Ornithologists Union undertook those in the Old World, with the exception of Australia, which might be done by the Australian Ornithologists Union.

On his return to England Mr. Slater approached the B. O. U. and a Committee was appointed to go into the question, while Mr. Slater himself undertook to prepare a systematic list of the birds of the Ethiopian or African Region.

This then is the brief history, as far as we understand it, of the present volume and we are sure it will fill a great want, but whether the nomenclature is based on a sure foundation or not time alone will show.

In his introduction the author explains the boundaries he has adopted in treating the Ethiopian Region and informs us that his arrangement is based on Mr. A. H. Evan's volume on Birds in the Cambridge Natural History, in which Dr. Gadow's classification is followed. Now Dr. Gadow's views and classification are frequently quoted, but they have been adopted by very few ornithologists and we think, considering the state of flux the classification of birds is in at present, it would have been better to have followed some more familiar arrangement. As for instance the British Mus. Handlist or that of Dr. Reichenow's volumes on the birds of Africa. Most ornithologists would then have been able to find their way about the work, but as it is, this is most difficult, especially as there is neither a systematic nor general index. Possibly an index will appear in the second part, but we think there should be some sort of index with each part or a list at least of the families and genera.

Under the generic names there is a full reference giving the types on which they are founded and after each specific name the original reference and type locality. In addition to the scientific name each species has an English one, but we cannot congratulate Mr. Slater on many he appears to have invented. Surely it should be possible to find shorter names than for instance the "South African Red-and-Black Billed Kingfisher" or "the Sudan Black-billed Blue-spotted Wood-Dove" Is it not rather hard on an inoffensive bird that it should be called a "Hairy breasted Toothbill"? We have generally been accustomed to call *Micropus murinus* the Pallid Swift and do not see why the races found in Africa are called Mouse-Coloured Swifts.

The distribution of each species and sub-species is given in a short and concise form and for migrants, both the breeding range and winter quarters are included.

We are surprised to find no mention in the introduction of any acknowledgment of assistance and we think this must be an oversight, as surely it is almost impossible for one man to write a work of this kind, without consulting others—the more the better.

To all ornithologists who are interested in African birds this book will be very useful and no Museum Curator or Student of Geographical distribution should be without it.

III. WILD FOWL OF THE WORLD. By FRANK FINN, B.A., F.Z.S. (Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row. Price 4/6 nett.)

We have received a copy of this most excellent little book and are surprised at the amount of information that is compressed into its 175 pages. It is divided into four chapters dealing with:—I. Swans and other distinctive Wild Fowl. II. Geese, Whistlers and Sheldrakes. III. Ordinary surface-feeding Ducks. IV. Diving—Ducks. Close on 200 species are described or noticed and it is illustrated with 32 Illustrations on Art Paper and numerous drawings most of which are excellent. The nomenclature followed is that of the British Museum Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XXVII, by Count Salvadori.

Mr. Finn has given us many books about ducks, but as far as we are aware this is the first written in a popular manner comprising such a large field. He is, as every body knows, one of our greatest authorities on these birds and has added much to our knowledge of their habits, etc.

The late Count Salvadori divided the Order *Chenomorpha* into three sub-orders—*Palamedea* or Screamers; *Phoenicopteri* or Flamingoes and *Anseres* or Swans, Geese and Ducks. It is the last of these with which the author deals.

In Chapter I all our Indian Swans are described with the exception of Alpheraky's Swan (*Cygnus minor*) considered by some a distinct species and by others a sub-species of Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus bewicki*), probably Mr. Finn considers it to be the latter. The rest of the chapter deals with the Spurwings, Comb Ducks, Pink-headed Duck, Goose Teals, and Crested Wood Ducks. A good deal of information is given about all our Indian species. In Chapter II, of the Geese which visit us the only one not mentioned is Sushkin's Goose (*Anser neglectus*) a very similar bird to the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) but larger. The Whistling Teal are next dealt with, our common bird the Lesser Whistling Teal being the smallest species. Mr. Finn mentions that Eastern specimens of the Brahminy Duck (*Canarca ferruginea*) are often much bleached and "may be buff instead of chestnut" this has also come to our notice.

In Chapter III all our species of *Anas* are given including the sub-species (*Anas poecilorhynchos haringtoni*). We agree with the author in calling *Eunetta falcata*, the Bronze Cap Duck, as it is certainly more like a duck than a teal. He tells us that the female quacks: it was known that these birds made a quacking as well as a whistling note, but the quacking sound had not been assigned to any particular sex. Another interesting piece of information is that the female Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*) "has a growling note very unlike the whistle of the male or the quack of other ducks." Mr. Finn also adds to our knowledge of the Clucking Teal (*Nettion formosum*), a species about which Mr. Stuart Baker says "Information of this duck's habits is meagre in the extreme," so we are glad to learn that the courting attitude of the male "is unlike that of any other teal, he does not rear up in the water and bend down his head, but usually shows off on land, raising his head and then jerking it back. This species is indeed active on land generally." Many such interesting pieces of information may be culled from this useful little volume showing the author's keen observation.—*Querquedula querquedula* Mr. Finn properly calls the Garganey Teal, the name Blue-winged Teal really belonging to an American species (*Querquedula discors*). Writing about the Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) we are told that "the male in courtship does not rear up but jerks back his head," a fact which does not appear to have been recorded by other authors.

In Chapter IV, writing about the Tufted Duck (*Nyroca fuligula*) we learn that "It is a very good natured species and highly intelligent; it seldom displays and is very peaceable although males are apparently much in the majority" and of the Golden Eye (*Glauclonetta clangula clangula*) "when courting it not only throws back its head, but kicks up the water behind with its feet." We are also told that the Snew (*Mergus albellus*) "is a silent . . . bird and shows off rather like the Golden-eye, which it resembles when in the down and with which

it associates and sometimes interbreeds." Mr. Finn says that the Himalayan Goosander (*Merganser comatus*) is not now considered distinct, but we notice that Mr. Stuart Baker follows Salvadori in separating it and it is now known as the Eastern Goosander (*Merganser merganser orientalis*).

We should like to add that the descriptions though concise are very accurate especially in the males which lend themselves to short descriptions.

Sufficient extracts have been given to show what a really interesting little book this is and how much knowledge it contains within its small size and we thoroughly recommend to all who take an interest in these handsome and interesting birds. The whole get up of the book is very creditable to the publishers and the price is only 4s. 6d.

C. M. I.

IV. THE BUTTERFLIES OF CEYLON. BY W. ORMISTON. ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 165 pp. 2 coloured, 6 uncoloured plates; H. W. Cave & Co., Colombo.)

In Spolia Zeylanica, 1918-1919, Mr. Ormiston published "Notes on the Butterflies of Ceylon." The book now issued is based upon these notes, which have been revised and brought up to date.

In the preface the author discusses the value of the term "species," "race," etc., the economic value of butterflies and gives some notes on collecting. The book itself consists of a list of the butterflies of Ceylon, with detailed notes on localities, nomenclature, variation and differences between allied species. There are no detailed descriptions, so that a beginner would have to refer to one of the standard text-books. As Mr. Ormiston states in his preface, his notes are only intended to supplement and to bring up to date Moore's "Lepidoptera of Ceylon," published over 40 years ago. On the two coloured plates are given excellent figures of the butterflies, that have been discovered, since Moore's book was written. Of the uncoloured plates, the first contains a diagram of a butterfly, illustrating the venation, the second depicts figures of certain species of the genus *Terias* and on the remainder are given drawings of the male genitalia of all the *Hesperiidae*, and certain species of the genus *Nacaduba*. There are two appendices as well as an Index. In the first appendix there is given a list of the butterflies, whose larvæ are known to feed upon cultivated plants, and in the second a list of the food plants of all the larvæ, so far as is known.

To a collector in Ceylon, this little book contains information that will prove invaluable. The notes regarding localities and times of appearance are very complete and represent the results of many years collecting. The notes on the differences between closely allied species are very clear. Apart from the local interest, the notes on habits, etc., are of general interest and of very considerable scientific value. The validity of doubtful species, more especially in the *Lycaenidae*, has been very fully discussed and a number of debatable points have been cleared up: more particularly in the genera *Spindasis*, *Nacaduba* and the *Hesperiid* family much useful research work has been communicated. The identity of *Nacaduba noreia*, Felder, appears to have been established, but Mr. Ormiston is at fault in calling the "tailless form" of *Nacaduba nora*, Felder, by Moore's name *ardates*, since Moore in his original description assigned a tail to his species. The correct name of this common and widespread form is doubtful, but we are of opinion that it should rank as a species. A very interesting fact brought to light is that two *Hesperiids* (*Hantana infernus* and *Celaenorrhinus spilothyrus*) which have not only been placed in separate genera, but by many authors in separate sub-families, are the opposite sexes of the same species. The following new species and races have been described: *Nacaduba*

sinhalu, *Amblypodia ormistoni*, *Amblypodia absens mackwoodi*, *Spindasis lunulifera fairliei*, *Tajuria asida* (probably a dry season form of *longinus*) and *Tajuria jehana ceylonica*. The section on the *Hesperiidae* has been very carefully worked out and contains a great deal of very useful information.

W. H. E.

V. HOW TO IDENTIFY THE SNAKES OF INDIA. By COL. F. WALL, C.M.G..
I.M.S. (Union Press, Karachi, 1923. Rs. 6-8.)

There are no books available to the amateur which really help him to recognise and identify the various species of Indian Snakes. The author's admirable and beautifully illustrated Treatise on the Common Snakes of India, which appeared as a serial in the Journal, deals mainly with the life histories of the common forms while Col. Wall's "Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes of India" is confined to our venomous land species. The use of Dr. Boulenger's standard volume on Reptiles in the Fauna of British India Series requires not only a thorough general knowledge of the subject, but implies also in many instances the skilled use of the dissecting scalpel. Hence many are debarred from taking interest in a subject which would otherwise have provided them with endless interest and pleasure—for few have the leisure, the skill or the inclination to surmount these obstacles.

The object of the author is therefore primarily to help the amateur to recognise and identify our Indian Snakes whether poisonous or not and with these he includes the species inhabiting Burma and Ceylon. He is not concerned as to whether his methods are classed as "scientific" or "unscientific"—utility is the chief motive. The equipment required for the work is simple—primarily the will to succeed, next a watch maker's lens of sufficient high power and a pair of compasses for taking measurements. Armed with these and the dead snake stretched out before you, the author indicates the lines on which your investigation should proceed, and he elucidates his meaning with the aid of simple diagrams.

The book commences with the statement—"Assuming a snake to be dead its identification in most instances is an easy matter" to a man of Col. Wall's monumental experience perhaps,—but to the amateur handling his first specimen the statement may sound over sanguine; particularly when he tries to differentiate between species whose affinities are so close that they appear almost identical. However it might be urged that Col. Wall's book goes a long way in overcoming the difficulties that ordinarily beset the layman in his attempted task. And though written primarily for the man unacquainted with or little acquainted with snakes, it may very likely be of service to others, who though versed in ophiology, may yet be saved much time and laborious research by its use.

The book is obtainable at The Union Press, Elphinstone Street, Karachi, Messrs. Butterworth & Co., Calcutta, Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras, and the American Mission Press, Rangoon—Price, Rs. 6-8-0.

S.H.P.

EDITORIAL.

During the past few months investigations have been in progress which may lead to Bombay becoming a worthy rival of Madras in the matter of a Marine Aquarium and Biological Research Station. Enquiries as to the feasibility of a Marine Biological Research Station for Bombay, having as its object the improvement of the economic Marine Resources of the Presidency, showed that a preliminary investigation of a searching character was essential on the part not merely of Government, who would have to find part of the money, but also on the part of the University, since research is undoubtedly the work of the University and a Biological Research Station should offer opportunities for practical research work by Biology students in local Colleges. Government support is necessary not merely for the financial needs of the main station but also in the founding of local subsidiary stations. The first preliminary must be the selection of the Director and the success or failure of the scheme will largely depend on the man who is selected in the first place. A Marine Aquarium is a necessary adjunct to a research station and though the cost of the advancement of science is not to be weighed in the same scales as is the cost of commerce, there is little doubt but that an Aquarium and Research Station would bring in Revenue—if not directly then indirectly. As an example consider the need of India for manure. Consider the amount of fish available for fish manure—consider how Norway and Sweden have utilised their surplus fish in the form of manure which can be sent in bricks all over the world and yet Indian fish manure penetrates inland but a few miles.

Some very interesting letters have been received by the Honorary Secretary on the question of Game Preservation in India. The first letter was perhaps in the nature of a lament over the days of the past. "Ah! the old days—those were the days for shikar, but now gone are the glories, Man is decadent and cares not, the Government is decadent and cares not, the poacher reigns supreme." The views of others varied however and it seems very desirable that a survey of the subject should be made and published in our Journal. We would appeal therefore to all Forest Officials and Big Game Hunters and others interested in the subject to send us their views in regard to the conditions and extent of Game in the Forests of which they have special first hand knowledge. The points we wish mainly to be brought out are:—

- (1) Do existing Game Laws sufficiently serve the purpose for which they were enacted and if not what amendments are necessary?
- (2) Have these laws tended to the increase in particular Forests of the larger Game animals such as Rhino, Gaur, Buffalo or Deer?
- (3) Whether there is danger of individual species becoming extinct, if so which species and in what areas?
- (4) What particular species require particular protection and what form can this best take?

There are so many difficulties in the way of Game Preservation that they fairly seem to bristle. Who is likely to benefit most? The Poacher! Is Government likely to enact special laws which will enable the poacher to be dealt with? We do not wish to be sarcastic, but "Is it likely"? The demand for equality, the demand for the right to possess fire-arms, must these not be acceded to? It may be true that fire-arms should only be required for the purpose of protecting crops and that for this purpose a gun the barrel of which has been reduced a foot is excellent and would be a protection not merely for the crops but also against poaching, but why should the cultivator have to be content with a shortened gun, why should he not be on an equality with others? Are you in these days of democracy going to have different laws for the Rich and the Poor? Again if you make laws which on paper will prevent poaching, how are you going to carry them out? Who is going to pay the

heavy expense? Heavy the expense must be if you are to have an honest and efficient staff and without such you cannot stop poaching. Who are the most successful poachers? Well, the law of criminal libel should prevent the answer being given but accusations have been made that if the badly paid forest guard is not a good poacher a successful poacher is certainly the man who augments the forest guard's miserable pay! It is doubtless very desirable that the pay of the forest guard should be increased but should not the Policeman come first?

As this Journal will be issued at the beginning of a New Year it is perhaps reasonable that we should review the work of the past year and refer to the hopes and prospects of the New Year. In the past we have tried to make the Journal more popular—it is not for the editors but for the members to say whether we have been successful, but as editors we can and do thank those who have helped us in our efforts. We have a goodly list of names, Mr. Stuart Baker, Colonel Ward, Colonel Evans, Major Hingston, Colonel Burton, Major Stockley, Capt. Pitman, Messrs. Whistler, Inglis, Capt. Bates, etc., and we look for a continuance of help from these and from others. Mr. Stuart Baker is commencing a new Game series "The Indian Waders." This announcement should at once produce the query "When is another Game book going to be issued?" Alas, the answer is the same as that made a year ago. "When the Members of the Bombay Natural History Society buy the books that are already issued." They were published for the benefit of members. Members can buy them at a price far below that charged to Non-Members, but no! Only a very small proportion of members have bought the Society's publications when issued in book form, and before the Society can enter on any more speculations it must know that it can rely on the very great majority of its members supporting it. Will members who are not in possession of the first two Volumes of Stuart Baker's "Game Birds of India" kindly order them now and so enable the Society to get on with the publication of other Volumes.

The past year has witnessed considerable progress in the work completed in the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales' Museum, as is evidenced by the Progress Report printed in this number. We are still hampered for want of funds. Last year H. H. The Maharao of Cutch became a Vice Patron and subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Society's Funds for the purposes of the Museum. We are glad to record that His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, a regular contributor to our Journal and a keen Naturalist and Sportsman, has signified his intention to subscribe Rs. 5,000 this year and we welcome him as a Vice Patron. If we could only have a list of 25 Vice Patrons, what a lot of good work we could do.

We open the New Year so far as the Museum is concerned with the placing therein of a complete mounted specimen of an Indian Gaur shot in the Kanara Jungles and mounted by the Society's staff in the Society's work rooms. The Curator of the Society has had nothing to do with the writing of this Editorial—so we can say with propriety that the Society made a very good money investment when they sent him to England to study Taxidermy. We believe Rs. 450 will cover the total expenses in cash paid out in connection with the mounting of this fine Gaur which stands 5'-8" high and which will appear in the show case as though walking out of typical Bison country. The scenery will be reproduced from actual photographs. It is a pleasant thought contemplating the saving effected as compared with having the work done in England. The stickler for the truth may of course say "There has been no saving". True, if we could not have done the work here we could not have afforded to do it at home. Having finished the Gaur our staff are now at work on a 10' Sword Fish—a graceful beast though with a smallish sword which some fisher folk of Bombay captured at X'mas to their financial gain.

We referred a little way back to the work of the past year. We cannot close without expressing our thanks to Mr. W. S. Millard for all the work he has done for us at home. We also wish to thank the authorities of the British Museum at home and Mr. Fry, who still continues his work for us in connection with the Mammal Survey. Speaking of the Mammal Survey reminds us that the last of the band of Mammal Collectors has been sent to the Andamans. Not for the term of his Natural Life, but, thanks to the kindness of Col. Ferrar, the Commissioner, for 6 months. Col. Ferrar writes:—

"I will look after LaPersonne. He can get to various good localities where forest camps are located and communication with Head Quarters is frequent and where also there is immunity from Jarawa arrows. I would also take him to Great Nicobar in March. I would secure for him a good butterfly man who is generally knowledgeable and would help much. The dry season has begun and lasts till say end of April. May not necessarily very rainy and generally very good for insects."

LaPersonne did good work in Mesopotamia under Sir Percy Cox and Capt. Cheesman and we hope he will take full advantage of the opportunity Col. Ferrar is affording him and for which opportunity we are very grateful.

Mr. N. B. Kinnear—for so many years Curator of this Society, continues to help us and in his Rooms in the Bird Department of the British Museum, South Kensington, is delighted to meet members of the Society and help them and enlist their help too. His successor Mr. B. C. Ellison, who retired owing to ill-health in 1923, has just published an account of the Prince of Wales' Shikar in India and we hope it will be a successful financial venture for him.

Residents in Sind who are interested in the Bird life of their province will be pleased to learn that Dr. C. B. Ticehurst's comprehensive series of Papers on the Birds of Sind which were published originally in the *Ibis* are now available in complete sets. Applications for the same should be made to the Honorary Secretary.

A review of Dr. Ticehurst's work appears on page 446 of this number. The reviewer indicates the lines on which members of the Society stationed in Sind could help in carrying on Dr. Ticehurst's admirable work.

NOTICE.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY.

Information has been received from Dr. K. Jordan, Zoological Museum, Tring, that the Third International Congress of Entomology will be held at Zurich in the second half of July 1925.

No information has been received regarding rates of subscription payable for membership of this Congress.

Any Entomologists in India who are not already Life Members and who wish to take part in this Congress should communicate as early as possible with Dr. Jordan.

PUSA,
5th January 1925.

T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER,
Imperial Entomologist.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

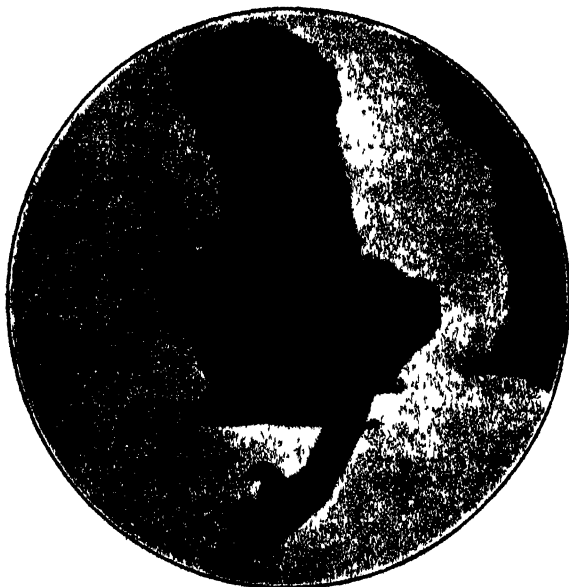
SURGEON-GENERAL W. B. BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.

The news of the death in Edinburgh of Major-General W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., who retired from his appointment as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras several years ago, has been received by the members of his service and old friends with the deepest regret. For many years he was a member of the old Bacteriological Department, now the Medical Research Department of the Government of India. He was associated with Mr. Haffkine in founding the laboratory in the old Government House, Parel, Bombay, established in the early days of the invasion of India by plague. He did much excellent work in establishing the value of anti-plague vaccine and in popularising its use. He succeeded Mr. Haffkine as the Director of the Laboratory which was then enlarged to fulfil the functions of a provincial laboratory for the whole of the Bombay Presidency for the routine examination of pathological material, for the study of epidemics and for research work generally. In these years numerous enquiries into plague, anti-plague vaccine, into leprosy and malaria were being carried out to all of which he contributed actively or by advice and direction. His opinions were always characterised by great sanity and clearness of thought. He was also intimately associated with the brilliant group of workers comprising the Plague Commission whose headquarters were in the Laboratory. He endeared himself to all who came in contact with him. To the youngest and most inexperienced worker his attitude was that of a friend and co-worker rather than of a director. Further the regard and affection in which he was held by laboratory attendants and menials was very striking. There could not have been a happier laboratory than Parel under his leadership. Subsequent years were spent in Madras as Surgeon-General. It is proper that this Journal should join in the deep regret which will be felt by his friends throughout India at the news of his death, that it records its sorrow at the loss of one of the medical research workers in India and that it should express its profound sympathy to Mrs. Bannerman and to the members of his family.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

NO. I.—BIRTH OF A WHITE-HANDED GIBBON (*HYLOBATES LAR*) IN CAPTIVITY.

(With a Photo.)



YOUNG WHITE-HANDED GIBBON (*H. lar*).

Born in the Zoological Gardens, Rangoon. Photo from the Field.

Zoologists, I believe, are of opinion that anthropoid apes are not likely to breed in captivity, and it has been said that there is no known instance of such a birth; consequently, little, if anything, is known as to the age at which these animals become adult, or as to the period of gestation, or as to many other matters of great interest in connection with them. There is no doubt that these animals are very delicate and that the greatest care is required to keep them alive for more than a short time. The birth, therefore, of a white-handed gibbon in the Victoria Memorial Park, Rangoon (Rangoon Zoological Gardens) on the 1st of August 1923 was a matter of very great interest. As the event was, however, entirely unexpected, we have very few details, and could not place on record sufficient to enable our knowledge of them to be increased.

The baby lived for a very short time, owing to an unfortunate catastrophe; but we are delighted to report that a second white-handed gibbon was born to the same parents on the 19th of May, 1924. Careful notes have been kept, the results of which I will set out later.

We have been perhaps exceptionally fortunate in Rangoon with these animals and have been able to keep them alive for more than seven years, and in one particular case we had one that lived for eighteen years. It may, therefore, be of interest to give a short account of the manner in which they are kept, and the food we have given them.

Gibbons are very susceptible to the slightest change in the weather, and to any dampness in their dwellings.

Our cages are constructed of timber, the side walls being of thick plank carefully dovetailed; the front and the back are composed of expanded metal of a fairly large mesh. At the back we have screens of Willcaden canvas, which can be let down when required, and in front we have folding doors of wood, which can be closed over the wire netting. At the top of the cages on each side, there is a plank platform under the roof, to which the animals retire at night, and where they can retire if they wish to avoid the attentions of visitors.

At the back of the row of cages there is a large wire mesh run. It is lofty, and is supplied with swings and stumps; and the animals are let into this outer run for exercise, and they can there obtain all the sun and warmth they need.

The food is considered with reference to each individual animal, and we find that they have their own likes and dislikes in the matter of food. They get milk, bread, rice, eggs, fresh fruits and various sorts of oily nuts.

We find it impossible to leave a male and a female in the same cage. We selected a pair of gibbons that we had had for seven years and which had not been sick during that period. It was reported to the Superintendent that these two had been seen copulating once in the early part of November 1922, and, as the young one was born on the 1st of August 1923, the period of gestation was thought to be about nine months. When the father was let into the outer run for exercise, it was noticed that the mother took her seat close to the expanded metal on the side of the run. The male then clung to the expanded metal opposite her, and copulation was effected through the netting.

In the case of both the young ones born, they were born at night, and the day before the birth the mother refused her food. She seemed dull, restless and frightened. From the appearance of the cage on the following morning, it appeared that the mother must have dragged about the infant until the placenta got broken off. The same was observed on the occasion of the second birth. She kept the baby pressed close to her breast and, from time to time, pulled back its head, gazing at it eagerly and displaying the utmost pleasure in it. She hardly ceased examining it and turning it over and stroking it. She kept it clean with her hands and, for some weeks, would not allow anyone to see it.

The first baby died owing to a catastrophe. The mother and child had been let out into the outer run and, as was perhaps natural, she took the child to the father's cage to show it to him. He took hold of the baby's finger and was fondling it when something apparently frightened the mother, who desired to retire. The father objected and held on to the baby's finger and, between the two parents, the unfortunate infant's finger was pulled off, and it died of septic poisoning on the 12th September 1923.

The parents were observed to copulate between the 15th and 23rd of October 1923, many times, and the second infant was born on the 19th of May, 1924. This puts the period of gestation at about seven months, and it would appear that it could not have been much longer. Enlargement of the breast, and fullness of the stomach only showed in the mother in the advanced stage of pregnancy. The infant clung on to its mother's hair, but the mother kept her arms round it in the earlier stages, and, whenever she could be induced to leave her retiring stage at the top of the cage, she always supported the infant as she came down with her thigh or her foot. She fed the infant from her breasts, and did not allow it to partake of any other food.

The baby was born with its eyes open; the head and ears were comparatively large. It had a moderate quantity of thick hair on the head, and thin, soft and powny hair on the back. There was little or no hair on the outer aspect of the arms and thighs, while the other parts of the body were quite bare. It was impossible to find out anything about its dentition; but the first gibbon which died within six weeks of its birth had four incisors at the time of its death. After

eight weeks the hair has grown very thick and luxuriant on the head; and the back, the outer aspects of the arms, thighs and hands are now also fully covered with thin and soft hair; while the abdomen, the forehead, chest and buttocks are still bare. When born, its face was heavily lined and wrinkled, but in a few weeks the skin has smoothed out; the face is clear and, from looking an old and decrepit object, it now appears young and smooth.

We had kept the outer doors of the cage shut, so that the mother should not be disturbed by visitors, and the only person she saw was the Superintendent, who visited her daily and saw to her food. When it was about four weeks old, I visited it, and, when we opened the doors, the mother and child were on the upper shelter. There were only the Superintendent and myself and a keeper at the back, I called the mother and offered her a mango; she at once came down and seemed to be quite without fear. She knew us all, which may perhaps account for that. It was interesting to note the way she clambered down, supporting the baby at each step, and, when seated at the front of the cage, peeling and eating the mango with one hand, she kept holding out the baby's hand towards us, with the intention probably of teaching it to catch hold of the wire netting. This gave us a very excellent view, and time to record the progress made in the matter of the hair, but we could see no sign of teeth.

We have so far not attempted to take any photographs; indeed, it would be almost impossible, partly because the mother would not come forward with the child, and partly because in the rains in Burma the light is too poor to enable photographs of any value to be taken of animals inside a small cage. It is hoped to be able to do so before long.

S. M. ROBINSON, M.B.O.U.

[These two successive records of the birth of a white-handed gibbon in the Rangoon Zoo are of extreme interest. The first incident was reported in the *Field* (November 22, 1923). Sir Sidney Robinson's record furnishes more definite evidence in regard to the period of gestation which is now computed to be seven months and not nine as originally believed. Previous to both these records Mr. A.W. Ogilvie reported the birth, in semi-captivity, of a white-handed gibbon in the *Journal of the Natural History of Siam* (Vol. VI, No. 1, p. 137). Mr. Ogilvie states that in April 1914 he purchased 5 gibbons, 2 white and 3 black which he turned loose in his compound. (Both males and females of the Hoolock (*H. hoolock*) and the White-handed gibbon (*H. lar*), in addition to their black colouring exhibit, in certain individuals, a yellowish-grey phase referred to by Mr. Ogilvie as white). In March 1920 one of the females was noticed to be pregnant and in May gave birth to a young one. A black male, obviously the father, (the mother was a light coloured individual) attached himself to her. The other gibbons were chased from their accustomed trees and were never allowed into the compound.

In September 1922, when Mr. Ogilvie wrote his note, the young gibbon though over two years old and quite big enough to feed for itself still clung to the mother when she moved rapidly from tree to tree and, what is remarkable, was still nursed by her and was never seen to take the solid food provided for the other monkeys. It will be noted in this instance, when the gibbons were kept under conditions nearly natural as possible, the male gibbon remained with the female. Mr. Hornaday, the Chief Taxidermist of the U.S. National Museum, in his "Two years in the jungle" records the shooting of a female gibbon with a baby. He states that a male gibbon which bolted with the rest of the party returned to the scene on hearing the cries of the baby gibbon, and was also 'collected'; he concludes that the male met its death solely on account of its paternal affection, sympathy and courage in the face of danger.

The photograph is reproduced from the *Field*, November 22nd, 1923, and is the portrait of the Gibbon referred to in the earlier part of Justice Robinson's note.—EDITORS.]

No. II.—A CENTRAL PROVINCE TIGER.

Far from the beaten track, and rarely visited by white man save the wandering sportsman, lies a small village on the banks of one of the large rivers which flow through the Central Provinces.

In the vicinity of the village is a small cultivated area, beyond which the jungle extends for many a long mile; across the river, which flows south, is an extensive, semi-cultivated and undulating plain, the haunts of a few herds of Black Buck, dotted here and there with villages of flimsy, inflammable "bastis," and intersected by deep water courses and nullahs, tributaries of the mother river. Hills there are none and the jungle for the most part consists of thinly-wooded grass land, cut in all directions by broad, sandy nullahs, shaded with large forest trees and ever green bushes. Actually on the river bank this grass jungle gives way to tall forest principally composed of teak trees. The river, nearly three-quarters of a mile broad opposite the village, in April—the time of the year about which I am writing—is reduced to a small and not over-deep stream of a few hundred yards in width. To the north there is but little cover in the river bed, but half-a-mile south of the village there is a large, swampy area consisting of reed-fringed back-waters, damp, low-lying islands covered with coarse vegetation and rank herbage, containing many a cool and shady hiding-place beloved of the great striped cat during the blistering midday heat of an Indian Summer's day in these parts. This then is the habitual haunt of tiger, and the fact of one being killed there does not deter another from immediately filling its place.

Having some years previously shot with considerable success in this tigerish stronghold, it was with great hopes that I set out on a second venture in April 1913, and my zeal was by no means lessened by hearing of the cattle-slaying prowess of a striped monster now haunting these jungles. This information was given me by the inhabitants of all the villages that I passed through on my forward march. Being pressed for time I camped at a village some six or seven miles away to try for a panther, and sent my orderly on ahead to arrange for "baits" to be tied up; and I instructed him to send me news at once if a kill occurred. After the evil reputation which stripes had acquired, I was hardly surprised to receive news of a "kill" the very next morning, and, much to my astonishment, I received a tremendous reception from the hospitable Gond, who welcomed me back to their village as quite an old friend, and promised me excellent sport.

As the village "kotwal" said.—"Hazur, the tiger has carried off the "kill" into the thick cover amongst the islands, and the sahib knows that he will not leave his hiding-place again till evening, so a mid-day beat is bound to be successful." So too, I thought; but "the best laid plans of mice and men, etc.," and as I climbed up to the "maohan" fastened in the same tree as on a previous successful occasion, I felt distinct misgivings when I noticed that the vultures and crows had gone down to the remains of the "kill," but I quickly concluded that my striped friend had retired deeper into the sheltering recesses of the rank cover growing on the islands. I was hardly seated in my elevated perch when a loud yelling and banging of drums announced the start of the beat, which, although opening under such auspicious circumstances, was doomed to failure.

Beyond large numbers of pea-hens, a few gaudy peacocks, some dull plumaged herons and a crow pheasant (or coucal) with chestnut wings and coral-rimmed eyes, the beat was a blank.

In spite of a fair amount of previous experience in tiger shooting I omitted to make a searching enquiry into the past history of this particular beast, and this omission stood between me and success the whole time. I put down his absence in the beat to the fact that it might still be a little early in the season for him to lie up in the river-bed cover which was naturally a good deal more

inundated than at the end of May or early in June, at which period of the year I had had my previous experience of this piece of jungle.

A few days later another "bait" was taken at the same spot, and a second mid-day beat proved equally fruitless. This second failure should have warned me that I was pitting my wits against a tiger of considerable cunning, but as the shikari some hours afterwards casually informed me that he had seen the tiger on the "kill" that morning, but had not thought it worthwhile to tell me, as I was going off shooting in another direction, I attributed this second defeat to the fact of the shikari and his followers probably having frightened stripes off his "kill."

Having spent the best part of a fortnight in futile efforts to bag this beast, I left him alone for about ten days, and went off to another tiger's haunts some fifteen miles away, where I tried to do some shooting by moonlight.

When I returned to the habitat of my old friend of the river bed, I found the moon was rising rather late for me to make much use of it, and a few days after my arrival I actually saw stripes start off on his crepuscular wanderings. I had been out after Cheetal (spotted deer), which swarmed on the river bank during the afternoon and evening. I was watching the antics of a party of pea-hens, as they suspiciously advanced towards the edge of the jungle, when suddenly they scattered silently in all directions. The reason soon manifested itself in the shape of a large tiger—my elusive friend who had such a liking for beef. But as the shot offered was a risky one, I let him alone and watched him disappear towards the river—and my "baits;" and I felt very hopeful of a "kill." The behaviour of the pea-hens after this was simply extraordinary, as they came out of the jungle in single file in a kind of follow-my-leader procession, about ten yards behind the tiger, and whatever the leader did was minutely and almost mechanically copied by the remainder.

Sure enough there was another "kill" that night, but the beat was once again a blank. At last I realised that I had to deal with a very cunning brute and a few questions quickly elicited the fact that this tiger had been fired at before—and quite possibly wounded; hence his shyness of beats and the works of man, under which category he rightly classed the "baits." But his partiality for beef would not allow him to leave alone the buffalo calves ("bodas"), and his cunning and experience always enabled him to leave the "kill" in ample time to save his own skin. My time was now growing very short, and with only a few days' shooting left in those jungles I determined to risk the possibility of getting a shot in the darkness, sitting over a "bait." Instead of tying up the young buffalo in the river-bed as usual, I tethered it on the bank near by and sat up in a tree at the edge of the jungle which was a few yards away from a patch of white sand where the unfortunate little animal was fastened. I started my vigil about 8-30 and wearily the hours dragged on, till I was startled from my drowsiness by the appearance of the fitful gleams of a fast waning moon, at about 3-30 in the morning. The "bait" could now be seen quite plainly, but at such a late hour of the night it was highly improbable that the tiger would still be hunting. But it is the exception which proved the rule, and so, on this very night, stripes had had bad hunting and, with the warning presentiment of approaching dawn which would herald the light of another day, he suddenly bethought him of those cool islands covered with luxurious vegetation near which he had so often found a lonely buffalo calf tied up and left to its fate amidst the unseen and lurking terrors of the night. So it was that he silently padded along towards the village, and, at a point a bare hundred yards short of my "machan", he turned down into the river-bed, had a drink from a backwater and, strolling leisurely towards his expected meal, found nothing. But a movement in the thick swampy cover in front of him arrested his attention, and a few minutes later the waiting sportsman's ears were greeted with the dull sounds of a strug-

gle, and the hoarse, throaty death-rattle of a bull nilghai rang out through the night. This was about 4-0 a.m., and three-quarters of an hour later, together with my orderly, I descended the tree and we made off towards the village. After daylight we searched the river-bed, and outside the cover found the carcase of a bull nilghai which had hardly been touched, save for a tiny portion close to the tail—the reason for this probably being that the tiger had heard us descend from the tree and had forthwith departed. This was a foolish mistake to have made, for, had we remained in our night's quarters until after day-break, I should in all probability have got a shot at stripes on his "kill" in broad daylight. On a closer inspection of the carcase we discovered that this was a nilghai bull I had wounded and lost two nights before, and which must have eventually taken refuge in the thick cover of the river-bed, where there was an abundance of fresh fodder and water close at hand.

The "kill" was in a very suitable place as it was overlooked by a large evergreen tree, whose branches were covered with thick masses of shiny, dark green foliage; and it was in a well-concealed position, about fifteen feet up this tree, that I had a "machan" fastened. Covering up the carcase with branches, in order to keep off the scavenging vultures, I determined to return before sunset to take up what I hoped would this time be a successful vigil.

All my fondest hopes, however, were scattered in every direction by the stormy aspect of the evening, and a steady breeze blowing from the river towards the jungle caused the most gloomy forebodings. About 6-0 p.m. found me in the "machan"; and an enormous bank of jet-black clouds slowly creeping up from the south-west gave promise of—to say the least of it—a wild night. As I still had very vivid recollections of spending some hours in the rain, on a very wild and stormy night, two years previously, holding down the canvas of my tent, owing to several guy ropes parting; I sent back my orderly to the village at half-past-six to see that the camp was in good order, and everything secure. He had hardly disappeared into the jungle, when I saw the tiger stalk majestically out of it about three hundred yards lower down, and, descending into the river-bed over a pile of black rocks, was lost to view. This was luck indeed, and it seemed to me that I was about to have the opportunity of getting a shot at him by daylight.

But there was the treacherous wind still to be reckoned with, and as the seconds became minutes, which gradually drew out from ten, twenty, to half-an-hour, then an hour, followed by darkness, my hopes were dashed to the ground; and, as the storm burst shrieking around me, I wrapped myself up in a blanket and went to sleep. A few minutes before 5-0 a.m. I woke up with a start, instinctively feeling that some creature was afoot, and, hurriedly seizing my 12 bore—loaded with lethal bullet—I waited and listened. There were a few seconds of utter silence, followed by the noise of some heavy body forcing its way through the thick cover. No tiger could make such a noise, and yet what else would try and move so stealthily? A few pale beams of moonlight threw into relief the mounds and bushes at my feet; and a semi-shining, moving body shaped like a narrow and elongated diamond was revealed in its clumsy progress towards the carcase. As it alighted down a grass-covered mound and arrived alongside the carcase, I recognised it to be a huge "mugger" (crocodile); but it was almost impossible to distinguish in the dark recesses of the hollow where the remains of the nilghai lay.

Strenuous tugging, followed by an appalling stench, showed that the nasty saurian was trying to tear off whole, one of the putrefying limbs. Doing my best to take accurate aim at the indistinct target, I fired; and a tremendous thrashing of the mugger's tail denoted that my shot had taken effect. As it laboriously crawled off into the bushes, the second barrel was not so lucky, and I had to wait in patience for twenty minutes, when the fast bright-

ening day brought with it my orderly and a party of villagers, who expected to find the tiger dead at last! It was not hard to follow the crocodile's track, made all the more conspicuous by frequent, large pools of gore; but of the wounded creature itself there was no trace, for after a hundred yards the track disappeared into the water.

After this, a few brief moments of investigation revealed the riddle of the night. The tiger, evidently suspicious, had advanced with the utmost caution—halting frequently;—and, when within 150 yards of his "kill", he had sat down under a bush to make certain that all was safe. After a wait which may have lasted thirty minutes, or even an hour, he had returned to the jungle by the way along which he had come.

And so I bade farewell to the Huldee tiger.

The villagers had not withheld the fact of his previous escapades with other sportsmen in order to spoil my shoot; but simply because they thought it was of no importance for me to know it.

So it will happen I fancy that this tiger will defeat many another sportsman in the future as the villagers will persist in their stereotyped beat during the mid-day heat, after the usual "kill" near the river-bed, and he will only fall victim to chance or be brought to bag by a remarkably cunning "bandobast."

C. R. S. PITMAN.

No. III.—THE "SAMBHAR CALL" OF THE TIGER.

With reference to the controversy about the tiger using a call like a sambhar, the following incident that occurred at dusk the evening before last (June 9th) here in the Billigirirangan Hills (S. E. Mysore) may be worth recording.

At about 3-35 p.m. I took up a position on the rocky top of a high conical hill to spy for sambhar. It was on a clear cold evening with a high wind.

The hill, really a prominent knob, was surrounded by open grass slopes and glades, interspersed with patches of dense, ever-green jungle (sholas). Owing probably to the presence of wild-dog across the big valley to the N., where I had seen no sambhar during the preceding two days hunting, but had been fortunate enough to shoot one of the red brutes, the sambhar seemed to be collected in the surrounding sholas. By about 6 p.m. there were altogether 30 sambhar of all ages feeding in scattered groups within 600 yards of the hill in different open spaces. But, charming as the spying was—so reminiscent of Scotland—no shootable stag showed up. At about 6 p.m. a good stag walked into a glade of about two acres, some 250 yards from and below me. My orderly and shikari were watching from the other side of the hill top, and by the time that I had got my rifle from the former and collected the latter, the stag had moved across the glade and was standing just outside the edge of the thicket. It would have been a 200 yards chance from where we were, but by a detour back, round, and down, it would have been easy to get into some rocks above him and not more than 100 yards away. Never doubting that the stag would stop to feed, we made the move, but on gaining our point the stag had disappeared. From his line of movement I conjectured that he would probably pass through the shola which he had entered, and which here filled a narrow, gorge-like, valley below my point of vantage, and join a party of 12 hinds and calves feeding in the next open glade, some 300 yards further on. I accordingly crept along the face of the hill until I was above the latter, and sat back to watch. We had sat for about 15 minutes, and the light was getting very bad, when the shikari gave a grunt of disgust and with a sort of "wash-out" signal and a slow wave of his hand indicated that our stag had gone the wrong way, pointing up at the open grassy hillside opposite

where, some 350 yards away, I saw what I took to be our stag moving slowly across the face above us. I should here explain that this shikari, Bomina, is a Sholaga, (the local hill-tribe, famous as trackers) of about 45 years of age, who has been in the employment of Mr. Ralph Morris and of his father before him, for many years; a most experienced man, and reported to be the best shikari on these hills. As I looked up the beast "spoke," I have been 'barked' at by scores of deer and it didn't for an instant occur to me to doubt that it was the voice of a sambhar. It did occur to me to wonder what on earth could be disturbing the brute. Looking back now it seems to me that the note had not quite the almost metallic ring of the sambhar's bell. It was perhaps nearer to the harsh or gruff "bark" of an old Scotch hind. But this is only an afterthought. Bomina certainly didn't doubt that it was our stag. Mechanically I put up the glasses, and to my astonishment as I picked the animal up, the black stripes of a huge tiger greeted my eyes! During the moment that I held the glasses (12 x Goerz) on to him I distinctly saw his head lower and his ribs contract, and the same identical call came across to us. This time, *because I knew it was a tiger*, the call sounded to me the voice of a tiger—a high-pitched "ough." But this was *only because I had seen him*, Bomina when I turned to him still sat in placid disgust, only turned to gibbering excitement when I said "tiger" and seized the rifle. The sequel is immaterial and I am not a little ashamed at having taken a shot at such a range. But after 3 hours spying, with a favourite rifle (275 H. V. Rigby) in the hand, and a big tiger in the open the temptation was too great. A magnificent male tiger, 9' 3" between pegs, and immensely deep-bodied and heavy, rolled over and over down the slope and was dead when he reached the jungle at the bottom.

I have endeavoured to record all the circumstances attending this deception, accurately and without exaggeration. I would emphasise the following points. Had I not had a glass, this highly experienced shikari and I would have gone back to camp sure that the tiger had been our sambhar stag. The brute spoke clearly and loudly "furie" and on the second occasion I saw him "go through the motions" of speaking with a very powerful glass. The cry in no way resembled the ordinary cry "Eh-Vurh" (Genl. Wardrop's spelling) the second syllable, very much contracted and very much higher pitched might convey an idea of it. The tiger's line of approach (confirmed next day), a sambhar path, was from directly up wind of us and the brute sauntered along, stopping repeatedly. There are very few tigers left on these hills, owing to the monsoon having started. They have nearly all retired to the low ground, and I have noticed only one (a different) tiger's tracks in the past week, when tracking bison. I am positive that there was no sambhar near the tiger, whose voice I could have mistaken for his, because I looked over the slope below him, i.e., nearer the shola, for several seconds before picking up the tiger. Finally, as we walked down in the dark, my mind full of tiger, and a real sambar hind "belled" at me close to camp, I nearly jumped out of my skin so nearly did the call resemble that which I had last heard and was pondering over.

A. W. H. JAMES (MAJOR).

ATTIKAN, MYSORE,

June 11th, 1924.

[Summarising the various notes that have appeared on the above subject in this *Journal*, Major James' observations bring forward the following points:—

If we presume that the "sambhar call" of the tiger was used in the present instance with the object of deceiving the sambhar and giving the tiger the necessary advantage in stalking his quarry, we have the assertions of other observers who state that it is highly improbable that any sambhar could be deceived by the "mimic" call of a tiger, which, though it may be easily mistaken for the call of a sambhar when heard alone, is readily recognizable when the two animals are heard calling together. Allowing for this fact it is argued,

however, that though undecieved by the "mimic" call of the tiger, sheer animal curiosity might induce the sambhar to tarry in the vicinity and give the tiger such advantage as he requires to bring his stalk to a successful issue. Instances of game animals being successfully "called up" by human agency are quoted in support of this theory.

Other observers assume that the "sambhar call" of the tiger is a 'mate call' delivered either to warn or make his presence known to his mate. Neither of these suppositions however explain the tiger's use of the "sambhar call" on occasions when the stalking of sambhar, or the calling up of his mate, were presumably not the objective in view.

Mr. W. S. Thom puts forward the theory that the supposed "sambhar call" of the tiger is a note expressive of sudden alarm or suspicion. He gives an instance of a tiger "uttering the titting calls" when prevented from coming to his "kill" by the noise of villagers and their cattle passing in the vicinity. He writes that these notes were uttered by the tiger "either whilst in a suspicious or discomfited frame of mind, or as a sign of fear or displeasure, or as a warning to both man or beast that he was in the vicinity." Mr. Thom was certain that the "animal had no mate with him." The second instance is that of a tiger "titting" when brought up suddenly on his way to his "kill" by the noise made by the men who were erecting a *machan* over it. It was only then writes Mr. Thom that the short sharp nervous notes of alarm began to be uttered at intervals.

The incident related by Mr. Dunbar Brander of a tiger making the "sambhar call" when he walked the brute off its kill in tall grass, and Major Stockley's observations in regard to the tiger disturbed at the bottom of a ravine, might also be interpreted as notes of suspicion or alarm.

In the instance narrated above by Major James it might also be inferred that the tiger gave vent to his "sambhar call", when engaged in stalking the deer, on suddenly becoming aware of the presence of man.

It is only possible to conjecture the motives which impel the tiger to utter this peculiar call, but the supposition that it is a note of apprehension uttered by the animal when it is in doubt, or when suddenly disturbed by human agency, appears to be a not unlikely explanation of the phenomenon.—EDITORS.]

NO. IV.—A VERY FEARFUL PLACE.

When a road travels through a pass, when the pass lies through thickly wooded foot-hills, when ordinarily motor traffic is allowed in the pass only in day time and when the night traffic consists of country carts and herds of sheep and goats, it is not unnatural in India to find the pass endowed with a reputation. Such was the Mohand Pass, some ten miles from Dehra Dun, as we found it, although it took some days for us to discover the existence of the reputation and one incident to give us the measure of it. The following tale then is constructed from a series of experiences that befel one or the other of our party in the Mohand Pass on the way to or from a block of forest reserved for shooting.

Just after dusk a car came swinging up the curves of the road bringing back to Dehra Dun two disappointed souls who had sat long cramped hours in *machans* without success. They sat slackly, their conversation was disjointed, and they were not impressed when an animal, crossing the road, probably a jackal, was thrown into relief by the headlights. The next moment, however, when the jackal reached a small bank at the side of the road and casually climbed to safety, both sprang into activity. The jackal was discovered by its outline to be a panther, every spot distinct; and the rifles in the car were unloaded! Conversation did not flag for the rest of a journey in which the initiation ceremony had been completed. The second day was a blank; the third day a panther was seen three miles farther on at 6 p.m. by an inoffensive car.

On the fourth day a car full of expectant people was repeating the first day's journey after nightfall, but except for a Sambhur hind, some country carts and a small dog, the limits of likely panther patrols had almost been passed before a stationary lorry was disclosed. As we approached an Indian ran into the compass of the lights with outstretched hands and we pulled up. Rather excitedly he explained in the vernacular that the back axle of his lorry had broken (a very natural concession to the law of loads!) and that before dusk he had sent for assistance to Mohand. With these words he snatched a coat from his lorry and seated himself on the step of our car. As he did so the top of a tree overhanging the road began to rustle and, as the rustle descended, visions of the climbing proclivities of panthers flashed across our minds; indeed one of the party from the back of the car suggested in joke that we might shoot. It was as well that we did not follow his advice for presently another Indian burst on to the road from his perch in the tree and seeing the position of his companion promptly and without a word sat himself also on the step of the car. This seemed to us, without any adequate explanations, to be stretching the bounds of our hospitality too far and the interpreter of the party got busy. The only words he could extract were "your honour, this is a very fearful place!"—with prayers to be taken out of it. To a car of English make with responsive springs, on a bad road and with an already heavy load this request presented difficulties; there was also the safety of the goods in the derelict lorry to be considered. Our passengers, however, were insistent that "Safety first" was the primary rule for all motor traffic, and without more ado we removed them to the safety zone and dropped them at a way-side temple.

The fifth day brought the climax and may seem to point to an easy and comfortable method of shooting panthers, unjustified, alas, by subsequent journeys.

Soon after 8 p.m., three members of the party set out on their return journey from Mohand, having purposely delayed their departure to permit panther, *pers et famille*, to get abroad; of these three, two had two loaded weapons apiece and the third, next the driver, one. Directly after leaving Mohand some country carts were passed creaking their way to Dehra Dun, and, one mile from the start, the head lights showed up a panther strolling unconcerned along, also to Dehra Dun. The brakes screeched, the gun in front stood up and in the still slowing car, fired at the panther not three yards from the bonnet of the car. He missed, and as the panther bounded off to the left, another missed also with both barrels of a 12 bore (contractile and S. G.)! It is interesting to note that the next day revealed the fact that the panther had left the road at a culvert. From the parapet of the culvert it had sprung to a tree, from this tree it had leapt to the branch of another tree and thence to the ground; we traced its course by claw marks. This leaves no doubt of the keenness of a panther's eyesight in darkness.

There was nothing to be gained by commiseration and explanations, so the car proceeded, to pass shortly a second small convoy of carts on their way to Dehra Dun. Hardly had it cleared the carts before some one stuttered "here's another" and there she was, walking along the road, an exact replica of the first. This time the car was allowed to stop dead before the first shot was fired. The panther paused for a moment half way up a small bank it had reached and was scaling to the darkness beyond, and was severely hit. Following the shot, pandemonium broke loose. The panther, biting and snarling at its wound, turned eatharine-wheels in the dusty road, and at it one automatic rifle, one magazine rifle and one 12 bore shot gun spoke simultaneously. When the automatic rifle had fired itself silent, its owner started with a 470 high velocity and the first shot from this stopped all further movement on the part of the panther and left everyone rather dazed. A few stones verified her death and it only remained to place her on the mudguard, check by jowl with one of the headlights and, seasoned by the remarks of some exuberant cart drivers, to carry her home in triumph.

She was a female 6 ft. 2½ inches between pegs. The panthers of Mohand, I daresay, no longer observe the maxim *via trita, via tuta*.

Honesty impels me to note the sequel to this adventure. The taxidermists affirm that the panther skin contains but three bullet holes! Eleven shots were fired.

SMILA,

11th July 1924.

BOSTAND,

No. V.—HUNTING WITH THE CARACAL IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

During the seventeenth century the East India Company repeatedly urged its servants abroad to send home strange birds and beasts for presentation to the king; and such appeals were especially made during the reign of Charles II, whose interest in the subject is well known. In response to one of these demands, President Aungier and his Council, writing from Swally Marine on 7 November, 1671 (*O. C.* 3594) said that their efforts to procure some suitable birds had been fruitless, but they were sending a 'beast called Siagosh', which they hoped would prove acceptable. They enclosed (*O. C.* 3596) a description of the method of hunting with this animal, and directions for its treatment. These seem sufficiently curious to merit quotation.

The Method Used by Those in India in Hunting with the Siagosh.

"His keeper hath an horse appointed for him to ride on, and behind him there is a small padd of wood, quilted, made for the siagosh, where hee sitts. And when he comes to his game (which is hares, coneys, peacokes, callongs¹, large hernes, storks, pelicans, and all sorte of lesser fowle, patridges, pheasants, geese, and ducks), his keeper, bringing hime in sight of them, haveing kept him very hungry some time before to make him sharp at his sport, puts him softly (i.e., softly) downe from his horse, haveing first shewed the game unto him, and leaves him then to work himeselfe; which hee will, if hee bee very hungry, in very subtle ways to attaine his end. The President hath tryed him with severall hares, wherewith he hath made oxellent sport. Hee runs very swift, turns nimbly, and seizes feirolely. When he has seized his game, some small time must bee given him to ly upon it, when his nature is to ly as if himeselfe were dead. Afterwarde his keeper may goe to him and, covering his eyes with a hood of leather made on purpose (as they use with haukes), may take his pray from him, giving him a peece in his mouth. It is a creature much esteemed by the Princes of these parts next to the leopard, of whose nature he is in all respects. He will seize upon small deare, if put upon them, espetially that if he be hungry; but it is early² adventured on creatures above his strenght, though his feiroleenes is such that he will adventure at any thing. He must bee kept very warme in the sharpe a(s)re of England, for he hath bine brought up very tenderly here in India. In his game he must not bee affrighted by too much company, for that disturbs him and takes him from his game. His usuall food is raw flesh of any creature, especially the tendrest part of it; but care must be taken knee salt be given him, nor any bones. The times of giving him his meat is about 8 or 9 a clock in the morning; when hee eats about halfe a pound, and sometimes more, according to his stomack. He drinks little or noe water; but his meat, when given him, is usually washed and moyened first in water. When he is ill and refuses to eat his meate, they use here to steepe his meate in urine and so give him it,

¹ The Eastern Crane, *Megalornis grus lifordi*, called in Hindustani *kulanga*.

² Rarely² seems to be intended.

which recovers his stomach. Also in cold weather they give him three or four cloves, covered in the flesh which they give him, once in a week. When he is lame, they give him mummy³ with his flesh; which, keeping him warm, doth soon recover him."

From an earlier letter (1 June, 1671: *O. C.* 3567) we learn that this animal had been presented to President Aungier by Diller Khan, in return for some English greyhounds. It is described as 'a beast of game, called here a siagoash, esteemed a great rarity among the noblemen'.

The animal thus described was evidently a caracal, a species of lynx formerly used in India for killing small game, much after the fashion of the cheetah. The name is derived from the Persian *siyah-gosh*, 'black-ear' and it is interesting to notice that 'caracal' comes from a Turkish term having the same significance. The earliest use of the name, according to *Hobson-Jobson*, occurs in Friar Jordanes (about 1390) in the form of *siagois*; while Alexander Hamilton (*New Account of the East Indies*, 1727) perverts it into 'shoe-goose'. A writer in the *Times* (3 Aug. 1886) goes still further; for meeting with an account of a 'shah-goest' brought to England in 1760 as a present for Mr. Pitt, he boldly declares that the creature was 'evidently a shawl goat.'

The letter of 7th November, with its enclosures, went home by the *London* and reached the East India House on 21 May, 1672. Unfortunately, the log of that vessel has not been preserved, and we have consequently no means of learning how the caracal fared during the voyage. Nor is it possible to discover whether it ever reached England; for the Court minutes make no mention of the animal, and the letter sent to Surat in reply contains no reference to the subject.

LONDON,
4th August, 1924.

W. FOSTER, C.I.E.

[The Caracal (*Felis caracal*) occurs in the Punjab, Sind, North Western and Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula except the Malabar Coast, but it is nowhere common. Outside India the species occurs in Mesopotamia, the highlands of Persia, and in Arabia and throughout a large part of Africa. Blanford mentions that it is easily tamed and is trained to catch birds such as peafowl, cranes, etc., and small deer, gazelles, hares, foxes, and also to kill for sport. Blyth mentions that a favourite amusement in parts of India is to pit these cats against each other to kill pigeons out of a flock. Indian Princes are said to have kept a number of them for hunting. Vigne, who saw them thus used, says that their speed is, if possible, greater in proportion even than that of the hunting leopard. We trust that Sir W. Foster will find the time and inclination to send us other Natural History Records of the past and we congratulate him on the honour bestowed on him at the New Year.—EDS.]

NO. VI.—THE INDIAN GREY SQUIRREL (*FUNAMBULUS PENNANTI*.)

The following notes on the Indian squirrel may be of interest to Naturalists; illustrating as they do some of the strange antics of these fascinating little creatures:—

On the morning of the 8th August 1923, as I was about to enter my house, I noticed a mother squirrel with its young one clinging on to its breast, (like monkeys carrying their young) running towards a lamp-post and then along a small piece of piping which projected towards the wall but was a little distance away from it. Here her difficulties began, the objective being a hole in the wall and she was evidently in doubt whether she could leap the intervening space safely

³ A medicine prepared from Egyptian mummies.

with her off-spring clinging on to her. After some slight hesitation she risked the jump and landed safely on the wall, but, sad to relate, Master (or Miss) squirrel lost his (or her) grip and would have fallen on to the hard ground had not my Private Secretary, who was watching the performance from the foot of the lamp-post, caught it in mid-air and saved its tender limbs from the severe shock. The ungrateful mite showed its ingratitude to its rescuer by giving him a good bite and some scratches. In the meanwhile her mother safely lodged herself in the hole for which she had made that bold attempt.

I have often watched a pair of these interesting little creatures having a fight on the branch of a tree, frequently the defeated one falls to the ground, and even when the height has been great the squirrel has shown no sign of injury, though it reached "terra firma" with a loud thud.

A pretty sight which I witnessed one morning would lead to the belief that these active and noisy little people occasionally indulge in social amenities and enjoy a dance as much as human folk. The ball-room was the top of a pole and a party of 7 happy squirrels were going through a series of quite intricate evolutions as if they had been trained by a regular "*maitre-de-ballet*" and each time they turned on their haunches up went their tails simultaneously and in the most fascinating manner. Unfortunately I have only seen this Revue (or whatever the squirrel name for the dance may be) on this one occasion.

While writing this article this morning I saw a squirrel dancing of her own accord over the nails stuck on the top of a wall. The top of the wall was secured with French nails (wire nails) about 4 inches high, sharp and pointed.

DHAR, DHAR STATE,
August 1924.

UDAJI RAO PUAR,
Maharaja of Dhar (C.I.).

NO. VII.—HABITS OF THE BROWN FLYING SQUIRREL (*PETAURISTA PHILIPENSIS*).

While on Mammal Survey work in South India (Pulni Hills), I had occasion to observe these beautiful animals in their natural state. These squirrels, like the rest of their kind, are nocturnal in their habits; coming out when it is nearly dark. The day is spent in the hollows of trees and among dense foliage. A common hiding place is amongst the dried fronds of the tree fern. They always seem to return to the same hiding place especially if it be a hollow in a tree. Sometimes as many as two or three may occupy the same dwelling place.

When disturbed during the day, they escape by climbing up a tree as far as is necessary and then parachuting to the next tree and continuing to do so until out of danger. As a rule, they are reluctant to leave their hollow or hiding place by day. On one occasion I came across a pair in a hole in the trunk of a tree and one of them had its tail hanging out, I fired at the tail two or three times in spite of which the animal refused to come out; so eventually I sent up a man to poke them out which he did. I secured both specimens and on examining them I found that one had part of its tail nearly severed from the body.

These squirrels parachute a considerable distance sometimes nearly as much as a hundred yards. When alighting on the trunk of a tree they do so almost noiselessly, the only sound being a slight "tut". Their flight from one tree to another is downwards and then slightly upwards. At another time one of these, in the course of its flight, passed above a small tree, it suddenly shot downwards and alighted on the opposite side of the tree to which it would have originally landed.

I have known these animals to parachute on to spiny stemmed trees and not show any sign of their being hurt in the least.

When alarmed or wounded they give out a peculiar cry not unlike that of a cat and keep it up at intervals without moving from the spot. When frightened by a light they run down the stem instead of parachuting and disappear in the undergrowth. These squirrels appear to breed all the year round. I have found embryos in different months. There is usually only one at a birth. The young one remains with its parent till it is almost full grown.

The nest is made in the hollow of a tree and is lined with leaves and other soft material including fur from the parents. Green leaves are also employed.

Their food chiefly consists of fruits of various kinds and young leaves. *Elaeocarpus serratus*, Hook. f. and other species of this genus and *Pygmaeus gardneri*, Hook. f. seem to form their chief diet during the summer months. I am also inclined to believe that they feed on insects and birds' eggs as I found parts of insects in the stomach of one which I shot.

These animals are eaten by the local inhabitants. On one occasion I tried to eat one myself, but owing to the peculiar smell about the animal even when cooked I did not relish it.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
December 1924.

C. McCANN.

NO. VIII.—DETERMINATION OF THE AGE IN BLACKBUCK.

Can the approximate age of a Blackbuck be determined by the rings on the horns or is it merely local as with the length of them?

In the case of Chinkara, Dunbar Brander in his "Wild Animals of the C. P." puts the number of rings on a mature buck as 16 or 17. He puts Blackbuck at 4 or 5 twists according to the length of horn but does not mention rings. In studying local (Satara District) Chinkara heads I can confirm this, the average of 8 mature heads show 16 or 17 clear rings and between $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " of horn which is not present in immature heads.

In the case of Blackbuck only local heads are considered in the theory put forward for argument and this does not hold with one 25" head from the C. P.

Within a 50 mile radius of Satara the normal length of a fully grown head is 19"—20", 21" being exceptional. Taking 16 heads all between 19" and 21" nearly all have 3 complete turns. In nearly every case there is a length of crinkled horn at the base which cannot be called a ring. This varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " approximately. Heads having 38—43 rings have all a certain length of this crinkled horn.

4 heads have 35 rings and no crinkles at base.

1 head has 40 " " " "

1 " " 36 " very slight "

In every case the distance between the rings increases considerably 6" from the base. None of the 16 heads have more than 43 rings. By a rough estimate it appears that after throwing 35—40 rings the yearly growth of horn is comparatively slight.

I have no idea of the normal life of a Blackbuck, but supposing he attained full growth at 6 years of age he would throw 6 or 7 rings a year and after that the crinkled growth would slightly increase every year. This is probably an over estimate of the growth as a 6 months old buck, in captivity, but apparently normal and allowed its freedom, only just has the tips of its horns showing. In an immature local head of 12" there are 18 rings. This buck showed no signs of adopting mature male colouring, nor was he more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to $\frac{1}{2}$ th the weight of the average fully grown buck. I should put him down as in his 3rd year.

Now the C. P. head shot near Pachmarhi is 25" in length, has two complete turns in the horn, shows 47 rings and is crinkled for about $\frac{1}{4}$ " at the base and is in every way a much bigger and heavier horn. In every case the left horn has been taken.

The above note was written by Captain Parker, from whose collection of horns the details were obtained. It touches on the possibility of judging the age of blackbuck by the rings on the horns. Perhaps some of your correspondents could throw further light on the matter.

SATARA,
25th July 1924.

C. H. BRISTOW, I.C.S.

No. IX.—PROTECTIVE COLOURATION IN WILD ANIMALS.

I have read in the Bombay Natural History Society's Journal, Volume XXIX, No. 4, Mr. K. Kunhi Kannan's comments on my article on "Protective Colouration in Wild Animals", and I am afraid I cannot take the credit he gives me. For in the light of my present knowledge I find, of the three principles I arrived at, only one is really true; though generally speaking the theory as a whole is very near the truth.

Subsequent to compiling the paper in question I have read Professor Thayer's book on the subject, referred to by Mr. K. Kunhi Kannan, and have become a firm believer in the theory therein put forth. To my mind Professor Thayer has so amply proved his theory that it passes to the realm of fact; and I know, since reading his book, there has been for me an added zest and interest in studying this question of Protective Colouration in the Jungles.

In my paper I propounded three principles; to quote from the article "Thus I conclude that all wild animals possessed protective colouration and its power of protectiveness lay in its power of concealing its owners when seen against their common backgrounds, which power was due to (1) possession of counter-shading, (2) possession of body patterns that were pictures of the wearer's common back ground", and the third principle I expressed was that "Mimicry" played no part in this protectiveness. Since reading Professor Thayer's book I find that of these three principles expressed only one is entirely sound i.e., possession of counter-shading. Professor Thayer shows clearly that Mimicry does play a part, small though it is, in the general scheme for Protection; more so in the case of birds.

As to my second principle, i.e., possession of body patterns that were pictures of their owner's common background. This is only correct in part; and needs a lot of padding. I have used the term "picture" loosely. In the paragraph preceding that quoted in my article I have said "i.e., that where an animal in the jungle is invisible to an observer his body patterns must approximate to the *patterns of his background*, etc." By the term "picture" I meant "pattern of his background." But Professor Thayer shows clearly that in fact the animal's body patterns are actual pictures in *perspective* of that animal's average back ground, or part thereof, in *actual detail*.

Also I find written under July 1919, in the notes from which I compiled my article, after setting out the paragraph heads, and their order, for the article which I finally sent to the Bombay Natural History Society, the following "also theory fits in with those of determination by environment, natural selection, and survival of the fittest. This seems all right, and the facts prove themselves in practice, and experimentally, but the explanation of how the body patterns are pictures of the background *beats me*, unless it be that that they are pictures in the sense as a man looking out over a landscape imagines he sees a minute picture of all before him, when in point of fact his eyes take in no detail at all."

So that taking all in all, with my present knowledge after reading Professor Thayer's work, I see that I have come upon a theory that is almost but not quite correct; and have done so blindly; much as our ancestors must have learnt to use a bow and arrow, without realising the explanation of its working, or the scientific principles involved.

I find that my suggestion for the difference of colouration in males and females of animals is in accordance with Professor Thayer's discoveries. Those interested in this subject should certainly read the Professor's book; and after doing so will become, I am sure, firm believers in his theory. There is one point he mentions, which I have never seen mentioned in this connection by other writers, and that is the relative importance to animals of the senses of sight, hearing and smell. Of first importance he places sight, not only because of its great swiftness (i.e., velocity of light) over that of sound, hearing and smell (rate of prevalent wind) but because it operates only in straight lines, whereas sound or smell can be wafted about by the wind; and also it is the final sense by which the predator catches his prey, or the prey avoids the final rush of the predator. He says: "Thus at these crucial moments in the lives of animals, when they are on the point of catching, or being caught, sight is commonly the indispensable sense. It is for these moments that their colouration is best adapted, and when looked at from the point of view of the enemy, or prey, as the case may be, proves obliterative."

It seems to me that by considering the development, in animals, of these three senses from the beginning of time; and by working out the development, through the ages, of colour in animals, strictly following Thayer's laws of protective colouration, an interesting article could be written expounding a theory of how certain animals of to-day have developed vivid colour patterns to a degree: others abnormal sense of hearing; and again others wonderful eye sight; to the exclusion or detriment of the other senses.

Also I must note that the Butterfly that I stated was commonly found among dead leaves under a tea bush does not owe its concealment to "Mimicry" as stated by me. On closer examination I find it is a perfect example of Professor Thayer's theory. It has distinct wing patterns, and perfectly graduated obliterative shading.

BRUCE P. TAILYOUR.

MANGAMALLAY ESTATE,
VANDI PERIAR, N. INDIA.

NO. X.—NOTES ON THE "ORNITHOLOGY OF KASHMIR."

In Volume XXVIII (p. 990) of the Journal was published an article by Mr. Hugh Whistler entitled "A contribution to the Ornithology of Cashmere." It happened that I was spending a few weeks' leave in Kashmir at the same time as Mr. Whistler, arriving in Srinagar on April 9th and leaving again on May 14th. All my time was spent in the Valley with the exception of two days when I went to the top of the ridge below Mahadeo and overlooking the Shalimar at a height of about 9,000 ft. On comparing my notes with Mr. Whistler's article I find that my observations corresponded closely with his and, in at least one case, it is probable that we saw the same individual birds. A number of species, however, which I noticed, do not find a place in his list and it has occurred to me that the following notes may be of interest as a supplement to it.

One or two of these species I saw on May 12th and possibly they would not ordinarily be seen in the Valley so late in the year. That day was the beginning of a spell of abnormally cold weather; there had been a severe storm in the hills and snow lay low on the ridge overlooking Srinagar. Immediately after it, several new species, some of which I could not identify, appeared in the Naam Bagh, where I was living, and I have no doubt they had been driven down by the unusual conditions in the hills.

The numbers and nomenclature are taken from Mr. Stuart Baker's Hand List, 443. The Grey Drongo—*Dicrurus leucophaea* (subs. ?).

I saw a considerable number of Drongos in the Valley and am sure that, as suggested by Mr. Whistler, they were the Grey and not the Black Drongo. The notes of the two species are somewhat different.

719. The Black-headed Myna.—*Temenuchus pagodarum*.

Seen at Uri but not in the Valley.

764. The Verditer Flycatcher.—*Stoparola melanops melanops*.

One seen at Verenag, which lies at the foot of the hills, overlooked by wooded slopes.

774. The Brown Flycatcher—*Alseonax latirostris*.

This was one of the birds seen in the Nasim Bagh after the snowstorm. I am not quite certain of the species but believe it was this one, partly because it had a ring of white feathers round the eye, something like that of the White-eye but not so conspicuous.

834. The White-capped Redstart.—*Chaimarrornis leucocephala*.

Common on all rapid streams where they emerge from the hills.

835. The Blue-fronted Redstart—*Phenicurus frontalis*.

One seen in the Nasim Bagh during the cold spell in May.

843. The Plumbeous Redstart—*Rhyacornis fuliginosa*.

Common on all rapid streams where they emerge from the hills.

853. The Red-flanked Bush-Robin—*Iantha rufilata*.

In pine woods on the Mahadeo ridge about 9,000 ft. A female appeared in the Nasim Bagh during the cold spell.

909. The Blue-headed Rock-Thrush—*Petrophila cinclorhyncha*.

None seen till May 12th, when a number appeared in the Nasim Bagh.

935. The Brown Dipper—*Cinclus pallasi tenuirostris*.

At Verenag and Achibal, at both of which places there is a rapid stream coming out of the hills, and on the stream above the Shalimar.

978. The Black and Yellow Grosbeak—*Perrisospiza icteroides icteroides*.

A few seen on the Mahadeo ridge at 8,000 ft. or 9,000 ft.

1057. The Eastern Meadow Bunting—*Emberiza cia stracheyi*.

Mr. Whistler says that he saw none of this species. But in my notes I find it mentioned as very common, especially in rough country and in the hills, while I did not definitely identify *E. stewarti* except at about 8,000 ft. and over on the way up to the ridge.

1087. The Wire-tailed Swallow—*Hirundo smithii*.

Along the road up as far as Garhi.

1143 (?) The Skylark—*Alauda*?

A Skylark is plentiful in the Valley wherever there is cultivation but I do not know the species. Presumably it is either *A. gulgula guttata* or *A. arvensis intermedia*.

1137. The Eastern Calandra Lark—*Melanocorypha bimaculata*.

This is not apparently found wild in the Valley but it is exceedingly common as a cage bird.

1359. The Kashmir Roller.—*Coracias garulla semenowi*.

Not very common but a few seen at different places in the Valley and as low as Garhi. They were always in pairs and seemed to keep to the same locality.

1389. The White-breasted Kingfisher.—*Halcyon emyrnensis* (sub sp.)?

Seen below Garhi. I thought I heard one in the Nasim Bagh but may have been mistaken.

1431. The Kashmir (?) House Swift—*Micropus affinis* (sub sp.?).

I saw a few on the way up to the Mahadeo ridge.

1474. The Himalayan Cuckoo—*Cuculus optatus*.

One heard in pine forest on the back of the Mahadeo ridge at about 9,000 ft.

1586. The Collared Pigmy Owlet—*Glaucidium brodiei*.

Heard in pine forest on Mahadeo ridge at about 9,000 ft.

1794. The Monal—*Lophophorus impejanus*.

A cock seen at about 8,000 ft. on the Mahadeo ridge, on an open grassy slope devoid of cover.

1777. The Koklas—*Pucrasia macrolopha* (sub sp.?).

Common in the pine woods behind the Mahadeo ridge and also on the nearer slopes of the ridge where there was sufficient cover.

1946. The Black-winged Stilt—*Himantopus himantopus himantopus*.

A small flock appeared on the Dal Lake early in May.

1992. The Brown-headed Gull—*Larus brunicephalus*.

There was a small flock of these birds on the Dal Lake throughout the last days of April and the first week of May. I have no doubt this was the same flock as that mentioned by Mr. Whistler. I think however that they were Brown-headed and not Black-headed Gulls. I had numerous opportunities of watching them and my reason for believing them to be the Brown-headed species is that in flight their wings showed up as white with a black tip, in the centre of which was a distinct white patch.

2036. The Little Cormorant—*Phalacrocorax javanicus* (?).

I saw a small flock on the Jhelum between Srinagar and Islamabad. I am not sure of the species.

2065. The Common Grey Heron—*Ardea cinerea cinerea*.

Fairly common on the Dal Lake, and also on the Jhelum. A number of them had nests in a large chenar tree near the Nishat Bagh, in which there were a great number of nests of the Night Heron. I was surprised one evening to see one of these birds fly down and settle on deep open water well away from the shore and swim about slowly. At intervals it would catch something and fly away with it and then return to the same spot. I did not know that Herons ever did this.

2077. The Indian Pond Heron—*Aerdeola grayii*.

Seen between Domel and Garhi but not in the Valley.

2081. The Night Heron—*Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*.

Very common on the Dal Lake, especially near the Nishat Bagh, where there was a large heronry in the chenar tree mentioned above. During the day numbers of them roosted in withy beds near this tree. I also saw many of them carrying sticks for building purposes at all times of day, and occasionally in dull weather I saw some feeding by day. Those that were roosting in the withies would start carrying sticks to their nests with great energy as soon as they were disturbed, and it was through this curious habit that I first discovered the heronry.

2111. The Mallard—*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*.

Two or three seen on the Jhelum about April 18th.

2123. The Shoveller—*Spatula clypeata*.

A small flock appeared on the Dal Lake on May 5th and remained one day.

L. S. WHITE, I.C.S.

No. XI.—BIRD NOTES IN KASHMIR IN WINTER.

Many have sung the praises of the Valley, its beauties and its joys, in the Spring, the Summer and the Autumn, but one hears very little of Kashmir in the Winter and a short description of Srinagar and its surroundings at this season more especially with reference to bird life, may be of interest.

First a few words on the climate. November and December are, as a rule, characterised by hard frosts and bright sunshine. About Christmas comes the first snow fall after which, until the end of February, the valley is more or less under snow, with fresh falls at intervals and very little sunshine. March ushers in the spring, though not infrequently there are setbacks in the shape of fresh falls of snow, which, however, do not lie long.

Throughout the winter the Chenars, the Willows and the Poplars which were so gorgeous in October in their crimson, their orange and their gold are all leafless and the scene is as wintry as one can well imagine.

The river Jhelum runs very low, but does not freeze. The lakes, the Dal, the Anchar and others freeze round the edges, and in hard winters may freeze from end to end. By the middle of October nearly all the summer visitors—the Bee-eaters, Paradise Flycatchers, Orioles, Reed Warblers, Swallows and Starlings—have departed. A few Tickells Ouzels remain till the end of October, feeding on the apple crop—also an occasional Rufous-backed Shrike may be seen as late as November.

The great majority of the Wagtails (Hodgson's Pied Wagtail and the Grey Wagtail) also disappear by the end of October, but a few of both species, more especially the former, brave out the winter and may be seen along the banks of the Jhelum or by the Dal lake even when snow is on the ground. Most of the Hoo-poes also leave in October but an occasional bird may be seen even in winter.

While the summer visitors have been gradually leaving for warmer climes, another movement of birds has been going on simultaneously, viz., an immigration of birds from the surrounding hills which are driven down from higher, colder altitudes by the approach of winter, to seek the comparative warmth and more generous food supply of the valley below.

By the middle of November the outward and inward migrations are practically complete, except for the few birds such as the Chough, the Accentors and the Pine Bunting which are driven down later on by the snow.

The birds which may be seen in winter in the neighbourhood of Srinagar may be conveniently divided into three classes :—

- (1) The permanent residents.
- (2) The regular winter visitors.
- (3) Occasional winter visitors.

(1) PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

Corvus coronoides intermedius—The Himalayan Jungle Crow.

This crow is found in Srinagar as well as on the surrounding hills and in the valleys up to at least an elevation of 11,000 feet. They are not numerous in Srinagar.

Corvus splendens splendens—The Indian House Crow.

Common in Srinagar and much more numerous than the last species. It also occurs in Baramulla and between Baramulla and Srinagar, but not elsewhere in the valley. It is strange that this species, which resists the fiery heat of the plains, should be apparently quite happy in the snow and keen frost of Kashmir.

Corvus monedula collaris—The Kashmir Jackdaw.

Found in incredible numbers in and around Srinagar, and also up the side valleys to about 9,000 feet. Throughout the winter they leave Srinagar daily in large flocks of hundreds or even thousands of individuals. They leave in a vast stream every morning about half an hour before sunrise, flying roughly south along the Jhelum river and return in the evening about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after sunset. Presumably they go to feed in the extensive areas of cultivation found upstream along the Jhelum river. Early in February they pair off and select nesting holes in trees or buildings but they do not lay till the first week in May.

Purus major kashmiriensis—The Kashmir Grey Tit.

A common bird in the station throughout the year.

Molpastes leucogenys—The White-cheeked Bulbul.

Bright, cheery and very tame. Frequents house boats and other river craft in the winter. Also numerous in gardens and even in the Bazars.

Myiophonus horsfieldi temminckii—The Himalayan Whistling-Thrush.

Not very common near Srinagar but a few may generally be seen among the big rocks at the foot of the Takht on the North and West side.

Cinclus pallasii tenuirostris—The Brown Dipper.

Common on the streams leading down to the valley.

Acridotheres tristis tristis—The Common Myna.

Very common in Srinagar. Does not seem to mind the snow.

Carduelis caniceps caniceps—The Himalayan Goldfinch.

To be seen in large flocks in winter especially on the south-east slopes of the Takht. They feed on the seeds of a small thistle-like composite from October to December and in January and February on the seed of the Chenar. They begin to sing, often in chorus, in February.

Passer domesticus parkini—The Kashmir Sparrow.

Numerous in Srinagar throughout the winter. Mr. Hugh Whistler maintains that the numbers of the resident community are largely swelled by a migratory host which arrives from the plains in the spring and leaves again in the autumn. I have been unable to confirm this. They breed under the eaves of houses, also in trees and commence to lay in the end of April.

Ceryle rudis leucomelanurus—The Indian Pied Kingfisher.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of Srinagar. A very early breeder.

Alcedo atthis pallasii—The Central Asian Kingfisher.

Exceedingly common in summer. Less so in winter. Very tame and confidential.

Strix aluco bidulphii—Scully's Wood-Owl.

Common in and around Srinagar as well as on the hills up to the limit of tree-growth. Its usual call is a loud Hoo.....Hoo-oo-oo-oo. With a marked interval of about 4 seconds after the first Hoo. Another call sometimes heard is a loud quack. Yet another call is a curious soft "oo" resembling closely by the ordinary call of the Indian Ring Dove.

Bubo bubo bengalensis—The Rock Horned Owl.

Two or three pairs frequent the steeper rocky slopes of the Takht, where they also breed in the spring.

Gyps himalayensis—The Himalayan Griffon.

Occasionally to be seen on the cliffs and crags in the vicinity of Srinagar.

Milvus migrans lineatus—The Black-eared Kite.

Numerous in and around Srinagar.

Alectoris graeca chucar—The Chukar.

Common on the hills around Srinagar. A number of coveys are generally to be found on the slopes of the Takht, where they are preserved.

Ardea cinerea cinerea—The Common Grey Heron.

Common on the lakes. There are several breeding colonies within 10 miles of Srinagar.

Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax—The Night Heron.

Common—Breeding colonies near Nishat Bagh, and at Hazrat Bal.

(2) REGULAR WINTER VISITORS.

Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax—The Red-billed Chough.

To be seen about Srinagar only when the snow is down on the hills, in January.

Lophophanes melanolophus—The Crested Black Tit.

Lophophanes rufonuchalis rufonuchalis—The Simla Black Tit.

Both the above species visit Srinagar in the winter and may be seen on the willows, hunting for insects in small parties. At this season both species may always be seen in the Blue Pine wood on the Takht.

Trochalopteryx lineatum griseiventris—The Simla Streaked Laughing-Thrush.

These birds arrive in Srinagar from the neighbouring hill forests towards the end of September leaving again in April. During the winter months they

frequent gardens and also the rocky ground at the base of the Takht.

Certhia himalayana himalayana—The Himalayan Tree-Creeper.

Very common in winter, hunting over the trunks of willows for insects.

Tichodroma muraria—The Wall Creeper.

This beautiful little bird, grey with crimson wings, is not uncommon from November to March on the rocky slopes of the Takht and elsewhere in and around Srinagar. When the snow came down in January a Wall-Creeper used to visit the writer's houseboat almost daily searching over the wooden walls and mosquito-proof netting for insects.

Troglodytes troglodytes neglecta—The Kashmir Wren.

Common on the rocky slopes of the Takht, occasionally also in gardens in Srinagar.

Planesticus ruficollis atrogularis—The Black-throated Ouzel.

Very common from November to March in and around Srinagar.

Picus squamatus squamatus—The Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker.

Occasionally heard and seen near Srinagar in winter.

Dryobates himalayensis—The West-Himalayan Pied Wood-pecker.

More numerous than the last.

Anthus roseatus—Hodgson's Pipit.

Common in marshy ground, e.g., below Khunamoo

(3) OCCASIONAL WINTER VISITORS.

Sitta leucopsis—The White-faced Nuthatch.

A pair were seen throughout the winter months in the Blue Pine wood on the Takht.

Enanthe sp.—A Pied Chat.

Possibly *O. picata* was seen once, in January, on the southern flank of the Takht.

Phenicurus erythronotus—Eversmann's Redstart.

Seen in December and January on two or three occasions in the orchards near Gupka.

Laiscopus collaris rufilatus—The Turkestan Hedge-Sparrow.

A pair were observed on a rocky precipice on the Takht on December 14th. Both were secured and they proved to be the above species.

Laiscopus himalayanus—The Altai Hedge-Sparrow.

Two out of a flock were shot on March 17, on the Southern slope of the Takht.

Prunella atrogularis—The Black-throated Hedge-Sparrow.

A single specimen was seen and shot at Pari Mahal.

Metoponia pusilla—The Gold-fronted Finch.

A single bird was seen at Pari Mahal on November 29 and a small party at the same spot on March 14.

Emberiza leucocephala—The Pine Bunting.

A small flock were seen for some days towards the end of November frequenting Colonel Ward's farm at Pandrethan.

Circus ? sp.

A pale Harrier, possibly *C. macrurus* was seen several times in the winter.

Vanellus vanellus—The Peewit.

A few were seen in the swampy ground below Khunamoo in November and December.

By the third week in February the return of the Starlings may be expected, followed by the Swallows in the first week of March, safe heralds of spring, and so ends the Kashmir winter.

SRINAGAR,
KASHMIR.

B. B. OSMASTON, C.I.E., I.F.S.

No. XII.—BREEDING OF THE EASTERN WHITE-SPOTTED
BLUETHROAT (*CYANOSYLVA CYANECULA ABBOTTI*).

I have read with much interest Captain Bates' beautifully illustrated and fascinating article in the last number of the Journal entitled "Birds nesting with a camera in India."

Having only just returned from a bird's nesting trip extending over much the same ground, the account of Captain Bates' experiences were of special interest to me.

Facing page 950 is an excellent photograph of a nest and eggs attributed to the Eastern White-spotted Bluethroat (*C. c. abbotti*) from the fact that a bird of this species was observed in close proximity to the nest. I venture to think, however, that this is incorrect. Last year in Ladakh I found this Bluethroat as well as the Red-spotted variety breeding in great numbers in the valleys at from 9,000' to about 12,000 feet. Nests are invariably cup-shaped and are never domed or semi-domed, and the eggs are, in colour, a more or less uniform brownish green, something resembling the eggs of the European Nightingale.

On the other hand Captain Bates' nest and eggs agree exactly with those of the Himalayan Rubythroat (*Calliope pectoralis pectoralis*). This latter is a common bird in the Lidar Valley between 9,000 and 12,000 feet elevation, frequenting open rocky slopes with juniper scrub.

Several nests of this bird were found by me this year, mostly with young, and one contained a young cuckoo (*C. canorus telephonus*). One nest a little below the Kolahoi Glacier contained 4 fresh eggs which agree exactly with Captain Bates' description. These were taken in June 22nd. So far as I know the Rubythroat is the only one of the *Turdidae* which builds a domed nest.

Whether the Eastern White-spotted Bluethroat breeds in Kashmir proper, West of the Himalayan Range, is I think extremely doubtful. Personally I have not observed this bird in Kashmir in the summer months. The chief breeding of this species is undoubtedly Ladakh where they frequent the low thorny scrub in, or near, stream beds especially in damp or swampy spots.

SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

B. B. OSMASTON.

No. XIII.—NESTING OF THE YELLOW-THROATED SPARROW
AT KALAN, SHAN STATES (*GYMNORIS XANTHOS-
TERNA XANTHOSTERNA*).

I found the eggs of this bird in a hole in a dead tree stump. I shot the bird and have no doubt about it. It was found at Kalan in the Southern Shan States, and, as this is outside its previously known habitat it is of interest. Some years ago I saw what I now think may have been this bird near Maymyo, Northern Shan States. There were many holes in a rotten tree stump and and I assumed they were the Pegu House Sparrow and did not shoot one. On sending my man up, the whole stump broke and the eggs were smashed.

There was a small amount of dead grass at the bottom of the nest hole but there was little or no attempt at a nest.

There were 4 eggs, green, heavily marked with greenish-brown; in two the top of the larger end was solid greenish-brown. Size .75 x .58.

S. M. ROBINSON, M.B.O.U.

[Blanford places the eastern limits of the bird "To about the longitude of Midnapore in Bengal"; its discovery in Kalan denotes a considerable extension of its range. —Eds.]

No. XIV.—NESTING HABITS OF THE INDIAN WHITE-BREASTED
KING-FISHER (*HALCYON SMYRNENSIS FUSCA*).

Most birds, during the breeding season, are fastidious in keeping their nurseries perfectly clean and free from dirt and filth. But the evidence regarding

Halcyon smyrnensis fusca is exactly the contrary. "In Hume's Nests and Eggs" (Vol. III, p. 15) we read—"I have never found any nest, so to speak, but both the passage and chamber often contain remains of frogs, mole-crickets and the like."

I have come across many nests of the White-breasted Kingfisher and I have noticed that while some really contain skeletons and carcasses of frogs and rodents there are others which are quite perfectly tidy and clean. I believe that this bird has the habit of cleaning its nest as much as others, and, in the instances where skeletons and dead frogs and moles have been found, the explanation I think is that either the table was laid out for dinner or the remains of a meal lay still unremoved.

These ground-burrowing birds have to contend against the depredations of many quadrupeds. I had under observation a nest of *H. s. fusca* which was one day found dug up with the contents gone. The nature of the excavation pointed unmistakably to a fox as being responsible for it.

This Kingfisher seems to cherish a strong dislike for the Mongoose as well. If this animal comes within so much as hailing distance of its nest, the bird at once attacks it. On the 1st June last I noticed a most interesting incident in which a pair of Kingfishers (*H. s. fusca*), in defence of their hearth and home, gave battle to a mongoose. A mongoose was sniffing past a hole in the bank of a small pool of water. Suddenly, with a loud shriek, a Kingfisher pounced on the marauder which, without offering resistance, at once turned tail and fled. The bird was joined by his dame and from their vantage position in the air they occasionally darted at the animal. The kith and kin of Kipling's wonderful creation, the heroic Rikki-Tikki-Tavi, sneaked away as fast as it could. This animal is very much in evidence in summer, prowling about in our gardens and, I am sure, is responsible for much of the destruction of birds' eggs and the massacre of nestlings.

The above incident suggested the existence of a nest of the above Kingfishers within the hole around which the Mongoose was found loitering. I had this hole dug up and found it to be a circular passage 3 ft. long, at the extreme end of which was the chamber which formed the nursery containing four unfledged young ones. The passage was so smooth that it looked as if it was chiselled out with great care. The nest contained not the least trace of any bone or carcass.

CALCUTTA,
April 1924.

SATYA CHURN LAW,
M.A., B.L., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

NO. XV.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE HIMALAYAN IMPEYAN PHEASANT OR MONAL (*LOPHOPHORUS IMPEJANUS*).

Through the kindness of my friend Mr. Cooper of the Imperial Forest Service, and also of the Political and Assistant Political Officers at Sadiya on the North-East Frontier of Assam, I am able considerably and definitely to extend the habitat of this fine pheasant.

Beebe in his sumptuous Monograph gives the distribution as follows:—"The Himalayan Impeyan may be said to occupy the entire Himalayan range of mountains. It has been found in Eastern Afghanistan, and thence eastward through the North-West Frontier Provinces, Kashmir, Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, and for some distance in Western Bhutan, as far indeed as any reliable records have been obtained." Stuart Baker in his "Game Birds of India" gives it as—"Afghanistan, Chitral, and the Western Himalayas through Kashmir, Garhwal, Nepal, Sikkim, Native Sikkim, Bhutan of the Chambi Valley and South Tibet."

From the latter distribution I think we must now eliminate British Sikkim

as Mr. Stevens, on whose authority Stuart Baker apparently includes it, now doubts whether it occurs there, it is still however to be found in Native Sikkim, Joame across it there during a trip last June. According to a distribution map of this bird as collected or observed by Major Bailey, C.I.E., made while I was on a visit to him, it appears to be found slightly further East in Bhutan than given in Beebe's map and probably extends right across that country. He has lately got specimens alive from Ha in Bhutan.

The first intimation I got as to the further Eastern extension of this species was in a letter from Mr. Cooper, dated Sadiya, 7th February 1923, in which he wrote:—"However, I send herewith a photo of a Monal pheasant which I believe to be *impejanus* and not *scclateri*. (The photo is not good and is therefore not reproduced but the spatulate feathers could just be seen on the top of the head.) In Baker's book he puts the east limit of this pheasant at Bhutan. If this is *impejanus* he certainly goes east of Mishmi Hills. This pheasant was brought as a present to the A. P. O. here from the Delei Valley or east of it."

I showed this letter and photograph to Mons. Delacour when he was here and at first he thought it might possibly be *l'huyssi*, but on examining it carefully through a lens the spatulate feathers of the crest were quite plain. About the end of last year, through the courtesy of the Political and Assistant Political Officers at Sadiya, I was able to get positive proof of this. Four skins of Impeyan pheasants were kindly sent to me, three of which were *scclateri* and one a cock *impejanus*. I wrote enquiring as to the locality in which they were found and received the following reply from Mr. Godfrey, Asstt. Political Officer, dated Sadiya 28th January 1924: "The monals, the skins of which we sent you were found near the snow line (8,000') on either side of the Delei valley. Mishmis state that they are also found as far east as the hills of the Dou Valley. I had an ordinary monal cock brought in last year (evidently the one whose photograph Cooper sent me, C. M. I.) but it died as soon as the weather became hot and unfortunately I was unable to save the skin. . . . The Mishmis have only one name *Pia-Padai* for the Monals and make no effort at distinguishing the various kinds."

As no skins have been forthcoming from the Dou Valley, we cannot say whether both species or only *scclateri* occurs there but that both are found in the Delei Valley is now proved. There still remains a big gap between Bhutan and this valley from which no specimens have been obtained but it seems improbable that *impejanus* should occur in an isolated tract far from its ordinary habitat and I think we may correctly presume that it is found, in suitable country, right across from the S. E. of Kabul to the Delei Valley in the Mishmi Hills on the North-East Frontier of Assam.

DARJEELING,
28th July 1924.

C. M. INGLIS,
F.Z.S., F.E.S., M.B.O.U.

NO. XVI—THE MECHANICS OF THE SOARING BIRD.

May I invite the aid of the members of your Society to solve the problem of what may be called the "Mechanics" of the *soaring* bird. The information I seek is not contained in any text book in English or French on soaring flight.

(1) *Efficiency*.—We measure the efficiency of an aeroplane by the angle of its glide. The steepness or "flatness" of the gliding slope is entirely governed by the resistance ("drift" or "drag") of the aeroplane. In a typical modern aeroplane we find it hard to better a slope of 1 in 8. What is the gliding angle of typical soaring birds—say of the common vulture (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*)

and the cheel or common kite (*Milvus govinda*)? The difficulty in measuring this angle is that any air movement whether horizontal or vertical will falsify the results. The most hopeful line of attack is to disturb soaring birds on still days after sun down when "soaring" has ceased. Some success has been achieved on these lines, but many more observations are required.

(2) *Wing characteristics*.—Assuming that the gliding angle of a soaring bird is very fine we must attribute much of the efficiency to the wing section employed. The smoothness of the body, absence of struts, etc., will only partially account for the good gliding angle (in an aeroplane these resistances are only about 30 per cent. of the whole) since the greatest single resistance is almost certainly the horizontal component of the air pressure on the wings.

Now a wing may be defined by its dimensions, i.e., length and breadth or as we say span and chord, by its chamber or the curvature of the wing with regard to the cord, and by its angle of incidence with which the chord meets the air. The first characteristic is easily obtained and data are in existence, the last is a matter of averaging many estimates under different conditions, i.e., full spread climbing (this is usually "circling") or half furled gliding just horizontally. The chamber is difficult to get. A fresh killed bird may be taken, turned upside down and the wings extended to any one typical soaring attitude. The camber now seen is a false one since in flight the wings must be supporting the weight of the body. We must therefore load the single wing with sand to represent half the weight of the body and this sand loading should be graduated from root to tip and front to rear: the greater load being nearest the root and nearest the front edge respectively. It is difficult to distribute this load scientifically, but as a rough guide the inner half of the wing should sustain $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wing load, and the forward $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wing should sustain $\frac{1}{3}$ of the load appropriate to any given "segment". For example if the single wing loading of a large vulture were 99 ozs., 66 ozs. would be sustained by the inner half the wing and 33 ozs. by the outer—(these loads would be graduated within their respective halves so that a given square inch nearer the root would be heavier loaded than any square inch further in a line along the span towards the tip). Now of the 66 ozs. on the inner half 44 ozs. would be borne by the *front* half of the $\frac{1}{2}$ wing and only 22 ozs. by the rear. By a rough and ready loading in this manner followed by a fixing of the wing and the removal of the loading material we shall get some small idea of the camber employed. This will vary all along the wing, and I should like a drawing of say 5 typical sections along the half span for wings both full spread and half furled.

(3) *Tail functions*.—I should be glad of observations on the functions of the tail.

In an aeroplane if we raise the rear edge of the tail the wind pressure on the raised edge depresses the whole after portion of the machine and the result is a climb: in a bird the result appears to be precisely the opposite, the tail being jerked up to *descend*.

In an aeroplane the vertical rudder is turned towards the side to which it is desired to turn: a cheel is constantly revolving its tail without apparent influence on its direction. And when a movement of the tail accompanies a turn sometimes this tail movement appears to be in the "correct" sense judged by aeroplane practice, and just as often incorrect. In other words a marked depression of the starboard end of the tail may accompany a turn to starboard or to port.

There is little doubt that a bird steers with its wing tips, but what then is the function of the tail? Its movements are apparently small in vultures, but it is never still in the case of the cheel. Dissection may show that the root of the tail is the seat of a great number of sensory nerves from which we might infer that the tail is largely a wind vane to feel the currents, or some other explanation may be put forward. The matter is of considerable interest.

There are other points still obscure, but this letter is already long enough. A reprint of a lecture on "gliding" which will appear in the April journal of the United Service Institution of India will give any of your members who are interested food for more thought.

Any observations sent by your member to me at Headquarters, Royal Air Force, India, will be gratefully received.

R. A. F. HEADQUARTERS,

J. A. CHAMIER, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.,

DELHI, 12th January 1924.

Group Captain,

Royal Air Force.

With reference to Capt. Chamier's enquiry on the above subject I hope our members in general, and Capt. Chamier in particular, will not consider this effort of mine, a case of fools stepping in where angels fear to tread! As one keenly interested in the flight of the larger birds the subject is full of interest to me, but whether the observations of a layman can be of the least use in shedding light on Capt. Chamier's difficulties is quite another matter.

However, on the assumption that even negative information might lead to something and give rise to comments by some who have already studied the subject, and induce others to watch for, and work out, the points raised by Capt. Chamier, I take the liberty of starting the ball rolling.

(1) *Efficiency*.—I have tried to observe the angle of slope of a soaring bird on several occasions, but am afraid I have not met with much success. Capt. Chamier says that any air current will falsify the result, and how is one to know whether there is any air current just where the birds happen to be soaring?

I have selected a period of the day when, so far as I could judge, it was dead still. Not a leaf stirred and even the sand one threw up fell only just off the vertical.

A number of vultures rose from the ground and began to soar.

A great deal of flapping of wings was necessary until they rose about 100 or 150 feet from the earth but, thereafter, they were able to circle on steady pinions, their wings being at full stretch.

Elevation was not gained by these birds gradually throughout the spiral but, seemingly, at only one point in the circle. They flew round clock-wise, and I noticed that they rose visibly when furthest from me and facing north and then, as they turned, they seemed to lose elevation. After a little time some of them changed direction and circled in the opposite direction, i.e., anti-clock-wise. This change, however, did not effect them in so far as they too gained elevation when facing north and lost it when they turned.

I concluded that they gained when they breasted an air current and lost it when they turned and flew down wind and therefore the wind must be blowing from north to south. I again tried throwing up a little fine dust and noticed that a little of it was blown off the vertical to the west, i.e., what breeze there was must have been from east to west.

There was no appreciable difference in speed at any point of the circle and the birds flew at about the same pace whether breasting the current or flying with it.

Occasionally an individual could be seen with an appreciable slope from head to tail but this was the exception and, for the most part the birds remained on an even keel, so far as one could see, and yet they gained elevation all the time. In under ten minutes they were mere specks.

There was a certain amount of "banking" when they turned from the point at which they gained elevation and the wing on the inner side of the circle was distinctly lower than the other.

On another occasion I watched a number of vultures leave the trees on a canal bank, quite near me. There was an appreciable wind blowing and the birds went straight up against it and began circling almost at once on outstretched

wings. This time there was a very appreciable difference in speed between their breasting the current and coming down with it. A Tawny Eagle joined them and it was very noticeable that the current effected him much more than it did the vultures.

Whereas the vultures went round absolutely evenly, except that they "banked" a good deal, the eagle seemed to have trouble in keeping his balance and flight was distinctly unsteady. The vultures made very little play with their tails whereas the eagle's was continually on the move.

As, however, it is necessary to make observations when there is no current of air, I am afraid the above observations are of not much use from Capt. Chamier's point of view.

Might I, however, suggest observations being made of a captive bird taken up in an aeroplane on a still day and released when 500 feet or so up. The bird should be hooded (an ordinary falconer's hood made to a size to fit the bird) and two tiny holes made in the hood above the eyes, just sufficient to let in a ray of light from above. A bird thus hooded would almost certainly begin to soar since it could see nothing below it. The bird would have to be kept for some days and accustomed to the hood, and I would suggest a Bonelli's eagle for the experiment as they are not difficult to procure and are strong steady flyers. The whirring of the engine and propeller might effect the bird, but this could be easily got over by keeping the bird near such noises for two or three days. If a "rufter" hood is used and not too tightly fastened on the day that it is taken up for its flight, the bird would be able to get rid of it in time, in the event of its getting away.

An observer in an aeroplane, a little distance away, would then be in a position to note the extent of air currents prevailing and every movement of the bird.

I have also tried disturbing birds after sun-down but in each case they have gone straight away with beating wings and given no opportunity for observation.

(2) *Wing characteristics*.—I have only had two opportunities of obtaining the camber of an eagle's wing, but the attempts were futile. On both occasions I was in a hurry and could not give much time to the experiments. I tried a sand-loading but a big percentage of the sand trickled through between the feathers.

Whereas it more or less stuck to the stiff primaries, the softer secondaries were displaced and the sand went through. A fine bit of silk placed over the wing might do the needful.

To get correct measurements appears to necessitate very great care and each wing must be stretched to *exactly* the same extent and exactly the same distance above the ground. Two measurements I took of the same eagle did not tally and the camber of the two wings, of the same bird, were different.

In this respect not only must the camber of different species vary considerably, but the camber of the same bird must be frequently changing.

If we look at the upper surface of an outstretched wing of an eagle it will be noticed that from the extreme front edge of the wing there is a steep slope upwards to the radius and ulna. Thereafter it is gradual to the point whence the feathers (secondaries) curve downwards. The under surface of the wing is concave and the greatest depth will be found in the region of the first and second secondary. The secondaries grow from the ulna. If the radius and ulna were rigid the camber would be uniform under all conditions, but there is considerable play between them and to what extent would this movement effect the camber? The elevation of the ulna, the least bit, above the radius, would, I take it, make a considerable difference to the end of the secondaries, and similarly a depression of the ulna would tend to lower the end of the feathers attached to it. If this movement is constantly in progress while a bird is in flight, is the camber not also changing accordingly?

In flight, if we watch a vulture, it will be noticed that the tips of the primaries are frequently turned up at the ends. Sometimes more and sometimes less, depending probably on its speed or the force of the air currents. If a kite happens to be flying round at the same time and in the same place, its primaries appear to be hardly effected.

(3) *Tail functions.*-- From watching birds in flight I agree with Capt. Charnier that the tail is not used as a rudder to change direction.

It has always struck me that it is more of a balancing agent than anything else. If we take the Raptorial it will, I think, generally be found that birds which have very light bodies in comparison with their expanse and which are required to fly slowly searching for their prey, have also long tails (comparatively) and make much more use of them than heavier birds with shorter tails. The kites, Black Eagle, Harriers, are all long winged, light bodied birds. They spend their time circling slowly round and round, turning and twisting this way and that and their tails are ever on the move. Owing to their long wings they seem to be much more effected by air currents than a heavy vulture for instance, whose tail is short in comparison and not very much in use.

A kite without a tail, by no means a rare sight in India, has no difficulty in turning whichever way it pleases though its flight is erratic and unsteady.

An Osprey is an exception; he is a long winged, light bodied bird but has a short tail. On the other hand most of his hunting is done on beating wings and not on outstretched steady pinions.

A Kestrel hovering frequently makes great play with its tail while absolutely stationary in one spot.

I fear I have no idea whether the root of the tail of a bird is a mass of sensory nerves or not.

MIRAMASALA, PUNJAB,
June 1924.

C. H. DONALD, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

NO. XVII.—OCCURRENCE OF *PELICANUS ROSEUS* IN THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

The sea-port town of Vizagapatam has a large back-water behind it. It is now in process of drying up, thanks to the Salt-factory. It is also the dumping ground for the city's rubbish and, if the project for a harbour at Vizagapatam materialises, it will soon be pumped dry, thus depriving many members of the bird-world of a favourite resort. As it is, the back-water is a large land-locked tidal swamp four miles in extent with one or two long narrow arms running tortuously far inland. One of those arms or channels has on one side, a boggy surface extending for almost a mile, and the mud, being knee-deep, the channel is unapproachable from the land. It is only by a boat that one can go up the channel. But the whole of it is not navigable. Aquatic birds like Whimbrels, Curlews, Storks, and Plovers are very common here.

One day in October last, approaching through the salt-beds to the west of the backwater, I advanced towards the extreme end of the above-mentioned channel. Standing by the water's edge, I noticed a group of about half a dozen Storks (*Ciconia alba*), some feeding and others preening themselves. Sitting apart from them, at a distance of about two or three yards, were two shorter and bulkier birds unrecognisable with the naked eye. With the aid of my glasses I identified them to be *Pelicanus roseus*. They were sitting quietly without movement. I was at a distance of four or five hundred yards at least from the birds; further approach was impossible as my boots sank deeper at every step. Constant firing in the area had made the birds shy, so that, though we were moving about at such a distance, the birds grew restless. The Storks first grew suspicious, raised their head and craning their neck forward looked in our direction. Then all of them rose. The Storks rose gracefully, the Pelicans

heavily with slow beats of their large wings. All went up together gradually in spiral motions. For a long time they—the Storks and the Pelicans—described great circles overhead, with each circuit rising a little higher till at last they became mere specks in the sky. Gradually they moved away out of sight towards the west.

What struck me most was that not only were the Storks and Pelicans feeding side by side in evident amicability but all through the flight they kept together. For half an hour I watched them soaring in the sky, not once did they separate. Without a field-glass one could hardly have distinguished the birds.

About eighteen miles to the South of Vizagapatam is a picturesque lake surrounded by hills, locally known as Konda-kerla (Konda=hill; Kerla=lake). From November all through the winter it is a pleasure resort of aquatic birds, e.g., Ducks, Coots and Grebes among others. During a visit to this place I noticed also a single *Pelicanus roseus* flying across the lake. Later it was brought to me, having fallen to the gun of a young enthusiast, and proved to be a yearling. It appears that in winter the Pelicans commonly occur in the district.

CALCUTTA,
April 10th, 1924.

S. C. LAW, M.A., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

NO. XVIII.—IDENTITY OF THE "DEVIL BIRD" OF SOUTH INDIA.

—the diabolical shrieks attributed to this species by Layard and others are probably produced by another owl (Blanford, F.B.I. III. p. 276 on *Syrnium indrani*).

For many years I have tried to shoot a "Devil Bird" in the act of emitting its painful howls in order to identify it, but, though I have more than once fired at one, I had never been successful till one day in February when a cooly brought me an unfortunate Brown Wood Owl (*Strix indraneae indraneae*) with a broken wing and otherwise badly knocked about, while the man was carrying the bird it emitted a feeble but hardly mistakably "Devil Bird's" shriek.

The "Devil Bird" is well known in most South Indian Planting Districts for the horrible nocturnal noises it makes. I do not think I have ever heard these screams except between the months of November to February or March, inclusive, so possibly they may only be uttered during the breeding season.

Of course I do not claim that this episode definitely establishes the identity of the "Devil Bird"; the similarity of the cries may have been fortuitous, but I think it probable that the "Devil Bird" is the Brown Wood Owl. A definite and final identification would be of interest.

A. P. KINLOCH, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

NELLAMPATHY HILLS,
21st June 1924.

[The identity of the Devil-Bird remains a mystery. Writing on the subject (Vol. X, p. 88) Mr. A. L. Butler referring to the Wood Owl, *S. indrani*, states this species is generally credited with being the "Devil Bird" but he was of opinion that the name was applicable to the Forest Eagle Owl (*H. nepalensis*). It can hardly be a breeding seasonal cry of such a common bird as *S. indrani* or every one on the island (Ceylon) would have heard it again and again. Failing the Eagle Owl Mr. Butler assigns the cries to the Bay Owl (*Photodilus assimilus*). Stuart Baker (Vol. XI, p. 233) writes "I should think it probable that the shrieks attributed by Layard and others to the Brown Wood Owl may be made by Bay Owls (*Photodilus*)." Mr. A. M. Frimrose (Vol. XVI, p. 163) in his notes on the birds observed in the Nilgiris and Wynnad writes that his attention was called by a neighbour to a most eerie cry which he said was made by the 'Devil Bird,' and, having seen a pair of Eagle Owls (*H. nepalensis*) near the garden a day previously, concluded it might be their call. Sir Emerson Tennent in his 'Natural History of Ceylon' gives the gruesome legend

connected with the "Devil Bird": a husband suspecting the fidelity of his wife killed her child, whose paternity he doubted, and on his return placed before her a curry prepared from its flesh, of this the unfortunate woman partook but discovering a tell tale finger in the brew she fled in frenzy to the forest and there destroyed herself. On her death she was changed, according to Buddhist belief into an *Ulama* or "Devil Bird" which still at night horrifies the villagers by repeating the frantic scream of the bereaved mother in her agony.—Eds.]

NO. XIX.—PYTHON ATTACKING A SPANIEL.

Perhaps the following short account may interest you, in fact I think the occurrence is probably unique.

Whilst camped at Bomanballi I was out with my wife, Mr. Wagle, foreman of Sambrani Sawmill, and my dog (a spaniel) on the 11th May forenoon, choosing a site for a tent. The dog was running ahead amongst some bushes when we heard terrible yells as though something was killing the dog. I rushed up with my walking stick and found the dog caught by a python. The python was coiled round the dog several times and all I could see of the dog was a small portion of its hind quarters. I beat the python as hard as I could with my stick and gradually it uncoiled itself until the dog was able to escape. The dog was streaming with blood from the mouth and chest but wanted to return and fight the python. The python measured 11½ feet and had apparently been waiting patiently in the hope of catching a monkey as they were playing in a tree under which it was lying. The dog was bitten on the under lip and on the chest but no bones were broken and it was otherwise unhurt. The python was killed (or at least so we thought) and carried back to camp and left under a shady tree whilst we had breakfast prior to skinning it. Shortly afterwards a small boy ran into the tent and said the python was still alive. Sure enough it was not only alive but had very nearly succeeded in catching one of our chickens. This time we made sure of its death. It was the second python caught within a fortnight within a few hundred yards of our tent.

N. D. KANARA,
CAMP VIA DHARWAR,
30th May 1924.

R. G. SMITH, CAPT, I.F.S.,
Asstt. Conservator of Forests.

[In the "Snakes of Bombay Island and Salsette" published in Vol. XXX, No. 1, an incident is recorded of a python attacking a terrier dog.—Eds.]

NO. XX.—NOTES ON THE EFFECT OF THE BITE OF MCMAHON'S VIPER (*ERISTOCOPHIS MCMAHONI*).

I had occasion to-day to get the loan of Major Wall's "Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes of our Indian Dominions", from a neighbouring planter, as one of my coolies had been bitten by a snake. In reading through it I came across your identification of *Eristocophis mcmahoni*.

It so happens that I have been resident in Baluchistan for many years (since 1903 to 1918), and have had no fewer than five cases of bite by this Viper. In one case of bite, where the snake was killed, I sent the reptile to the Curator, Quetta Museum, but unfortunately the bottle containing it was broken en route, and until to-day I have remained in ignorance of the identity of the snake.

I note you say as regards the poison that nothing is known.

If the following facts are of any use I shall feel that I have done some little good.

That the snake is very little known is obvious, since I have made exhaustive enquiries as to its identity, and have been told varying facts (or fallacies). That it is one of the Kraits, a species of *Echis*, a rook adder, etc.

My experiences of the snake have been as under:—

In 1917, at Kach, a woman was brought to the station suffering from a bite on the right instep. She had been carried in from a village 14 miles away, and

had not been brought immediately after the accident, several hours had been spent in magical cures by her relatives and friends. I saw her about several hours after the venom had been injected. (The dead snake accompanied her.) She was then conscious, but appeared unable to sit up, was weak and feverish (I am not a medical man). She seemed unable to move the injured limb which was much inflamed and swollen. Complained of thirst but was unable to swallow. The eyes were partially closed, and no persuasion would induce her to raise her eye lids. She complained of pain in the abdomen, which was inflated and drum like, and a feeling of pressure under the breasts. I hurried her to the nearest hospital (by train), but she was practically gone before she reached it. She died shortly after admission. A bronze-coloured mark about the size of an ordinary man's ring surrounded the bite.

The next case was one of the sepoy's of my unit. He was doing sentry duty and rested his left hand on the sangar wall. (I was on tour and was some 18 miles N. of Fort Sandeman.) He was bitten on the end of the left thumb just under the nail. He came to me immediately and I cut the whole of the fleshy portion of the underpart of the thumb away. This must have been inside of a minute of his having been bitten. I put a ligature above the elbow and allowed all the blood that would come to run out. I then made him hold his thumb in a cup of vinegar and salt (I had nothing else with me). The arm swelled very much, and remained so for 3 days. The pain was so great the man was constantly requesting me to shoot him and rid him of the agony. After the third day the swelling subsided, but the hand and wrist broke out in ugly ulcers.

The third case was a youth of 15. He had been bitten in the stomach just above the root of the penis while asleep. There was no certainty as to time, but certainly 4½ hours had elapsed before he was brought into my camp. The snake was found and killed in his blankets. Here again I had no remedies for snake-bite and the nearest hospital was 30 miles off and no means of conveyance at hand. The patient was in a comatose condition. I administered whisky internally, and incised, but was afraid to go too deep. Tried artificial respiration, but the patient got worse. The stomach was very distended, the testicles and penis, and both thighs were abnormally swollen. The boy died about 1½ hours after I had seen him. He had had no treatment before I saw him. Here again the bronzy coppery coloured mark round the wound was quite distinct and blood coloured serum was oozing from the wound and penis.

The fourth case was a sepoy bitten on the back of the hand within a few feet of me. I saw the snake strike and immediately raised the skin on the back of the hand and cut out a piece the size of an eight anna piece and rubbed in permanganate of potash which I happened to have. The snake was killed by other sepoy's and was certainly a McMahon's Viper (as were the others).

In the last case a man came in to my camp and stated a snake had bitten him (he described the above Viper). His hand was very swollen. (He had been bitten on the third finger.) On this occasion I had medical assistance with me and the man was treated by the doctor. He left us the next morning saying he felt quite well, although the hand and arm were still swollen, and the coppery coloured mark was very visible. I do not know how he fared afterwards.

The snake is not often seen in Southern Baluchistan, but is more frequently met with as one travels North from Quetta, and it is, I am told, abundant in Mekran and on the coast line of the Persian Gulf. This, however, I can only state as hearsay.

I must apologise for taking up your time with this long screed, your book from which I have obtained the identity of McMahon's Viper is dated 1913, so that it is possible that you have much more information on this snake than was then procurable.

KIL KOTAGIRI,
NILGIRIA.

C. J. SHAW, Capt.

No. XXI.—RECOVERY FROM THE BITE OF A COMMON KRAIT
(*B. CANDIDUS*).

In July last, I was called early one morning to identify a snake which had bitten the cook working in a neighbour's bungalow. I found the man sitting on the door step with a large dead Krait (*B. candidus*) at his feet. He told me that on awakening and feeling by his pillow for his matches, he put his hand on the snake which bit him on the finger. He killed the reptile and rushed to the memsahab for help. The lady incised the wound (very superficially) and rubbed in crystals of permanganate of potash and tied a ligature above the wrist. The local doctor was sent for and arrived half an hour after the incident; he deepened the incision, causing the finger to bleed very freely, and rubbed in more of the permanganate.

Beyond a swelling and pain in the hand below the wrist, due probably to the ligature, the man complained of no ill effects and suggested going off to the bazaar and getting on with his day's work. At 6-30 p.m. that evening, when I next saw him, he was in bed and said that he felt quite well. At 9 p.m. he complained of giddiness and pain in the shoulder; these symptoms passed off by midnight and the next day the man was back at work in the kitchen apparently well and fit.

The Krait was a particularly robust looking individual, measuring 3' 6", and from its distended condition I presumed that it had recently fed. On cutting open the stomach I found that it swallowed 3 or 4 large pieces of cooked meat, presumably kitchen scraps: rather an unusual meal for a snake!

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

10th October 1924.

S. H. PRATER, C.M.Z.S.

No. XXII.—NOTES ON THE STATUS OF SOME PARASITIC
HYMENOPTERA IN SOUTH INDIA.*

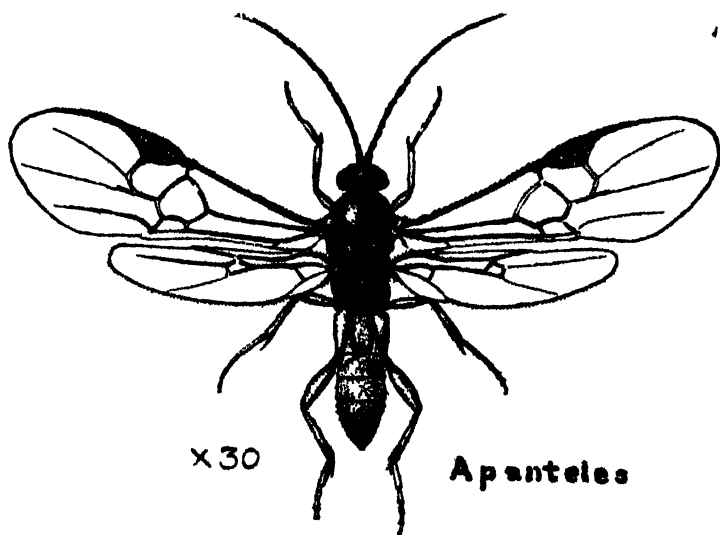
(With 3 plates.)

The parasitic Hymenoptera constitute a vast complex, in many respects, far more remarkable group than most other insects. Apart from the striking peculiarities in their general form and in the nature of their life-histories as parasites on other creatures, characters which in themselves might form absorbing themes of study for the pure scientist, their relations to other insects and to mankind give them a position of unique importance in the insect world. Their economic importance is based on the fact that many of them act as natural enemies of many insects which are injurious to cultivated crops and thereby check the rapid multiplication of such pests; in other words, they help man in controlling insect pests, often even without his knowledge. Well does Sharp remark in his classical volume on insects that "the parasitic Hymenoptera is one of the most neglected of the great groups of insects though it is of greater economic importance to mankind than any other." In spite of this two fold importance the study of the parasitic Hymenoptera found in India has not till now engaged the serious attention it deserves from entomologists, either from the purely Zoological or the economic aspect. This neglect cannot be attributed to the paucity of these insects in the Indian region, since numerous forms of this group are very commonly met with all over India; and it is very likely that entomologists in different parts of India possess at least a few of these insects in their collections. Most of these insects are comparatively small in size and do not make themselves so very conspicuous as some of the butterflies, beetles or grasshoppers to attract quick and sufficient attention; and of course the recognition of their economic importance is of very recent origin. Anyway it is felt that the time has already arrived to pay the attention that these insects deserve. In order, however, to properly appraise the utility or otherwise of these insects, it is essential in the

* This paper was read at the Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, in January 1924.

first place to get the parasitic fauna of the country properly identified and the correct relations which each insect bears to its surroundings properly noted, so that there may be no mistakes or confusion created. Though in the catalogues and papers of systematists like Brulle, Dalla Torre, Szepilgeti, Cameron, Morley, etc., there are stray records of a few species from South India, very little in the shape of reliable information is available on these insects; nor were any serious attempts made towards a systematic or biological study of them until very lately. The first attempt in this direction was made in 1912 and it is gratifying to note that it was made in this state (Mysore) by Dr. Coleman. He got together some material and had them properly studied by specialists, and as a result one or two systematic papers on these Mysore forms were published by Viereck in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum.† The writer of this paper has been paying some special attention to these insects in S. India for some time past, and with the idea of securing a working basis for detailed studies in the future, he got some of the commoner forms of South Indian parasites identified as far as possible, and published two lists‡, one in 1919 and another in 1921 including almost all parasitic Hymenoptera of economic importance so far studied in S. India. He has been carrying on his studies in the same direction since then, and in this paper the idea is to invite the attention of entomologists, especially those who are interested in the economic aspect of the subject, to the importance of the study of these insects by very briefly describing the bionomics so far known of a few typical species found in S. India.

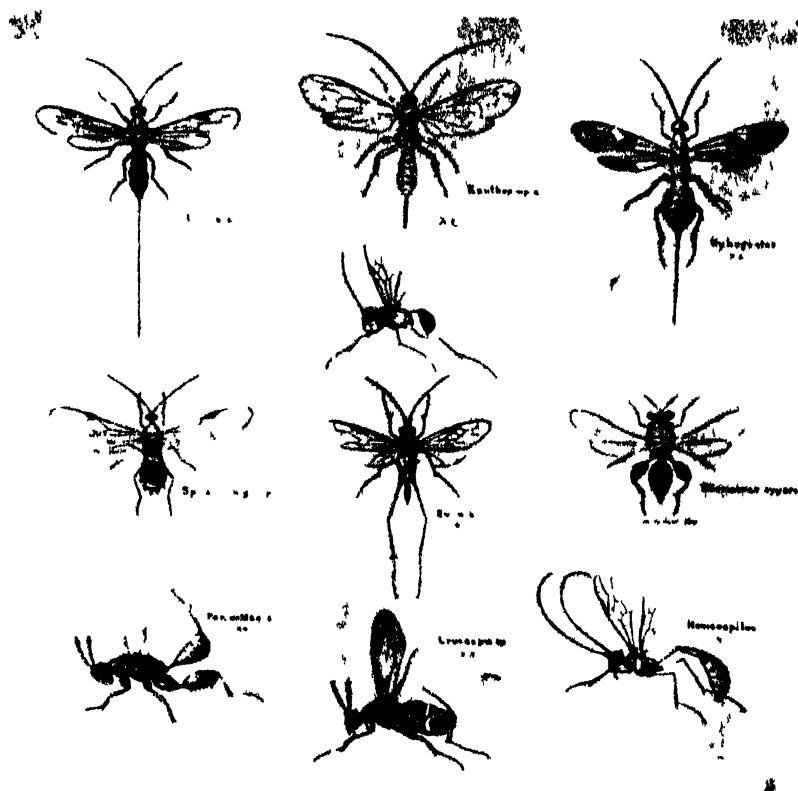
Of the parasitic groups of the order Hymenoptera the superfamilies Ichneumonoidae (including chiefly the families *Braconidae*, *Ichneumonidae* and *Evanidae* and the *Chalcidoidea* together form what may be aptly classed as parasites *par excellence* among insects, playing the most important role as natural enemies of various creatures. The insects noted below are only a few of the many common and typical species noted in South India.



Braconidae.—In this family which is very well represented in S. India, the commonest genus appears to be *Apanteles* (see fig. above). This genus

† Proc. of U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. 42, 1912-13.

‡ Proceedings of the 3rd & 4th Entomological Meetings—Pusa, 1919 and 1921.



Some South Indian Parasitic Wasps



Caterpillars of *Zahesa venosa* parasitised by *Apanteles* (From Lefrey)

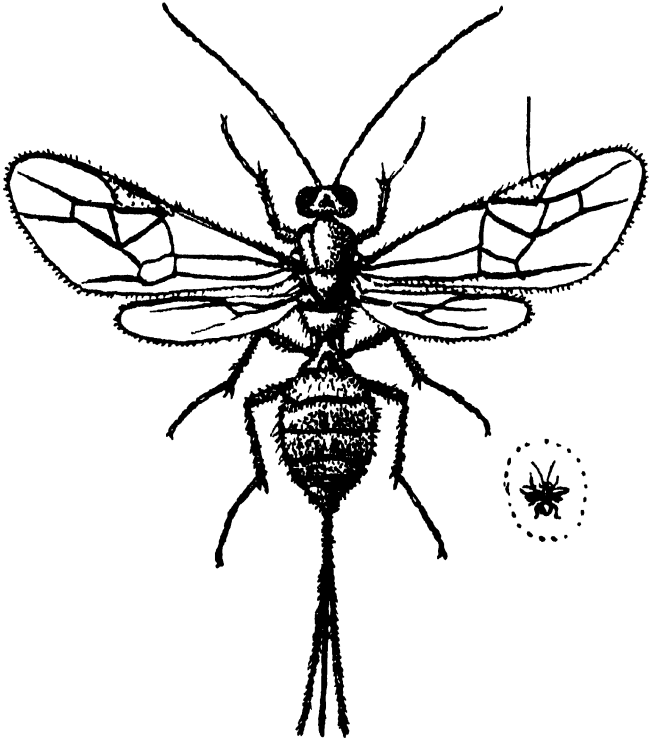


Fig 1

Fig 2

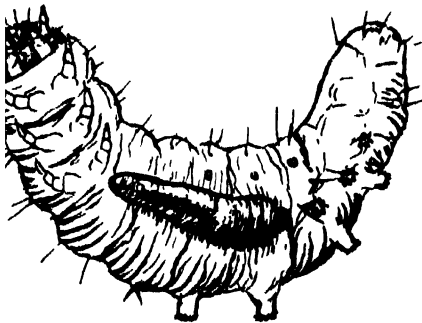


Fig 3

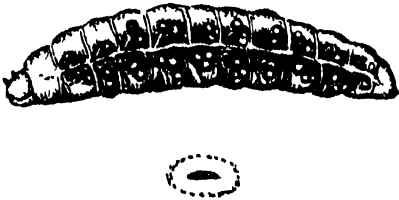


Fig 1. *Microgaster*.

Fig 2. Caterpillar attacked by a parasitic grub

Fig. 3. Parasitic grub magnified.

includes numerous very closely allied species of small wasps usually of a dark brown colour and with transparent wings. These insects have been found to parasitise the larvæ of numerous important lepidoptera and beetles, some of which are pests of first class importance to the farmer. The hosts of *Apanteles* till now noted include hairy caterpillars (Spp. of *Amacra*, *Psalis*, *Pericallia*, *Euproctis*), noctuid larvæ (Spp. of *Prodenia*, *Chloridea*, *Cirphis*, *Euplexia*), butterfly larvæ (Spp. of *Papilio*, *Udaspes*) and the crab caterpillar (*Stauropus*). The host, which is a caterpillar, in these cases does not exhibit any external signs of the presence of parasites until the grubs of these latter come out from inside the host's body to pupate. Evidently in this case the adult parasite thrusts its eggs inside the body of the caterpillar and the grubs that hatch out of the eggs remain feeding inside until pupation, which takes place outside, on the body of the host. Within a few hours after emergence outside, each of these yellowish white larvæ spins a small white oval silken cocoon within which it changes into the pupa. In the meanwhile the host shrivels up and dies, showing a large cluster of white parasitic cocoons attached to its body (see fig. 2, plate I). In some cases the dead caterpillar is covered over by a large mass of these cocoons loosely covered by fluffy silk. As many as a hundred parasites have been noted to emerge from each host. These parasites often kill a good percentage of caterpillars in certain seasons and the writer has noted this more than once in the case of the Noctuids *Chloridea* and *Euplexia*, the *Citrus papilio* and the crab caterpillar on Red gram and tamarind. The genus *Microbracon* (see plate II) is another braconid commonly found, but the species appear to be less numerous and not so very cosmopolitan in taste as *Apanteles*. The species are as big or slightly bigger than *Apanteles* and the female has the ovipositor clearly extending some distance beyond the anus; in colour some are honey coloured while others are brown or red brown. Species of this genus have been noted to attack, among others, the cotton bollworms (*Earias* and *Pectinophora*), the lablab pod borer (*Adisura*), the cholam stem borer (*Chilo*) and the brinjal bud worm (*Phthorimaea*). The capacity of one species *M. lefroyi* to effectively act as a natural control against the cotton bollworm (*Earias*) was observed in the Punjab a few years ago and I believe trials are even now continued in the use of this parasite. This genus represents a type of parasite where the eggs are generally attached to the body surface of the host quite exposed. From three or four to about eight or ten eggs are attached to the host caterpillar; the shining yellowish white grubs that hatch out also feed exposed. Pupation takes place in rough silken cocoons; but in this case being few, the cocoons do not show themselves conspicuously as a white mass as in *Apanteles*. Of the other striking species of Braconids noted, we have species of the genera *Glyptomorpha*, *Iphiaulax* and *Microplitis*. In these examples the host generally harbours a single host as far as observed in South India. *Glyptomorpha* includes fairly large species having flavous or reddish brown colour with the ovipositor very long in some. *G. deenae*, *G. nicevillei* and *G. smeenus* have been noted to attack boring caterpillars and beetle grubs in cane, cholam and pulses. Species of *Iphiaulax* (see plate I, fig. 1), are commoner in the forests and one or two have been noted as parasites on wood boring beetle grubs, chiefly longicorns. The most interesting feature of some of these wasps is the extraordinary intelligence or instinct displayed by the female in spotting out the host larva inside the plant stem and parasitising the same from outside by the mere sense of touch. This is of course found also among many of the Ichneumonid parasites with long ovipositors. The genus *Microplitis*, though not rich in S. Indian species, is interesting from the fact that the one common species *M. ophiusae*, which the writer has described in a recent paper[§] is an important and specific parasite of the semilooper caterpillar (*Achaea*) damaging the castor plant. The presence

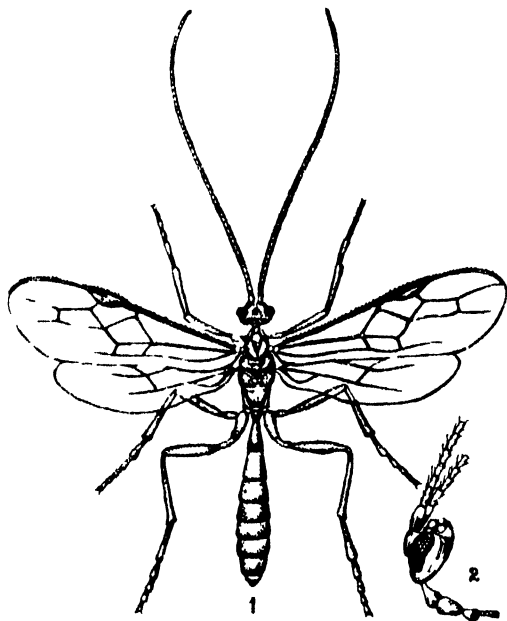
§ "An undescribed natural enemy of the castor semilooper," Bombay N. H. S. Journal, XXVIII, p. 298. (Plate).

of this parasite becomes visible as in the case of *Apanteles*, only when the full fed grub comes out and pupates, and in this insect the buff coloured oval cocoon is always found attached as a sort of cushion underneath the tail end of the unfortunate host. In certain years this parasite acts as a fairly efficient natural enemy of this castor pest. Plate III shows a braconid parasite *Troporhogas* and its host the *Nerium* caterpillar *Daphnis nerii*; the writer reared out as many as sixty-eight parasites from one attacked caterpillar.

Ichneumonidæ.—Excepting in a few structural details these insects resemble the *Braconidæ* in every way and their life habits too are similar. Many Ichneumonids are larger in size, some of them being giants among parasitic wasps. The ovipositor is prominent and in some cases four or five times the length of the body. Most of these spend their larval life inside the bodies of their hosts which are mostly caterpillars. Some of them spin large sized compact silken cocoons. Of the common forms so far noted in S. India we have species of *Xanthopimpla*, *Henicospilus*, *Pristomerus* and *Ischnojoppa*. The genus *Xanthopimpla* (see plate I) is represented in S. India as far as we know by two or three species of medium sized flavous insects often spotted in black. These have been noted as parasites of boring caterpillars in sugarcane, maize, Agathi and Cholam; *X. nurnei* is one of the commonest found attacking the cholam pest *Chilo simplex*. The species of *Henicospilus* (see plate I) are easily identified by their reddish colour and long limbs and particularly from the long latterly compressed and curved abdomen; these are fairly large insects and the larva constructs a hard tough cocoon for the pupa. Species of *Henicospilus* have been noted chiefly on hairy caterpillars such as Lymantrids and Lesiocrinids (*Euproctis*, *Taragama*, etc.). *Pristomerus* and *Ischnojoppa* are smaller forms that have been noted on borers in brinjal, agathi, etc.

Evaniidæ.—The species of this family are easily distinguished by their curious build, the most striking being the strongly compressed petiolate abdomen attached to the dorsal surface of the thorax. In South India the commonest forms noted are one or two species of *Evania* (see plate I) frequenting our houses and parasitising the egg capsules of cockroaches. Compared to the other groups this family does not include many forms.

Chalcididæ.—This superfamily is as big or even bigger than the *Braconidæ* or *Ichneumonidæ* though we have very little knowledge of this group; and unlike those two families the *Chalcididæ* include a comparatively greater variety of forms also. The majority of them are small in size, some being among the smallest insects. The striking features noted in the majority of them are the elbowed antennæ and the almost veinless wings. Correlated with the complex varieties in general form they also exhibit remarkable modes of larval life. Previous to the publication of the writer's list referred to above we had no record of any Chalcids from South India. The commonest forms so far noted appear to be species of *Chalcis*, *Eurytoma*, *Leucospis* and *Stomatocerus* (see plate I) among the fairly large forms, and species of *Scutellista*, *Elasmus*, *Aphycus*, *Tetrastichus* and *Trichogramma* of the smaller species; there is little doubt that hundreds of more species still await recognition. Species of *Chalcis* recognised by their black or black yellow colour and the curved hind leg are extremely common and attack many caterpillars—Nymphalids very commonly. *Eurytoma* and *Stomatocerus* have been found to attack the nettle grub (*Parasa*), the Coconut caterpillar (*Nephantis*) and gall flies. The smaller species are found in numbers on various scale insects and some of them parasitise eggs of various moths, bugs and beetles. One insect *Scutellista* deserves some special mention. It is a small compactly built bluish black insect that has been noted to be a very effective natural enemy of the black scale (*Lecanium nigrum*) which latter is often a bad pest of cotton and other plants. It is chiefly an egg parasite and the grub devours hundreds of eggs from inside the scale of the female Coccid. This insect has also been used



Parasite (*Troporhogas*)

(1) Parasite (2) Swollen Palpus of male



Parasitised Caterpillar

Showing exit holes of parasites

A Braconid parasite (*Troporhogas*) and its host the
Vermilion Caterpillar (*Daphnis nerii*)

in America as an important check on another scale (*L. oleæ*). Mention may also be made here of the curious long and beautifully coloured Chalcids (*Podagrion*) (see fig. in plate I, Parasite on Mantis) which are often reared as parasites from the egg cases of the common Mantis.

In this necessarily brief paper the writer has only touched on some of the main features of the subject and even from the above it may be evident how very interesting and useful such a study will be; but the more important fact, which the writer wishes to emphasize on, is the utter scantiness of our knowledge regarding these extremely interesting and useful insects. There are numerous points in the bionomics of these parasites which await solution and in which not only the entomologist but all Zoologists are sure to be interested in. In some foreign countries not only has the study of these insects advanced considerably but the knowledge so gained is being utilised in the direction of pest control.

I know of entomologists who have come to India in search of parasites and who have actually taken with them some of these insects to Australia and America. In fact I met one gentleman, Mr. Compere, who remained in this very city (Bangalore) for a few months and took with him over 15,000 live parasites of the fly pest found on guava fruits. It may be evident from such things that our country abounds in "Hymenopterous parasites" and it may be added that the collection and preservation of these insects demand very little special training or knowledge or extra technique; they could be reared easily whenever different kinds of larvae are bred in cages.

In conclusion, it may be repeated that a systematic and biological study of the parasitic Hymenoptera will not only add to our knowledge of the hymenopterous fauna of our country, but will also considerably help economic entomologists in laying the foundations of what is now known as the biological control of insect pests; the writer feels that this brief paper, with all its inevitable defects, may perhaps contribute a share, however small, towards that consummation.

T. V. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR, A., F.Z.S.

NO. XXIII.—AN UNDESCRIBED COCCINELLID BEETLE OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

(With a plate.)

In the course of a systematic study of the *Coccidæ* which the writer has been pursuing for the past few years, he has had opportunities of paying some attention to the bionomics of a few of the more important and economic forms noted in S. India. While studying the nim scale *Pulvinaria maxima*, Green, a destructive pest on the 'nim' tree (*Azadirachta indica*) in S. India, a small lady bird beetle was noted as a natural enemy, and latterly it has been found to be a fairly effective natural check on the scale insect. This beetle is a species of *Scymnus* and so far as the writer is aware an undescribed form. Specimens submitted to the British Museum were returned unnamed, with the information, however, that the species is not represented in that institution. As the insect is an important one and may have to be referred to in future publications, an attempt is here made to describe the insect and give it a name to facilitate future references.

Scymnus coccivora, new species.

Length 1.75 mm., breadth across elytra 1.25 mm. General form—elongate oval, strongly convex above, elytra as long as the breadth across the insect. Head small, remains hidden under the broad prothoracic shield. Eyes large, antennæ well developed but small; femora of legs stout, the edges of elytra faintly rimmed. Body surface smooth, clothed with thin pubescence of small white hairs. Head and prothorax scantily pubescent. The front between

the eyes comparatively smooth and shining. General colour is a light ochraceous brown; in some it is to a certain extent golden yellow, while in others the brown colour supervenes and shows a darkish brown ground colour. Head and prothorax generally have the ground colour of the body, though in some, there is a shining dark brown patch at the median dorsal region of prothorax. The elytra have distinct violet or bluish brown markings which are characteristically arranged; by means of this arrangement the species is easily distinguished. Each elytron has three such spots. One, the biggest of the three is at the interior angle of the inner edge of the elytron, the second is also situated at the inner edge but further down the median line, the third and the smallest towards the middle of the outer margin of each wing cover, but placed a little away from the edge. In the resting posture of the insect due to the close juxtaposition of the spots at the median dorsal line, there appear 4 distinct markings on the dorsal surface of the insect, two big ones one behind the other along the middorsal region and two small more or less roundish ones, one at each side (see figure). In some specimens the median markings are found fused presenting a median dorsal long violet brown patch; in such forms the prothorax also shows dark brownish tinge. The legs are transparent brown. The ventral side is also brown except in some forms where the meso-metasternal region has a shining dark brown appearance.

Locality.—Coimbatore S. India. *Host.* The larva of the beetle is predatory on the eggs of *Pulvinaria mazima* Green. It has also been bred from *Pseudococcus virgatus*, Ckll. on custard apple, Coimbatore, and on *Pseudococcus lilacinus*, Ckll. on fruit stalk of edible *Ficus*, also from Coimbatore. The important host so far noted is the 'nim scale.' The adult beetle has also been noted to feed on the larvae of the nim scale. The insect has been noted as a very efficient natural enemy of the 'nim scale' so much so that in certain seasons the scale pest is very little, in evidence on previously infested trees. The other species of *Scymnus* recorded from S. India and which the writer has seen are *S. xerampelinus*, Muls., *S. luridus*, Muls. and *S. guineti*, Muls. From these and other unnamed species of *Scymnus* in the Coimbatore collection *S. coccivora* can be easily distinguished by the brighter ground colour and the characteristically arranged violet brown markings of the elytra. The larva is an active greyish green creature having the body fringed with long waxy processes which give it the appearance of some mealy bugs like *Icerya*, *Pseudococcus*, etc. It feeds voraciously on the eggs of the 'nim scale' and is often found buried unseen inside the egg masses of this host. The pupa which is of a light reddish brown colour fringed with short erect brown hairs is also attached to the leaf close to or often inside the egg sac of the host. The pupation period occupies 5 to 7 days.

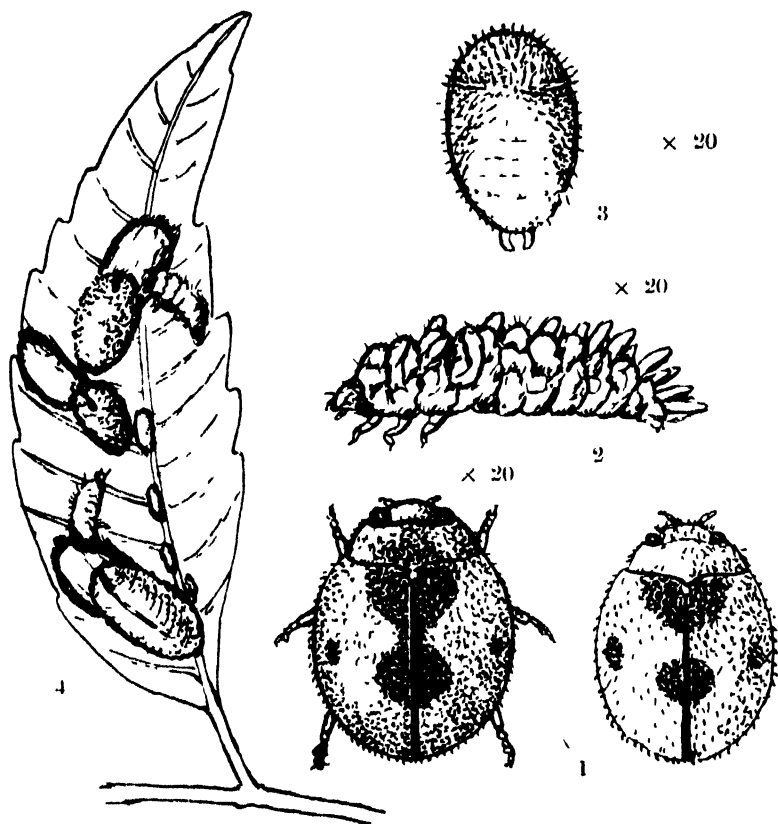
Species of *Scymnus* are well known all over the tropics as effective predators on *Coccidae* of different kinds and a thorough study of the bionomics of the different species of such *Coccinellidae* inhabiting any tract will prove of great benefit to economic entomologists who are anxious to try biological methods of control.

Previous references to this insect are found in (1) plate VIII, page 29 of the writer's bulletin on 'A contribution to our knowledge of S. Indian *Coccidae*, 1919 and (2) in page 116 of Subramanyam's paper, 'On some *Coccinellidae* from S. India' published in the Report of the Fifth Entomological Meeting, Poona, 1923.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology for kindly examining the material submitted to them and giving necessary information.

COIMBATORE,
July 1924.

T. V. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S.



SCYMNUS COCCIVORA, Ramakrishna.

1. Adult beetles showing slight variation in the colouring.
2. The beetle grub. 3. The pupa.
4. Beetle grubs feeding on eggs of scale insect (*P. maxima* Gr.) on a leaf.

No. XXIV.—CHIRAGH DIN.

Chiragh Din—Shikari, naturalist and a prince of hypocrites, used to be quite one of the characters of Dera Ismail Khan. He owned land near the R. Indus, a short way downstream of D. I. K., and appeared to be quite prosperous, though he often complained to me that the wild pig did much damage to his crops, and in consequence was always trying to cadge a few rounds of lethal bullet off me so that he could sit up for the marauders. He was nearly always taken on as a regimental or private shikari and during the summer months of close season he used to make quite a lot of money by collecting eggs and birds' skins for various keen ornithologists. Many are the well known ornithologists who have been stationed at D. I. K. and who have found the services of Chiragh Din invaluable, and it was some of these earlier naturalists who had trained him so carefully in the work in which he was so useful to me. Many of his old friends have prematurely entered the great beyond and I often wonder if Chiragh Din has gone that way too. He was getting old in pre-war days and latterly I have had no reply to the letters that I have written him. He was a real old cadger, always wanted something and he had the very deepest of pockets which he liked to feel well lined. He was frequently lazy to exasperation, and many a nice clutch of eggs have I lost through his infernal apathy. But in spite of all his faults there was something entirely likeable about the man and I always looked upon him more as a friend than a servant. When he chose; his work was excellent; he could make up birds skins very well and he cleaned eggs excellently with only one hole; while he could always furnish useful and reliable data in regard to any eggs, nests or skins which he had collected. With eggs he was always extremely careful and I hardly ever remember him producing damaged specimens when he brought me unblown clutches. What he did not know about the shooting in the district was not worth knowing, and one could safely leave all arrangements in his hands for even the longest shikar trip. When the time came to go, the requisite number of camels and drivers, tongas or ekkas would always be ready, as well as all necessary arrangements made for putting up at various dak bungalows and rest houses. As the first Quail of the season came in, there would be old Chiragh Din waiting for you at your bungalow on your return from the Regimental office. He had "khabar" (news) of Quail, and could arrange a nice little shoot early next morning a few miles out on the Tank road—would the Sahib come? Or else, further a field, an irrigation canal had burst its banks and flooded a huge tract of land where the early Snipe, Duck and Teal were plentiful. Or it might be a Black Partridge shoot in the tamariak scrub near the river, or yet a hot and tiring day after Sand Grouse on the burning scrub-covered plains near the frontier foothills. He was equally good after crocodile on the Indus; he had the vision of a hawk and rarely did a party of his return without success. On such occasions, in the evenings on the way back, he usually managed to put up quite a good Black Partridge and Houbara shoot in the scrub and crops near the river. He was a magnificent shot with his rather antiquated 12 bore hammer gun, the only Indian shikari I ever came across who took his birds on the wing. I well remember one morning when the quail were thick in a small patch of green barley, having been decoyed and collected there with the aid of numerous call-birds. Every bird that broke back was instantly downed by Chiragh Din, and I don't think he missed a single one. Our nesting season used to start about October, and Chiragh Din knew every nest of importance for miles around. It was a pair of the noisy Black-winged Storks (*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*) that breed in October in a large thorn tree a few miles downstream. In November a pair of Eagle Owls (*Bubo* ?) and a colony of White-backed Vultures (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*) which nested in a small wood of Shusham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and Paeupai Trees (*Ficus religiosa*), also a few miles downstream, were the principal trophies. In

December the Tawny Eagles (*Aquila vindhiana*) and Pallas' Fishing Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) were nesting in tall trees near the river, and Chiragh Din knew of every nest. At the beginning of the year in February it was the Punjab Raven (*Corvus corax laurenci*) which attracted attention, the same pair of birds laying as many as three full sets of eggs. They were quite common and usually breed high up in tall thorn trees, though nests are occasionally found at the tops of date palms. Chiragh Din rendered me the most valuable services in the help he gave me in collecting Ravens' eggs and on one occasion he brought me a newly laid Laggar Falcon's egg, which he had taken out of a Raven's nest which contained five fresh eggs. In the same month the Great Grey Indian Shrike breed (*Lanius lahtora*) and here again it was thanks to my Shikari's help that I obtained some nice clutches.

As the spring advanced into the months of March and April, eggs of every kind became plentiful and I frequently went out on the most successful nesting trips with Chiragh Din who was an adept at egg finding. Many eggs were found of the Laggar Falcon (*Falco jugger*), the Shikra (*Astur badius*), White-eyed Buzzard (*Buteo* *leuca*), Indian Courser (*Cursorius coromandelicus*), White-cheeked Bulbul (*Otocornis leucotis*), Common Babbler (*Argya caudaa*), Striated Babbler (*Argya earlii*), Purple Sun Bird (*Arachnechtra asiatica*), Indian Skylark (*Alauda gulgula*), Crested Lark (*Galerida cristata*), Red-wattled Lapwing (*Sarcoprammus indicus*), Indian King Dove (*Streptopelia cambayensis*), Rose Ringed Paroquet (*Palaeornis torquatus*), Indian Roller (*Coracioides indicus*), Common Mynah (*Acridotheres tristis*), Sand Martins (*Riparia riparia*) Streaked Wren Warblers (*Prinia gracilis lepida*), and many others. Later in the season as the Summer came on there were plenty of River Terns and Swallow Plovers and other small Plovers breeding in the Sandbanks in the River, while nests and eggs were also found of the Black Partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*), Grey Partridge (*Orygornis pondicerianus*), Common Grey Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), Common Sand Grouse (*Pteroclorus exustus*), Pond Herons (*Ardeola grayi*), Drongos (*Dicrurus ater*), and Bee-Eaters (*Merops viridis*).

Many a profitable day did I spend with Chiragh Din, and many a nice set of eggs has found its way into my collection through his agency. Even the tiniest eggs, such as those of *Prinia* he blew skilfully with a single hole. On one occasion he got hold of a Powindah, a Subiman Khol from Afghanistan who was a bit of a naturalist and who said he could procure for me all manner of eggs from S. Afghanistan and the vicinity of Cabul. Chiragh Din gave the man several lessons in blowing and packing eggs, marking the separate clutches, etc., and then presented him with a set of metal blow pipes and egg drills. The man promised to bring down a huge collection of eggs for me in the following autumn. Of course I never for a moment expected that the man would fulfil his promise, in fact I quite thought that I had seen and heard the last of him. The Great War intervened, and the following autumn the Regiment left D. I. K. and moved overseas. Shortly after Xmas I received a very funny letter from Chiragh Din and he said "The man from Cabul has come but the egg blowers were flown away in a flood in the Gomal, so he has brought no eggs." That letter is the last memento I have of Chiragh Din—I have neither heard from him nor of him since, and I only hope that he may still be alive to take an active interest in Shikar and Natural History in a very much altered D. I. K.

There will probably be many who read this memoir to whom the name of Chiragh Din will recall the happiest of memories.

KENTA COLONY,

C. B. S. P.

19th January 1924.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SECTION, PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1924.

BY

S. H. PRATER, C.M.Z.S., CURATOR, BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FINANCE.

Government Grant.—The maintenance and operations of the Natural History Section for the Fiscal year from the 1st. April 1923 to 31st. March 1924 were provided for from the grant of Rs. 19,000 received from the Government of Bombay.

In accordance with the Terms of Agreement between the Bombay Natural History Society and the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales' Museum, a contribution of Rs. 7,650 was made by the Society, being half the cost of the salaries of the Curator and Assistant Curator.

Donation.—In addition to the grant of Rs. 19,000 received from Government a sum of Rs. 11,977 was available against expenditure on show cases. The additional funds were due mainly to the donations received in the previous year from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoy and Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co. The generosity of these gentlemen made possible the erection of new show cases for the Bird Gallery which were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,438-14-3. Without this extraneous assistance it would not have been possible to undertake this urgently needed provision.

Mounting of Specimens.—Mounting of specimens entailed an expenditure of Rs. 7,815 of which Rs. 6,053 represents the cost of specimens mounted in London, the balance being the actual expenditure incurred by the Museum Preparation Department. 27 large and small Mammals, 121 Birds and a number of casts of Fishes and Reptiles were prepared by the department during the eight months in which it was in active operation (climatic conditions necessitate an almost complete suspension of mounting work during the monsoon). By a comparison of estimates the output of the department is computed to represent a saving to the Museum of a little over Rs. 3,000.

While the position as regards the future mounting and preparation of specimens is satisfactory, the question of the provision of additional show cases and equipment still continues a problem. As pointed out the show cases constructed for the Bird Gallery were erected entirely through the generosity of private donors who contributed to the funds of the Section.

Show Cases and Equipment.—The annual grant received from Government while sufficient to cover the actual maintenance charges of the Section leaves little for the provision of show cases and equipment and it must here be indicated that the Section is now dependent on private donations for the purpose.

Inadequacy of Initial Grant.—The initial grant of Rs. 40,000 provided under Government Resolution No. 1443, dated 19th December 1921, to cover the cost of installation of the Society's collections in the New Museum was totally inadequate for the purpose. It is extremely regrettable that conditions of financial stringency should hamper the development of the Natural History Section in its very infancy. An adequate initial grant would have placed the various departments on a satisfactory basis and would have facilitated their natural development. As matters stand at present the provision of cases and equipment for the Reptile, Fish and Invertebrate Section cannot be undertaken. It follows therefore that these Sections must suffer and the Curator's plans for their development must continue to remain in abeyance until such time as it is possible to exhibit the material, in possession of the Society, under conditions where it can be shown to advantage and in circumstances which do not involve so considerable a risk.

It is apparent, that so long as the balancing of the annual budget remains so acute a problem with Government, the Museum must continue to be dependent on the support of the general public. An appeal by Sir George Lloyd, the late Governor of Bombay, to the businessmen of the City did not yield the expected results.

The possession of collections and the providing of a building to contain them does not unfortunately constitute all that is necessary for the establishment of a Museum. If the necessary funds be not forthcoming for its maintenance and development, such an institution must necessarily continue to be at a serious disadvantage in fulfilling the purpose for which it was created.

STAFF.

Sub-Committee in charge of Natural History Section.—On the amendment of the Museum Act in September 1923 the control of the Natural History Section was vested in a Sub-Committee of 3 Trustees known as the Sub-Committee in charge of the Natural History Section.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Society and the Trustees, Mr. R. A. Spence, Honorary Secretary, and Revd. Father Blatter, S. J., Ph. D., F. L. S., were nominated by the Society to serve on the above Committee while Dr. M. A. F. Moos, D. Sc., was nominated by the General Board.

Appointment of Curator and Assistant Curator.—In March 1923 Mr. B. C. Ellison, the Society's Curator, was granted 6 months leave out of India. Mr. S. H. Prater acted as Curator during his absence. On Mr. Ellison's resignation of his appointment in August 1923, Mr. Prater was appointed Curator with effect from the 1st September 1923. Mr. Chas. McCann was appointed Assistant Curator on probation for a period of 6 months with effect from the 1st January 1924.

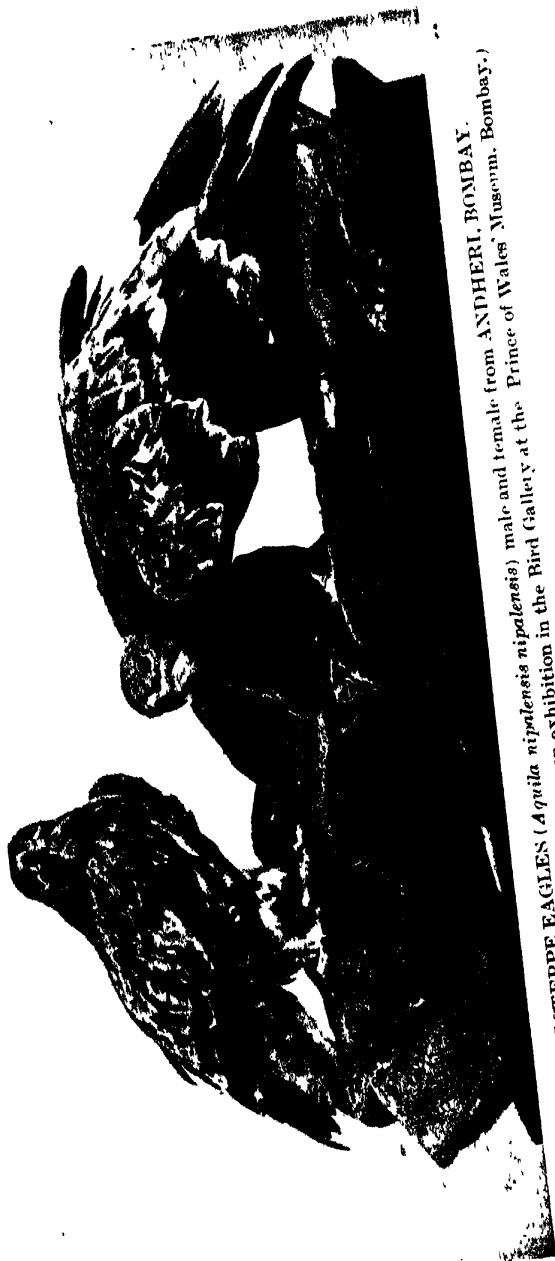
MAMMAL GALLERY.

In April 1923 the exhibits in the Mammal Gallery consisted mainly of flat skins arranged on sloping frames. Unsuitable as this material was for purposes of exhibition, it helped to fill a temporary gap; but the end of the year saw a complete transformation in the Gallery, the flat skins for the most part removed and replaced by properly mounted specimens, wooden shelves replaced by plate glass and the older methods of labelling substituted by diagrams, clearly printed descriptive labels and distribution maps.

Arrangement of Exhibits.—The main policy in the new arrangement of the exhibits has been in the first instance to place on view in the gallery a series of mammals arranged in strictly systematic order. Such a classified series is essential in the arrangement of the exhibits if they are to attain their full educational value. The drawback to the method is that long series of animals, mounted individually, tend to produce a monotonous familiarity that becomes tiresome and fails to rouse the necessary interest in the average visitor.

It is therefore the policy to limit the synoptic series to comparatively few types of Mammals such as would suffice to define the main characteristics of each group of Mammals and would demonstrate the limits of a particular group and indicate its genetic relationship to other groups.

Natural Groups.—By restricting the synoptic series it would be possible to find the space for that far more attractive and instructive method of exhibition the formation of natural 'groups' which show an individual animal in its natural surroundings or, better still, illustrate actual portions of a given area with its animal and plant life. Our efforts in the direction are illustrated in two of the cases completed during the year, one of a tiger at a drinking pool, the other of the Markhor, both these cases besides showing the colour and the size of the animal tell us something of its life and the conditions under which it has its being. A case illustrating animal and plant life in the Sind Desert is now under contemplation.



EASTERN STEPPE EAGLES (*Aquila nipalensis nipalensis*) male and female from ANDHERI, BOMBAY.
(Birds set up in the Society's rooms and now on exhibition in the Bird Gallery at the Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay.)

The Work of the Taxidermist's Department.--The total number of specimens mounted for the mammal gallery during the year was 54, of which 27 large and small mammals were prepared in the Society's work rooms by the Taxidermist's Department. The work of Mr. Charles McCann in this connection is especially to be commended, and the very satisfactory results that have been so far attained are due in no small measure to the enthusiasm and keenness displayed by the staff from the very outset.

Notable acquisitions. - Among the more notable acquisitions to the Mammal Gallery is the fine example of the Great Tibetan Sheep presented by Major F.M. Bailey, a pair of Punjab Oorial presented by Col. R. W. Burton and a Sind Ibex presented by Major C. H. Stockley. A great deal still remains to be done as regards filling up blanks.

Special Requirements.--The following animals are particularly required :--

Himalayan Ibex.--*Capra sibirica*.

Sambhar.--*Cervus affinis*.

Brow-antlered Deer.--*Cervu eldi*.

Serow.--*Capricornis sumatrensis*.

Snow Leopard.--*Felis unica*.

We trust that members of the Society who are in a position to do so will help in obtaining for the Society complete skins and skulls of the above animals. Full instructions will be forwarded on application to the Curator.

BIRD GALLERY.

No cases were available for the Bird Gallery at the commencement of the period under review. A selection of bird skins was however temporarily arranged on sloping screens in the Mammal Gallery. Designs for cases for the Gallery were prepared by the Curator during April 1923. They were based on the type of case now in use at the Edinburgh Museum as being the most in keeping with the general structure of the gallery and the space available.

The construction of the show cases by Messrs. Choong Sang commenced in May and the work was completed in September 1923, a delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of the plate glass from England so that the cases were not available for use till October and the gallery was first opened to the public in November.

The work of preparing the material for the cases was taken up in April. 121 specimens were mounted by Mr. P. F. Gomes (of the Society's staff) during the year, under the supervision of the Curator. These were mainly fresh specimens collected locally. The accompanying plate illustrates a pair of Steppe Eagles mounted in the Society's laboratory. The artistic merit of the work has received favourable comment.

Collection of material.--The possibility of obtaining fresh material was a great advantage as a freshly killed specimen lends itself much more readily to the work and yields much better results; the relaxing and setting up of old dried skins is much more difficult and is not always satisfactory. We are endeavouring therefore to obtain fresh skins for the work in hand and appeal to members of the Society for help in this connection. I should like especially to mention the valuable assistance we have hitherto received from Col. Burton who has taken one of the Society's collectors with him on his various expeditions and has thus been instrumental in obtaining for us a fine series of carefully prepared bird skins from the Kumaon Terai. Further collections are now being obtained in the Himalayan region.

To Mr. H. Whistler, the Museum is indebted for some beautiful Pheasants' skins, among these being a pair of Monals, a pair of Koklans, and a fine male Cheer Pheasant, the female of the last species was presented by Mr. A. E. Jones. The specimens have been artistically mounted and help towards the completion of the series illustrative of Indian Game Birds. For purpose of comparison

with Indian species a few English Game Birds were mounted for the Museum in England—these include a pair of English Pheasants, a pair of Black Cock, Red Grouse and Grey Partridges, the birds being presented by Mr. W. S. Millard and Mr. Alan Hay.

No attempt has been made to arrange the specimens in systematic order owing to the paucity of the material at our disposal, the defect will be remedied as soon as sufficient progress has been made and a more fully comprehensive series of specimens becomes available.

A notable Exhibit.—A notable addition to the gallery is the exhibit representing a branch of the Silk Cotton Tree in full flower together with the various birds attracted by the beautiful blooms—the flowers and buds have been faithfully reproduced in wax, care being taken to use a high melting point wax which will not be affected by the temperature during the hot weather. The happy assemblage of the beautiful scarlet flowers and birds (the latter include Rosy Starlings, Myiads and Orioles) make up a very striking and beautiful exhibit. The plate illustrates the case with its accompanying label.

I wish in this connection to especially mention the services of Mr. Savardekar, our artist and modeller, who after many attempts successfully accomplished the work in an exceedingly satisfactory manner.

REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS AND FISH.

In April 1923 a single gallery on the mezanine floor was available for the Reptile, Fish and Invertebrate Section.

The Exhibits include representations of the common forms of Lizards, Snakes, Tortoises and Frogs in the form of casts and spirit specimens. The standard of arrangement is rudimentary, as no suitable cases or equipment are available for the proper display of the material. Further the space is extremely limited as the gallery also includes a series of cases illustrating Common Indian Butterflies, Moths and Beetles, etc.

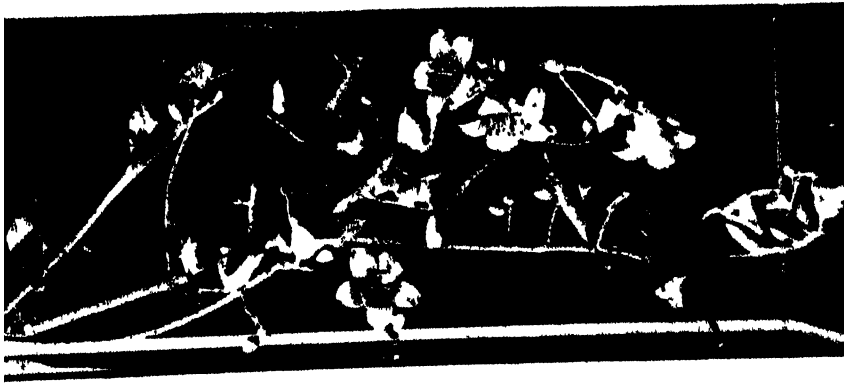
However in July 1923 the Verandah Gallery, till then in occupation by the Forest Section, was handed over to the Natural History Section with the result that the Invertebrate Cases were removed from the Reptile Gallery and were replaced by 4 cases containing the common local forms of Marine and Fresh Water Fishes. The Fishes shown consisted almost entirely of spirit specimens. This method of displaying Fish or Reptiles is admittedly unsuitable, as the specimens immersed in spirit have very little exhibition value, because of distortion, shrinkage and loss of colour.

(Note.—‘Mounted and painted’ skins may be effective with certain types of fish and reptiles particularly with species which possesses close-set substantial scales, but its disadvantage is that it does not reproduce the smooth gleaming bodies of most species because of the shrinkage and drying of the skin. Plaster or wax casts, although they possess certain obvious disadvantages, would seem to be the most suitable medium for exhibition purposes—provided they are well produced and carefully painted.

During the year progress was made with the preparation of casts of various fish and snakes; the moulds were prepared with paraffin wax and the actual casts in plaster of paris. Most of the material completed has not been exhibited owing to the fact that suitable cases are not available. Beyond the actual preparation of material for exhibition purposes the Curator's plans for the development of these sections must be withheld until adequate funds are available for providing cases and equipment for displaying the exhibits under proper conditions.

INVERTEBRATE GALLERY.

In July 1923 the verandah gallery, till then in occupation by the Forest Section, became available to the Natural History Section and plans were then



Birds in relation to Plant Life.

Birds assist in the spread of plant life by carrying the seeds of fruits and dropping them in distant spots, either when feeding on the fruit or during process of digestion. Further certain plants are adapted for fertilization by birds which are attracted to the flowers in search for honey or insects.

In the present instance the Silk Cotton Tree, the subject of our exhibit, is fertilized either by the dispersal of the pollen due to the movement of the birds amongst the flowers or by the pollen adhering to the body and head feathers which are brought in to constant contact with the stigma when the birds are feeding.

The flowering seasons of certain trees play an important part in influencing local movements of birds. In Bombay the arrival of the Rosy Starling (*Asfor rosea*), a cold weather migrant from India, coincides with flowering of the Silk Cotton Tree (*Bombax malabarica*). The tree flowers late in January or early in February and the Rosy Starlings then visit the tree in large flocks and spend a greater part of the day in company with many of its local birds such as crows, myiads, and orioles, feeding on the abundant nectar the beautiful scarlet flowers provide. The Red Coral tree (*Erythrina indica*) also flowers at this time and attracts equally large and mixed assemblies of birds.

At the close of the flowering season at the end of March the Rosy Starlings leave our neighbourhood and except for a few isolated individuals are seen no more.

The case shows a branch of the Silk Cotton Tree in bloom, with the various birds attracted by its flowers. The birds represented are 6 Rosy Starlings (*Asfor rosea*), an Indian Black-headed Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*), and the common Mynah (*Leucosia leucosia*).

Bombay. February—March 1924.

Photo of Group in Bird Gallery. Prince of Wales Museum with explanatory label. The flowers and birds were modelled in wax in the Society's Laboratory.

prepared by the Curator for the arrangement of the various departments to be represented in the Section. With the exception of the Mollusca and the Insects the Society's collections are notoriously weak in Invertebrates and it was realized that a considerable amount of fresh material would have to be acquired before even an elementary series of exhibits could be arranged to outline the various classes of Invertebrates. In this connection it might be mentioned that the authorities of the Indian Museum had expressed their willingness to assist the Society with duplicate material, and arrangements were also made with the Zoological Supply Section of the Madras Fisheries Department for the purchase of various types of Marine Invertebrates. In the meantime the work of preparing the material at our disposal was carried out.

Student Series.—In regard to Molluscs an introductory series, being a guide to the Study of Molluscs, was prepared by the Curator. This series included actual specimens, wax models, diagrams and photographs with explanatory labels arranged as guides not only to the casual visitor but also to students in the local schools and colleges.

It is a model of similar introductory series which it is our intention to prepare in connection with other departments, represented in the Natural History Section.

The introductory series of Molluscs was supplemented by the synoptic collection showing the common forms of Indian Marine and Fresh Water Shells. A series illustrating the various orders of Insects was prepared during the year.

Abandonment of gallery necessitated. The arrangements in connection with the new gallery for Invertebrates were however abandoned as experience has shown that it is impossible to utilise the verandah gallery for the purpose intended without occasioning the complete destruction of the material exhibited. The gallery is exposed to direct sunlight during the hottest part of the day and, during the monsoon, conditions were further complicated by excessive moisture and damp. Unless adequate provision is made for protecting the exhibits the gallery must be condemned as being entirely unsuitable for exhibiting any material which would be effected by excessive light, heat or damp.

A temporary arrangement has been made by which a part of the Invertebrate collection is now temporarily shown in the Bird Gallery. But as fresh material is rapidly being acquired for the Bird Section it will be necessary before long to find a fresh location for these exhibits. Certain proposals have been placed before the Board of Trustees which if acceded to will solve the present difficulty.

It is sincerely hoped that a settlement will be arrived at and that the public may have the benefit and the enjoyment of these collections which it is now impossible to display owing to lack of suitable accommodation.

LABELLING.

Considerable attention has been paid to the labelling of the various exhibits, particularly in regard to the Mammal Gallery where the exhibits are now taking a permanent form. The labels within the cases are printed on grey and neutral tinted card, which it is sincerely hoped will resist the climatic condition which obtain in Bombay, where printed labels seem rapidly to deteriorate by becoming mottled and disfigured. Labels outside the cases have been framed in glass in *pasteur* style. Of the many problems that confront the Curator, that of labels is perhaps the most elusive, a specimen without an informative label is valueless as an exhibit, and on the other hand a label is useless unless the visitor can be induced to read it.

The average person who enters a Museum simply to see the exhibits passes along until he is attracted by some particular specimen or group, when, if his interest is sufficiently aroused, he reads the label. It is therefore necessary that the terms of the label should be couched in more or less popular language

to meet his requirements. Often it is necessary, particularly when defining the various orders and suborders which are naturally based on anatomical differences, to be more or less technical, but even here, an attempt has been made to simplify the labels as much as possible and to avoid the use of, and when this is inevitable, explain the meaning of technical terms. Our whole idea has been to suit the label to the intelligence of the average visitor. To suit the needs of a large body of our visitors who are unable to read English, a start has been made with the preparation of labels in two vernaculars, i.e., Marathi and Gujarati. Our policy is to confine vernacular translations to the general labels. The whole question is full of difficulties, particularly as regards the finding of suitable terms to convey the correct interpretation. Through the kindness of Prof. V.N. Hate of the Wilson College a series of labels in Marathi were prepared during the year for the Mammal Gallery. These have unfortunately not been printed owing to lack of funds but it is to be hoped that the idea will be given effect to.

REFERENCE COLLECTIONS.

The Society's reference or study collections and Library continue at the old quarters at 6, Apollo Street.

As is the case with most Zoological collections that are brought together through amateur agency, the Society's collections are chiefly representative of those departments of Zoology which appeal more widely to the sportsmen and amateur naturalist. With the exception of Butterflies and Moths and possibly of Marine Molluscs the Invertebrates are poorly represented.

History of the Collections.—The Society's Mammal Collection, with the exception of its fine collection of Heads and Horns of Indian Big Game, was brought together as a result of a Survey of the Mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon instituted by the Society in 1912 with the object of making a systematic survey of the Mammals of the Indian Empire and of supplementing with the material collected, the existing Mammal Collections at the National Museum and other Museums in India and abroad. Two names are intimately associated with the success of the undertaking: Mr. W. S. Millard, then Honorary Secretary of the Society, and the late Mr. R. C. Wroughton.

The Society's Bird Collections which now number nearly 10,000 specimens have been entirely contributed by members. Names that may be specially mentioned in this connection are those of Mr. F. C. Stuart Baker, the leading authority on Indian Avifauna, Mr. E. H. Aitken better known as 'Eha' the author of many charming works on Indian Natural History, Mr. C. M. Inglis, Mr. A. N. Primrose, Mr. H. Whistler and Lt.-Col. Walton.

The Reptile collection, particularly the Ophidia, is mainly the work of Col. Wall, I.M.S., who, in addition to his many important publications on Indian Snakes, has contributed a very large series of specimens to the Society's Museum. Other active workers were Mr. H. M. Phipson and the late Revd. Father Dreckman, S. J.

The Fish collection brought together by Mr. H. M. Phipson is chiefly representative of the local Marine forms.

The Molluscs, which is fairly representative Marine forms of the West Coast of India, includes a large series of land Molluscs collected chiefly by the late Mr. E. H. Aitken, the late Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. T. R. Bell and Lt.-Col. H. D. Peile.

Prominent Contributors to the Society's Insect collection were Mr. T. R. Bell, the late Col. C. Swinhoe, and Brigadier-General H. C. Tytler.

Congestion and inadequacy of Storage Equipment.—The Research Collections are not open to the general public but are reserved for the use of members and of advanced students and people specially interested in any branch of Zoological

Research. The problem of accommodating the mass of continuously accumulating material under suitable conditions remains as acute as ever. The transfer of that part of the Society's collection which was suitable for exhibition purposes has not appreciably relieved the congestion which prevailed at the time of the transfer.

One of the principal requirements in the arrangement of study collections is that the specimens should be stored in a manner in which they will be readily accessible; that those conditions are not forthcoming as far as the research Collections of the Society are concerned is due to the complete lack of space and the absence of suitable storage equipment, the reason for the latter being as usual a cramping lack of funds which has been and continues to be our despair and our inspiration.

Notable Acquisition.—Among the more notable acquisitions to the reference collection received during the year was a collection of 143 Mammals presented by Major C. H. Stookley representing specimens collected by him in Kashmir and in the Salt Range, Punjab.

A Collection of 196 Birds were presented by Sir Percy Cox and Major R. E. Cheesman, representing material from the Cox-Cheesman collection obtained in Mesopotamia through the agency of Mr. V.S. LaPersonne, one of the Society's collectors employed by Sir Percy Cox for the purpose.

Our thanks are also due to the Trustees of the British Museum for 55 birds' skins being material collected during the Mount Everest Expedition of 1921.

A very interesting collection of Butterflies, being 88 specimens, was presented to the Society by Capt. J. G. P. Drummond from Loimwe, Southern Shan States, Burma.

Publications.

Research Work.—The following papers, being the result of research work on Museum material, were published in the Society's Journal during the year 1923-1924 :—

On the Capped Langurs, by Martin A. C. Hinton.

On Tree Shrews from the Mergui Archipelago, by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

The Mouse Deer (*Tragulus*) of the Mergui Archipelago, by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

The Large Langurs of the *Ratufa Gigantea* Group, by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

A New Mouse from Madura, S. India, by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

On the Forms contained in the Genus *Harpiocephalus*, by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

On a collection of Mammals made by H. Stevens in the Darjeeling District, by T. R. Fry.

On a collection of Reptilia from Waziristan and the adjoining portion of the N. W. Frontier Province, by Capt. C. M. Ingoldby and Miss Joan B. Proctor, F.Z.S.

On a Collection of Batrachia from S. Waziristan, by Prof. C. R. Narayan Rao.

On a Collection of Mammals from Naga Hills, Assam, by J. P. Milla.

The Distribution and Geographical Races of the Gulandi Bush Rats (*U. ellioti*), by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

On some Squirrels from the Mergui Archipelago, by Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.

On a Collection of Snakes from Sinlum Kaba, by F. Wall, I.M.S.

A Review of the Asiatic Species of *Conia*, by Col. F. Wall, I.M.S.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Nature Study.—The Nature Study Committee formed by Government as a result of representations by the Society with Father Blatter, the Society's representative as Chairman, continued its work, classes for teachers were held at

St. Xavier's College during the year and at the conclusion of the term two specially conducted classes were held by the Curator at the Museum for the benefit of teachers from local and mofussil schools. A similar conducted tour was arranged for the pupils of Men's Training College, Poona.

The lines on which the Museum could co-operate with the Board of Education in the teaching of Nature Study are revealed by a study of the principles adopted by the Provincial Museums in England.

Methods in Vogue.—Taking as types the Museums at Manchester and Norwich, we find that in Manchester a room is set apart in the Museum where pupils are brought by masters, hear lectures, examine special exhibits illustrative of the subject in hand and afterwards are conducted over particular Sections of the Museum by their respective Masters. Nature classes are held in the Museum throughout the day, each school having its appointed time. In Norwich a lecturer is appointed by the Board of Education whose duty is to give lectures on "Nature Study" to pupils of various schools. Classes of 25-30 pupils are brought to the Museum in charge of a master. Four lectures are given per diem. In both institutions the children bring rough note books in which they afterwards write up their notes. They are also encouraged to make drawings of the exhibits and at the end of term an exhibition of the best note books and drawings from different schools is held in the Museum. The system has, incidentally, tended greatly to enhance the popularity of the Museum.

In the arrangement of the various exhibits in the public galleries neither of these institutions set themselves out to provide particularly for the needs of Nature Study; they confine themselves to providing the material for illustrating lectures from exhibits in the general collection.

A Museum differs from a school, in that it does not attempt to teach Science or History as the school teaches these subjects, but rather it bases, or should base, its instruction on the study of its exhibition material, though this instruction may be supplemented by the loan of exhibits and other side activities provided they do not cramp the strictly Museum work.

Methods of Co-operation.—The Natural History Section is anxious to co-operate with the Education Department in the teaching of Nature Study in Schools:—

- (I) By the loan, where possible, of exhibits for illustrating lectures.
- (II) By arranging for special conducted tours for pupils from the local schools.
- (III) By rendering assistance to, and advice to, teachers.
- (IV) By assisting in the publication of charts and descriptive pamphlets illustrative of the commoner forms of Indian Animal and Plant life

LECTURES.

The meetings of the Society's members and friends were held at the Museum during the year when the following lectures and papers were read:—

- "A visit to the Natural History Museums of Great Britain," by S. H. Prater.
- "The Fish supply of our Western Coast," by R. A. Spence and S. H. Prater.
- "The Snakes of Bombay and Salsette," by S. H. Prater.
- "The Red Ant," by Major Hingston.
- "The Honey-Bee," by Mr. J. Addyman, M.L.C.

VISITORS.

Owing to the absence of recording turnstiles we are unable to give precise figures in regard to the number of visitors to the Museum. This is a deficiency which should be remedied as early as possible as it is essential that the infor-

mation should be available in order correctly to gauge the extent to which the Museum is being made use of by the general public. There has however been a steady increase in the number of visitors particularly on holidays.

The Natural History Section was visited by H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay, on the 28th March 1923. His Excellency was received by Mr. R. A. Spence and Members of the Committee and was conducted over the Section by the Curator.

Among other distinguished visitors were H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal, H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., vice-Patron of the Society, and H. H. The Maharaja of Baris.

List of Donors to the Collections during the year 1923-24.

- Ali, Sahm A., Tavoy, Burma.
8 *Mammal Skins* and 22 *Birds*.
- Baria, H. H. The Maharaja of.—2
foetal Panther cubs
- Barnard, G. T. O., Putao, Burma.—21
Mammal Skins and 1 *Peacock Snake*.
- Barren, W. T., Tavoy, Burma.—2
Dusky Leaf Monkeys.
- Bendon, W. R. C., Maymyo, Burma.
1 *Coral Snake*.
- Belgaum Civil Surgeon.—1 *Common Rat Snake* or *Dhaman*.
- Bell, T. R., Karwar, Kanara. 1
Skeleton of a Python, 4 *Snakes*, 6
Sea-Urchins and 5 *Sea-Horses*.
- Bikaner, H. H. The Maharaja of.—1
Demoiselle Crane, 1 *Houbara*, 6
Imperial Sandgrouse, 2 *Common Sandgrouse*, 1 *Black-Buck* and 1
Chinkara.
- British Museum (Natural History).—
65 *Birds from the Mt. Everest Expedition*, 1921.
- Burton, Col. R. W.—2 *Marmots*, 1
Flying Squirrel, 1 *Kashmir Stag (skin and skull)*, 3 *Oriol*, 2
See See Partridges, 2 *Chukar Partridges* and 1 *Weasel*.
- Cameron, A. A.—1 *Pin-tail Duck*.
- Castle, Lt.-Col., Srinagar, Kashmir.
1 *Tibetan Snow Cock*, 1 *Tibetan Partridge*, 1 *Snow Pigeon* and
Goosander.
- Chislett, E. V., Marol, Saisette.—
1 *Cobra*.
- Clarke, L. O., Manipur, Assam.—
1 *Ruff* and *Reeve*.
- Cox, Sir Percy, Baghdad, Mesopotamia. 143 *Bird Skins* (Cor-Cheraman collection).
- Develin, D., Rajora, Hyderabad State.—1 *Sloth Bear*.
- Director, Pasteur Institute, Shillong. 21 *Snakes*.
- DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICE, Gonda, U. P. 1 *Hyena*.
- Donald, C. H., Kangra Valley, Punjab.
— 17 *Beetles*.
- Drummond, Capt. J. G., Loinwe, Shan States, Burma. 1 *Ruby Mines Silver Pheasant*, 2 *Green Imperial Pigeons*, 1 *Grey Imperial Pigeon* and 88 *Butterflies*.
- Field, F.—1 *Solitary Snipe*, *Several Butterflies* and 1 *Wolf*.
- Frere, Major A. G., Bannu, N. W. F. P.—1 *Desert Racer*.
- Gunson, C., Sylhet, Assam.—1 *Fan-tail Snipe*.
- Guyther, A. M. de.—1 *Large Burrowing Cricket*.
- Hearn, H., Bandra, Bombay.—1 *Common Krait*.
- Hensley, Major K., Mardan. 2 *Snaw*.
- Higgins, J. C., Nowgong, Assam.—
1 *Golden-eyed Duck*.
- Hopwood, S.F., Rangoon, Burma.—
1 *Burmese Civet* and 1 *Planarian*.
- Jones, A. E., Simla.—1 *Hare*, 1
Himalayan Horse-shoe Bat and 1
Flying Squirrel.
- Joynson, H. W., Lampang.—1 *Golden Cat*.
- King, Major J. A., Baria.—1 *Gadwal*,
1 *Spotbill*, 2 *Widgeon* and 1 *Tufted Duck*.
- Kinloch, A. P., Nelliampatty Hills, S. India.—2 *Nilgiri Langurs*, 1 *Palm Civet* and 1 *Grey Jungle Fowl*.

- Kiernander, Major O. G., Baghdad.—
1 *European Bustard*.
- Lawrence, Major H. R., Deoli,
Ajmere.—1 *Ratel*.
- Leonard, P. M. R., Sinlum Kaba,
Bhamo, Burma.—2 *Snakes*.
- Ludlow, F., Tibet.—1 *Woolly Hare*.
- MacDonald, A., Muzzaferpore. 1
Striated Swallow (Albino).
- Mackenzie, Major L. H. L., Gilgit.—
1 *Woolly Flying Squirrel*.
- Mawson, Mrs. M., Malad, Bombay.—
2 *Mantids*.
- McCaun, Charles, Bombay.—2 *Shrikes*,
1 *Estuary Snake*, 5 *Large-scaled
Earth Snakes* and 1 *Toad*.
- Mears, C. E. D., Indore, C. I.—*Several
Birds' Nests*.
- Mills, J. P., Mokokchung, Assam.—
1 *Marbled Cat*, 2 *Assam Maccacs*,
2 *Hoolocks*, 1 *Assam Langur* and
1 *Crab-eating Mongoose*.
- Mitchell, F. J., Kashmir.—*Various
Insects*.
- Morris, R., Attikan Estate, Mysore.—1 *Giant Stick Insect*.
- O'Donel, H. V., Hasimura Duara.—
1 *Hog Badger*.
- Ogilvie, G. H., Taungya, Burma.—
1 *Pigmy Flying Squirrel*.
- Prater, S. H., Andheri, Salsette.—
82 *Birds' Skins*.
- Purkis, F. C., Sandoway, Burma.—
1 *Large Indian Civet*.
- Sanderson, P. M. D., Bombay.—1
Fantail Snipe and 1 *Painted Snipe*.
- Spence, R. A., Bombay.—1 *Common
Snipe*.
- Stirling, J. H., Jodhpur.—1 *Russell's
Viper*.
- is, B. W., Nowgong.—1 *Saw-
scaled Viper* (*E. carinata*).
- Stockley, Major C. H.—A collection
of 143 *Mammals* from Kashmir and
the Salt Range, Punjab, 1 *Skull
of Spotted Deer*, 1 *Skin of a Serow*,
1 *Black Buck*, 1 *Chinkara*, 1
Kashmir Stag, 1 *Sind Ibez*, 1 *Skin
and Skull of an Oorial*, 28 *Mammals
and Birds* from Burma, 1 *Malay
Sambhar*, 2 *Muntjacs*.
- Superintendent, Victoria Gardens,
Byculla, Bombay.—2 *Flying Fox*,
1 *Cheetah*, 1 *Cattle Egret*, 2 *Com-
mon Teal*, 1 *Maggie Robin*, 1
White Stork and 1 *White-headed
Laughing Thrush*.
- Tailyour, B. P., Mangan Gully, S.
India.—1 *Silk Moth*.
- Taylor, W. R., Ingoi, Burma.—1
Krait.
- Tugeraee, M. S., Karwar, Kanara.—
2 *Grey Flying Squirrels*.
- Waite, H. W., Jhelum, Punjab.—1
Common Krait and 1 *Wolf Snake*.
- Walker, J. S., Darbhanga.—1 *Banded
Krait*.
- Wanand, K. C., Kumon.—1 *Striated
Laughing Thrush*.
- Whistler, H., Dharmasala.—15 *Mam-
mals*, 2 *Monauls*, 2 *Koklass
Pheasants*, 1 *Cheer Pheasant* and 1
White-crested Kalij Pheasant.
- Wilson, Sir Arnould, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Bikarz, Bushire.—
1 *Desert Monitor*.
- Wood, H. F. A., Nilgiri.—1 *Palm
Civet* (Albino).

PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 25TH
NOVEMBER 1924.

A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society was held in the Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay, on Tuesday, November 25, The Revd. Father F. Blatter, S. J., presiding.

The following thirty-four new members were elected:—The Honorary Secretary, R.A. Moss, Hyderabad, Sind; Mr. R. Trevor Roy, Pegu, Burma; Mr. D. Turnbull, Ambasamudram, S.I.; Mr. R. A. Preston, Monywa, Burma; Mr. E. A. Paterson, Calcutta; Capt. E. M. West, Myitkyina; Mr. P. R. Sherred, Kumaon, U.P.; Major H. C. Winchworth, R.A.M.C., Bangalore; Mr. R. W. D. Morgan, Calcutta; Lt. A.M. Garrett, R. E., Bangalore; Mr. J. F. Macdonell, Bombay; Raja Deosaran Singh Deo, Ruling Chief, Jashpur State; His Excellency Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Burma; Mr. Cedric I. Gow, Madras; Babi Shri Jamiatkhani Manvarkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor; Sir Norman Pringle, Bart., Monywa; Col.-Commandt. H. B. D. Baird, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Belgaum; The Head Master, Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore; Mr. Louis Biagaard, Bangkok, Siam; H. H. Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of Suket State; Mr. C. W. Scott, I.F.S., Rangoon; Mr. Frank Bissett, Peermade, S.I.; The President, Mess Committee, 1st Bn., The Worcestershire Regiment, Meerut, U.P.; Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, Bombay; Mr. K. A. L. Hill, I.C.S., Calcutta; Mr. A. A. Rozalla, Simla; Lt.-R. O. Jermyn, Meerut, U.P.; Viscountess Goschen, Government House, Madras; His Excellency Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., United Provinces; Mr. C. R. Ranganathan, I.F.S., Dehra Dun, U. P.; Mr. Henry Lall, Dehra Dun, U. P.; Mr. J. H. Burder, Calcutta; Mr. P. M. Wilkins, North Coorg; and Mr. P. W. Davis, I.F.S., Madras.

A REALISTIC REPRODUCTION.

Mr. R. A. Sponce, the Honorary Secretary, invited those present to inspect the new desert group case recently installed in the Mammal Gallery of the Museum. The case illustrates an actual portion of the desert country at Ghulamala, Karachi District, Sind, with its characteristic animal and plant life and has been designed to show the visitor to the Museum the desert-dwelling animals and plants in their natural environment and to illustrate the influence of the desert climate and surroundings on the indigenous fauna and flora.

With a view to reproducing as natural an 'atmosphere' as possible Mr. C. McCann, the Assistant Curator, was sent on an expedition to the Sind Desert in June where he made a collection of Desert animals and plants and also collected other accessories such as sand, stones etc. A series of photos of a particular portion of desert country were also taken. With the help of this material a careful reconstruction of the spot selected was made. The difficulties of giving a correct impression in a limited space of an extensive desert landscape with its distant horizon can easily be imagined particularly when the desired effect has to be produced with a horizontal 'built up' foreground and a vertical painted background. But with patience and repeated experiment the technical difficulties were overcome and the correct perspective and continuity maintained.

Mr. K. B. Savardekar, the Museum Artist, is to be complimented on his very successful treatment of the painted background. Unfortunately the funds at the Society's disposal did not admit of its sending the artist to Sind to make actual studies of the desert, but in spite of this disadvantage he has succeeded in giving a graphic impression of the desert landscape which lends itself agreeably to the requirements of the case. The whole group as at present exhibited is a distinct advance in methods of Museum exhibition in this country and

follows the line now adopted with such success by the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The Curator and his staff are to be congratulated on their achievement.

ANIMAL LIFE IN THE INDIAN DESERT.

Mr. S. H. Prater in the course of his lecture on Animal Life in the Indian Desert explained the main features of the new 'group' case and discussed the influence of the desert climate and its surroundings on animal and plant life. The Indian desert region which may be taken to include the Provinces of Sind, Cutch, Western Rajputana and a part of the Punjab forms the eastern corner of the great Palearctic Desert which extends from the Atlantic Coast of N. Africa through part of Arabia, South Persia and Baluchistan. It was difficult to define the term desert, it does not follow the popular conception of limitless stretches of sand devoid of vegetation—few areas of the earth's surface were devoid of vegetation and a country which may be extreme desert at a certain season may at another be covered with luscious vegetation while the transformation from desert to semi-desert and from semi-desert to normal is gradual and ill defined. The term desert has been extended to cover those portions of the earth's surface where the climate was hostile to animal and plant life, where normal agriculture was impossible and where nearly all the existing forms of animal and plant life were modified to sustain life in this peculiar environment.

The causes which gave rise to desert conditions in India were chiefly explained by the fact that the areas in which desert conditions obtained were inaccessible to the main branches of the South West Monsoon. It was the extraordinary deviation from the normal which marked the desert climate as distinct. Extremes of heat and cold, sharp contrasts in the relative humidity and dryness of the atmosphere, long droughts, torrential rains, violent winds and other phenomena were the factors against which the animal and plant life had to contend against in their struggle for existence.

INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT.

The influence of environment was as important in desert life as the influence of climate. The soil in the Indian desert region was mainly sandy, certain tracts were stony, and comparatively small areas could be described as rocky. A sandy soil was perhaps the most hostile of environments to animal and plant life, it presented the most difficulties to the animals and plants attempting to colonise it. In the Indian Desert Region the bulk of the vegetation consisted of shrubs and perennial herbs capable of drought resistance. There were a few trees and these were generally stunted or thorny or prickly.

The majority of desert plants were deep rooted and capable of absorbing moisture from deep below the ground, thus certain species remained green throughout the year; other adaptations to assist plants to struggle against adverse condition were reduced leaves, hairiness, succulence, coatings of wax, thick cuticle and protected stomata, all with the object of reducing transpiration and conserving the available supply of moisture. The influence of the desert environment on its animal life was equally striking.

The various species of Gerbilles inhabiting the Indian Desert all conformed in general structure to a type which has been evolved under desert conditions in all the continents of the world, viz., the Jerboa or Jumping Rat—an animal with very short fore limbs and very long hind limbs which was able to move over the soft sand by a series of leaps and bounds after the manner of a Kangaroo. The Jerboa was not found in the Indian Desert Region but in the various species of Indian Gerbilles inhabiting the desert the same modifications of structure were to be seen to a lesser extent, and as animals of widely separated genera conforming to this type of structure were found in all desert regions.

it is concluded that these modifications have been evolved as a response to the peculiar environment of the desert.

HARDY DESERT DWELLERS.

Desert dwelling animals were able to withstand long periods of drought while others were totally independent of water, relying for their supply on dew or on their animal or vegetable food. They were capable of resisting intense heat and such of them as were unable to withstand surface conditions in the desert during the hottest parts of the day resorted to various devices to reach a more equable temperature.

The strong wind that prevailed with such violence in the deserts was not without its effect on its animal and plant life. Among the modification of structure due to the violence of the wind the most remarkable was the wingless condition of many desert insects or the reduction in the size of the wings. This is particularly noticeable in many of the desert grass hoppers, mantises, crickets. The same phenomenon is to be observed in non-desert regions which are exposed to violent winds.

The most interesting aspect of desert animals was their colouration. The majority of desert animals were coloured buff or sandy or reddish grey and bore a resemblance in colour to the ground on which they lived. The general theory held so far was that the colouring was protective. While this theory might cover a certain proportion of desert forms it could not be extended to cover all desert animals when their habits were considered individually. It could not for instance be applied to animals which hunt or are hunted at night, or to animals which lived an entirely subterranean existence.

CLIMATIC FACTORS.

The cause which gave rise to this peculiar colouration was one which affected every type of animal, it did not discriminate between prey and captor nor between creeping and flying animals, nor between nocturnal and diurnal animals. A combination of climatic factors rather than the optical properties of the background may possibly be responsible for the peculiar colouration of desert animals. As a general rule darker and more richly coloured representatives of a given species were found to occur in India where the rainfall is greatest.

As a general rule animals and birds which inhabited Southern India, the Eastern Himalayas and Tennasserim showed a greater intensity of colouration than those inhabiting the Deccan and the Central Provinces and these again were darker than the forms from the desert region. The defective colouration of desert animals may possibly be explained by the physiological reaction of their organisms to dry atmosphere and heat which seemed to be inimical to the production of pigment except in a dilute form. The lecturer recommended those present to read Mr. P. A. Buxton's recent book entitled "Animal life in the Desert" which dealt very interestingly with the various problems raised in the above discourse.

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